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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 374--79th Congress

Chapter 247--2d Session

H. R. 5400

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

AND ARCHITECTURE

CHICAGO, ILL.

1954

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1954

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 374

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947. Includes flood-control appropriations for the War Department but not for this Department.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 5400

January 8, 1946	Hearings: House, H. R. 5400
February 6, 1946	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 5400. Committee prints of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported.
February 7, 1946	Debated in the House and passed with amendments.
February 8, 1946	Referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
February 26, 1946	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5400.
February 27, 1946	Amendment proposed by Senator Pepper. Print of the amendment.
March 18, 1946	Senate Committee reported H. R. 5400 with amendments. Senate Report 1067. Print of the bill as reported.
March 19, 1946	H. R. 5400 debated in Senate and passed as reported. Senate appointed Senate Conferees. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
March 28, 1946	House Conferees appointed.
April 15, 1946	House received Conference Report. House Report 1931.
April 18, 1946	House agreed to Conference Report.
April 19, 1946	Senate agreed to Conference Report.
May 2, 1946	Approved. Public Law 374.

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } No. 7524

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

FEBRUARY 6, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5400]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for civil functions of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates of appropriations forming the bases of consideration for committee action will be found in the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 on the pages indicated in the following table:

	<i>Pages upon which estimates appear in 1947 Budget</i>
Cemeterial expenses.....	649
Alaska communications system (normal).....	650
Rivers and harbors.....	650-652
Flood control.....	652-658
U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.....	658
Panama Canal.....	659-667

Supplemental estimates submitted since the regular Budget are included in House Documents 417, 418, 423, 424, and 425.

The bill includes a total of direct appropriations of \$300,987,498. This amount is \$39,895,958 more than the appropriations for 1946 and

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

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79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } No. 524

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION
BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

FEBRUARY 6, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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REPORT

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The bill includes a total of direct appropriations of \$300,987,498. This amount is \$39,895,958 more than the appropriations for 1946 and

\$36,041,011 less than the Budget estimates for 1947. A detailed comparison of the amounts carried in the bill, the Budget estimates, and the appropriations for 1946 will be found beginning on page 16 of this report.

Activities normally appropriated for but not considered essential to the war effort were suspended during the war years, or drastically curtailed, and only during recent months have been considered for further appropriations for continuing work started and only partially completed prior to the war. Funds for going forward with many such activities were carried in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the funds here recommended are, in the most part, to be used for proceeding in fiscal year 1947 with work already begun. On the other hand, some of the expenses provided for in the accompanying measure, such as for maintaining and improving national cemeteries, have been materially increased by the event of the war.

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

The bill proposes an appropriation of \$2,433,000, which is an increase of \$774,300 over the amount provided for fiscal year 1946. Included in the increase is \$71,340 for 5,316 more headstones than were provided for in the 1946 estimate. There is an increase of \$105,290 for construction work, consisting principally of roads and drainage systems, which should not be further deferred. Maintenance and repair of cemeteries is increased by \$383,786, comprising \$118,628 for additional labor and \$265,158 for contractual work and supplies. These amounts together with the added cost occasioned by Public Law 106 of the present Congress account for the total increase.

No funds are included for new construction such as lodges, caretakers' homes, or flagpoles, but some needed repairs to present structures are provided for.

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

This System provides the framework for all civilian and military communications in Alaska and has been operated by the Signal Corps since 1901. Early in the war the appropriations for the activity were frozen at \$227,840 per annum, the additional funds required to operate the system during the emergency having been provided from military funds. It is now proposed to revert to the prewar method of financing and not draw upon military funds other than for paying the salaries and maintenance expenses of military personnel engaged in the conduct of the activity.

The bill recommends an appropriation of \$543,000, an increase of \$315,160 over the amount annually appropriated for the past 3 or 4 years for the civilian or commercial activities of the System. It contemplates the operation of 33 stations in the System, 32 in Alaska and a master station at Seattle, Wash. During the war period a total of 46 stations were operated, while prior to the war only 21 stations were operated. Increased military activity in Alaska was responsible for most of the growth of Government traffic over prewar levels. The value of such traffic, estimated at commercial rates, was \$1,162,000

for fiscal year 1941. For the fiscal year 1947 the estimate is \$2,000,000. Receipts from commercial traffic for fiscal year 1947 are estimated at approximately \$700,000.

One hundred and fifty civilian and 300 military personnel will be required to maintain and operate the System as compared with 350 civilian and 2,000 military personnel during the war year (fiscal year) 1945, and 52 civilian and 191 military personnel during fiscal year 1941. As previously indicated the salaries and maintenance of the military personnel will be provided from military funds as always has been the case.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Funds contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, permitted a start on the return to peacetime construction operations for river and harbor and flood-control programs. The amount recommended in the instant bill for a continuation of construction work for rivers and harbors during fiscal year 1947 on 21 projects is \$42,776,250 (a reduction of \$7,803,250 from the Budget estimate), distributed as follows:

New York Harbor, N. Y.	\$1, 510, 000
New York and New Jersey Channels	3, 634, 000
Waterway on the coast of Virginia	65, 000
Cross-Florida barge canal	15, 000, 000
Canaveral Harbor, Fla.	830, 500
Mobile Harbor, Ala.	475, 000
Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, Ga. and Ala.	1, 010, 000
Pearl River, Miss. and La.	1, 010, 500
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, Fla., and the Mexican border (Galveston district)	2, 030, 000
Trinity River, Tex.	¹ 1, 490, 000
Neches and Angelina Rivers, Tex.	1, 500, 000
Mississippi River between the Ohio and Missouri Rivers	3, 500, 000
Missouri River, mouth to Kansas City	1, 500, 000
Missouri River, Kansas City Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa	2, 500, 000
Ohio River open-channel work	526, 000
Kanawha River, W. Va.	554, 200
Illinois waterway, Illinois	160, 000
St. Marys River, Mich.	4, 611, 250
Old River, Calif.	25, 000
Columbia River between Vaneouver, Wash., and Bonneville, Oreg.	39, 000
Columbia River at Bonneville, Oreg.	805, 800

¹ This item contains \$1,040,000 for advance planning and \$450,000 for commencement of construction.

The amount recommended in the instant bill for advance planning on 20 projects is \$2 235,500, distributed as follows:

St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to the ocean	\$83, 000
Intracoastal Waterway from Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.	40, 000
Miami Harbor (Biscayne Bay), Fla.	5, 000
Intracoastal Waterway from Caloosahatchee River to Anelote River, Fla.	115, 000

Tampa Harbor, Fla.....	\$19, 400
Alabama and Coosa Rivers, Ga. and Ala.....	316, 000
Chocolate Bayou, Tex.....	5, 000
Guadalupe River, Tex.....	157, 000
Lavaca and Navidad Rivers, Tex.....	3, 500
Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn....	289, 000
Missouri River at Fort Peck, Mont.....	20, 000
Ohio River lock and dam construction.....	28, 000
Harbors of refuge for light-draft vessels.....	29, 100
Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio.....	5, 000
Buffalo Harbor, N. Y.....	12, 500
Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y.....	5, 000
Chetco River, Oreg.....	2, 000
Depoe Bay, Oreg.....	1, 000
Snake River, Oreg., Wash., and Idaho.....	500, 000
Columbia River, Oreg., and Wash., Umatilla (McNary) Dam.....	600, 000

The amount recommended in the bill for maintenance of existing projects, operation and care of canals and other works of navigation, examinations, surveys and contingencies, and other continuing and routine operations is \$67,871,500. This amount includes \$8,000,000 for the construction of a large seagoing hopper dredge, primarily for use in New York Harbor. At the present time there are more than 1,000 completed or partly completed projects located throughout the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands requiring periodic maintenance. During the war period, due to scarcity of labor, materials, and plant, maintenance work was limited to that essential to the war effort, with the result that many projects have shoaled to such an extent that navigation is severely handicapped. Repairs to structures also have been postponed due to scarcity of materials and labor.

The water-borne commerce of the United States for the calendar year 1944 amounted to 605,928,000 tons, an increase of 25,347,000 tons over the previous calendar year.

The tonnage for the fiscal year 1940 was 607,900,000.

ALTERATION OF BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Pursuant to the act of June 21, 1940 (Public, 647, 76th Cong.) \$1,110,000 was made available until expended for the payment of the share of the United States of the cost of alteration of bridges over navigable waters of the United States. Due to war conditions work of this nature necessarily was slowed down. It is expected now to increase greatly. At the end of the present fiscal year it is estimated that there will remain available of the initial appropriation \$265,000. Reimbursable projects underway or now foreseeable will exhaust that amount and an additional \$2,900,000, which latter amount is recommended in the accompanying bill. It is the opinion of the committee that adequate funds should be available in order that reimbursement may be accomplished when work is completed.

FLOOD CONTROL (GENERAL)

CONSTRUCTION

The amounts recommended in the bill for "Flood control, general," total \$110,814,000, distributed as follows:

Construction.....	\$96, 150, 000
Preparation of detailed plans and specifications.....	7, 900, 000
Preliminary examinations, surveys, and contingencies.....	3, 000, 000
Maintenance.....	1, 924, 000
Salaries, Office of Chief of Engineers.....	480, 000
Emergency repairs.....	1, 000, 000
Transfer to U. S. Geological Survey.....	360, 000
Total.....	110, 814, 000

The amount recommended for construction provides for continuing work on 62 projects, most of them having been appropriated for in the First Deficiency Act, 1946, as follows:

Mansfield Hollow Reservoir, Conn.....	\$1, 445, 000
Union Village Reservoir, Vt.....	1, 309, 000
Holyoke, Mass.....	763, 000
Syracuse, N. Y.....	900, 000
Almond Reservoir, N. Y.....	1, 100, 000
East Sidney Reservoir, N. Y.....	1, 200, 000
Elmira, N. Y.....	540, 000
Sunbury, Pa.....	900, 000
Williamsport, Pa.....	1, 300, 000
Buggs Island Reservoir, Va. and N. C.....	3, 000, 000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.....	4, 000, 000
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga.....	4, 000, 000
Homochitto River, Miss.....	14, 000
Narrows Reservoir, Ark.....	1, 500, 000
Bayou Bodeau, Red Chute, and Loggy Bayou, La.....	123, 500
Bayou Bodeau Reservoir, La.....	1, 300, 000
Shreveport, La.....	900, 000
Blakely Mountain Reservoir, Ark.....	1, 000, 000
Memphis, Tenn.....	1, 000, 000
Buffalo Bayou, Tex.....	2, 200, 000
Hords Creek Reservoir, Pecan Bayou, Tex.....	500, 000
John Martin Reservoir, Colo.....	1, 122, 400
Blue Mountain Reservoir, Ark.....	1, 132, 600
Clearwater Reservoir, Mo.....	2, 000, 000
Norfolk Reservoir, Ark.....	1, 000, 000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.....	3, 585, 200
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.....	3, 000, 000
Canton Reservoir, Okla.....	2, 500, 000
Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.....	3, 500, 000
Fall River Reservoir, Kans.....	2, 000, 000
Wister Reservoir, Okla.....	1, 750, 000
Hutchinson, Kans.....	800, 000
Kansas Citys, Mo. and Kans.....	2, 000, 000
Kanopolis Reservoir, Kans.....	1, 972, 000

Harlan County Reservoir, Nebr.....	\$1,500,000
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.....	3,000,000
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	500,000
Omaha, Nebr.....	800,000
Missouri River between Kenslers Bend, Nebr., and the Combination Bridge at Sioux City, Iowa.....	360,000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky.....	3,500,000
Dale Hollow Reservoir, Tenn. and Ky.....	1,455,000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn.....	3,500,000
Mounds and Mound City, Ill.....	700,000
Newport, Ky.....	800,000
Delaware Reservoir, Ohio.....	1,500,000
Muskingum River Reservoirs, Ohio.....	1,548,000
Portsmouth—New Boston, Ohio.....	1,000,000
Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va.....	3,500,000
Massillon, Ohio.....	1,001,000
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	500,000
Dewey Reservoir, Ky.....	510,000
Dillon Reservoir, Ohio.....	2,000,000
Youghiogheny River Reservoir, Pa.....	619,200
Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa.....	2,500,000
Punxsutawney, Pa.....	556,000
Elkins, W. Va.....	552,900
Coal Creek drainage and levee district, Illinois.....	565,400
Mount Morris Reservoir, N. Y.....	1,000,000
Los Angeles River, Calif.....	3,000,000
Detroit Reservoir, Oreg.....	1,500,000
Dorena Reservoir, Oreg.....	2,018,200
Tacoma, Wash.....	807,600
Total.....	96,150,000

The committee heard a great deal of additional testimony with respect to the proper height for the Garrison Reservoir Dam (N. Dak.), which was the subject of extended hearings and consideration in connection with the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946. The Chief of Engineers, the Commissioner of Reclamation, and other witnesses agreed that the dam should be constructed to the maximum elevation recommended by the Chief of Engineers except witnesses from the Williston (N. Dak.) area, who, supported by their representatives, urged adoption of the following limitation:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate the Garrison (North Dakota) Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than 1,830 feet, or for constructing dikes or levees which would be required by a higher maximum normal pool elevation than 1,830 feet for operating such dam.

During the hearings it came to the committee's attention that a modification in the plans for diking the river in the vicinity of Williston by a change in the channel might remove objections and settle the controversy once and for all. The Chief of Engineers has assured the committee that he will investigate the feasibility of that suggestion as well as the suggestion that elevation 1,842 be considered as the maximum normal operating level. The 1,842 level, the committee is informed, would permit operation of the Turtle Lake Reservoir plan

desired by the North Dakota Water Commission, whose chairman, the Governor of the State, appeared before the committee. Drawing of floodwaters into the Turtle Lake Reservoir, and diversion therefrom, it occurs to the committee might largely offset the loss of storage between elevation 1,842 and 1,850, the proposed elevation. In order to give ample time for the suggested possibilities to be fully explored, a limitation is carried in the bill to provide that the funds therein may not be used for constructing the dikes or levees which would be required for operation above 1,830 elevation. Since the money carried in the bill for Garrison Reservoir is for construction and not for operation or maintenance, and none will be appropriated for operation and maintenance until the dam has been constructed, the first part of the suggested restriction by those interested in the Williston area is unnecessary and has not been included.

In the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, a limitation provided that funds for the Garrison Reservoir Dam (N. Dak.) might not be expended for construction of the dam until the Indians whose lands would be flooded had been offered lands in exchange satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior as equal in quality and sufficient in area. This would mean an indeterminate delay in construction of this reservoir badly needed for flood protection of some of the country's largest inland industrial cities and most productive farm lands as well as delaying the contemplated development in central North Dakota. Since the purpose was merely to afford adequate protection to the Indians against being driven from their homes until equivalent lands had been provided them, the committee has recommended a change in the limitation by applying it to the storage of water and has incorporated it in the bill with the same protection for Indians in both North Dakota and South Dakota who would be similarly affected by construction of the Oahe Reservoir Dam.

Strenuous objection was made before the committee by representatives of the districts in which the proposed Osceola and Chillicothe Reservoirs (Mo.) would be located against their construction. The committee is inclined to the opinion that where substantial objection is made to a project by the people in the area affected, the money should not be appropriated unless a strong showing of positive and urgent need is made by others concerned. Consequently the Budget estimates for the Osceola Reservoir and the Chillicothe Reservoir (Mo.) projects are among those eliminated from the bill.

The Budget estimates for projects in the comprehensive plan of flood control in the Missouri Basin include a recommendation of \$700,000 for continued planning on the Oahe Reservoir. Since the sum of \$200,000 for further exploration of sites and related questions of spillway and foundations was appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and only recently has become available and final plans cannot well be made until those studies are completed, and since testimony before the committee made clear the urgency of establishing flood control for the lower basin at the earliest possible date, the committee believes that the \$700,000, which it is recommending should be added to the \$400,000 it is recommending for the Fort Randall Reservoir, the flood-control reservoir farthest downstream on the river, and that the combined fund should be available either for plans or construction. It is included in the appropriation total for flood control with that understanding.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The amount recommended for the preparation of detailed plans and specifications will enable the Corps of Engineers to complete advance planning for a considerable number of projects, as follows:

Blackstone River Basin: West Hill Reservoir, Mass.....	\$40,000
Thames River Basin:	
East Brimfield Reservoir, Mass.....	20,000
South Coventry Reservoir, Conn.....	35,000
Connecticut River Basin:	
West River Reservoirs, Vt.....	230,000
North Hartland Reservoir, Vt.....	70,000
North Springfield Reservoir, Vt.....	70,000
Housatonic River Basin: Thomaston Reservoir, Conn.....	130,000
Lake Champlain Basin:	
East Barre Reservoir, Vt.....	34,000
Wrightsville Reservoir, Vt.....	20,000
Waterbury Reservoir, Vt.....	8,000
Hoosic River Basin: North Adams, Mass.....	10,000
Susquehanna River Basin:	
Copes Corner Reservoir, N. Y.....	180,000
Swoyerville and Forty Fort, Pa.....	50,000
Genegantslet Reservoir, N. Y.....	60,000
South Plymouth Reservoir, N. Y.....	190,000
Roanoke River Basin: Philpott Reservoir, Va.....	300,000
Colorado River Basin:	
Lake Brownwood Reservoir, Tex.....	42,000
San Angelo Reservoir and Floodway, Tex.....	40,000
Eagle Lake to Matagorda, Tex.....	75,000
White River Basin:	
Greers Ferry Reservoir, Ark.....	30,000
Lone Rock Reservoir, Ark.....	23,000
Table Rock Reservoir, Mo.....	100,000
Arkansas River Basin:	
Optima Reservoir, Okla.....	60,000
Mannford Reservoir, Okla.....	80,000
Oologah Reservoir, Okla.....	100,000
Neodesha Reservoir, Kans.....	75,000
Elk City Reservoir, Kans.....	75,000
Upper Mississippi River Basin:	
Red Rock Reservoir, Iowa.....	200,000
Sabula, Iowa.....	3,500
Coralville Reservoir, Iowa.....	62,000
Joanna Reservoir, Mo.....	60,000
Galena, Ill.....	6,000
Turkey River at Elkport, Iowa.....	2,000
Red River of the North Basin:	
Pembina River Reservoir, N. Dak.....	35,000
Tongue River Reservoir, N. Dak.....	35,000
Park River Reservoir, N. Dak.....	30,000

Missouri River Basin:

Sioux City, Iowa.....	\$20, 000
Oahe Reservoir, S. Dak. and N. Dak.....	700, 000
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak.....	400, 000
Arlington Reservoir, Mo.....	50, 000
Richland Reservoir, Mo.....	50, 000
Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans.....	400, 000
Missouri River Levees, Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth.....	1, 000, 000

Ohio River Basin:

Shenango Reservoir, Pa. and Ohio.....	100, 000
Eagle Creek Reservoir, Ohio.....	90, 000
Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa.....	155, 000
Turtle Creek Reservoir, Pa.....	41, 000
Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Brockway and vicinity, Pennsylvania....	120, 000
Latrobe, Pa.....	20, 000
Dillonvale and Adena, Ohio.....	31, 000
Burr Oak Reservoir, Ohio.....	31, 000
Roseville, Ohio.....	5, 000
Jackson Cut-off, Ky.....	5, 000
Carrollton, Ky.....	15, 000
Greenup, Ky.....	15, 000
Cleves, Ohio.....	10, 000
Ashland, Ky.....	8, 000
Maysville, Ky.....	7, 000
Levee Unit No. 5, Wabash River, Ind.....	40, 000
Indianapolis (Warfleigh section), Ind.....	30, 000
Mining City Reservoir, Ky.....	40, 000

Illinois River Basin: Farm Creek Reservoirs, Ill..... 100, 000

Colorado River Basin (Ariz.): Alamo Reservoir, Ariz..... 90, 000

Santa Ana River Basin:

San Juan Reservoir, Calif.....	60, 000
San Antonio Reservoir, Calif.....	80, 000
Carbon Canyon Dam and Channel, Calif.....	50, 000

Los Angeles County drainage area:

Compton Creek, Calif.....	35, 000
Pacoima Wash, Calif.....	51, 000
Rio Hondo Channel, Calif.....	40, 000
Rubio Canyon and Eaton Wash, Calif.....	40, 000

Ventura River Basin: Ventura River Levees, Calif..... 50, 000

Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basin:

Hogan Reservoir, Calif.....	27, 000
Farmington Reservoir, Calif.....	80, 000
Suecess Reservoir, Calif.....	120, 000
Tuolumne River Reservoir, Calif.....	5, 000
New Melones Reservoir, Calif.....	285, 000
Folsom Reservoir, Calif.....	150, 000

Kings River and Tulare Lake Basin, including Pine Flat Reservoir, Calif..... 200, 000

Mereed County stream group, California..... 50, 000

Pacific coastal area: Pajaro River, Calif..... 25, 000

Willamette River Basin:	
Quartz Creek Reservoir, Oreg-----	\$130, 000
Sweet Home Reservoir, Oreg-----	100, 000
North Pacific coastal area:	
Coquille River Basin, Oreg-----	12, 000
Nehalem River Basin, Oreg-----	2, 500
Arlington, Oreg. (Alkali Canyon)-----	4, 000
Recreational developments—investigations and plans-----	150, 000
Total-----	7, 900, 000

For preliminary examinations, surveys, and contingencies the Bureau of the Budget has approved estimates of \$3,000,000, and that amount is recommended in the present bill. Likewise the items for maintenance of \$1,924,000; salaries, Office, Chief of Engineers, of \$480,000; emergency repairs of \$1,000,000; and transfer to United States Geological Survey of \$360,000, approved by the Bureau of the Budget, are recommended in the accompanying bill.

The committee wishes to call to the attention of the House the fact that in many instances the cost of individual projects has greatly increased since the information upon which the project was authorized was presented to the legislative committees of the Congress. In one instance at least the estimated present cost of the project is some four times the cost as represented in the first instance when authority to construct the project was granted. Such estimated increases are due in some instances to the increased cost of labor and materials and in other instances to a change in plans, such as increasing the height of a dam, increasing the areas to be protected from flood, adding irrigation benefits, power, or other changes to the original plan. Evidence before the committee indicates there has been an increase in the cost of labor and materials since 1939 of from 25 to 30 percent. If the rights and authority of the legislative committees originally considering these matters and recommending the grant of such authority as appeared justified at the time is to be protected, it is the thought of the committee that hereafter whenever the estimated cost of a project increases by as much as 25 percent because of labor, materials, or other such increased costs, or because of any alteration of the original plans, permission to continue with the project should be again presented to the proper legislative committee for authorization to proceed at the increased cost (such renewed authority to cover only the items and amount of the increased costs).

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

Flood control in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River is being prosecuted in accordance with the Flood Control Act of May 15, 1928 (33 U. S. C. 702), as amended. Of the total authorizations of \$864,934,000, there is an unappropriated balance of approximately \$350,000,000.

For fiscal year 1947 the committee recommends the Budget estimate of \$46,000,000, which is an increase of \$1,000,000 over the amounts provided for the current fiscal year. The amount should permit the resumption of work off the main stem of the river, suspended during the war years, and the start of some new work in the

Yazoo Basin, St. Francis Basin, Red River Backwater area, and Atchafalaya Basin.

The main-line controlling levees of this project are below the authorized grade or deficient in cross section, or both, at Cairo, Ill.; at certain localities along the St. Francis, Reelfoot, Yazoo, and Tensas Basin fronts; and at certain points along the south banks of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. The 1947 program contemplates prosecution of the work required to bring main-line levees to full project grade and section. The amount recommended includes, also, approximately \$11,000,000 for maintenance of the completed features of the adopted project.

EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR FLOOD CONTROL ON TRIBUTARIES OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The \$500,000 provided in the bill is the same as the Budget estimate, and the same amount as was provided for the current fiscal year. Of the \$20,000,000 authorized by acts of Congress since 1928 for emergency repairs on flood-control work on the tributaries of the Mississippi River, \$11,700,300 has been appropriated. Of this amount there remains available approximately \$200,000, any balance of which will be augmented by the present appropriation to meet emergency flood conditions during the coming fiscal year.

FLOOD CONTROL, SACRAMENTO RIVER, CALIF.

The \$2,000,000 estimated by the Budget and recommended in the present bill is a reduction below the current fiscal year's appropriation of \$50,000. The amount recommended is to permit a continuation of the construction of authorized improvements consisting of levee construction, bank protection, and channel clearing and improvement, which, when completed, will protect extensive and highly developed areas in the lower Sacramento River Valley. Up to the present time Federal funds in the amount of \$30,695,000 have been appropriated and it is estimated the total Federal cost will be \$40,850,000.

POWER PLANT, FORT PECK DAM, MONT. (CONSTRUCTION)

The Budget estimate of \$1,505,000 for this item is recommended. This amount will provide for completion of all permanent features required in connection with the installation and operation of the first two units of the Fort Peck Dam plant as requested by the Secretary of the Interior.

FEDERAL WATER MAINS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Budget estimate of \$12,000, which is the same amount as appropriated for the current and preceding years for this item, is recommended. This appropriation provides for maintenance, operation, improvement, extension, and protection of water mains connecting Federal buildings and installations in Virginia and Maryland with the water-supply system of the District of Columbia. The water mains here under consideration are a continuation of the District of Columbia water-supply system and serve the Arlington Farms area across the

Memorial Bridge, including the Pentagon Building, dormitories for employees, the Navy Department Building, the National Airport, and other installations. This appropriation enables the engineers to take care of connections, miscellaneous breaks, etc., in the rather extensive system.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

It is recommended that the Budget estimate of \$1,534,000 for maintenance and operation of the Soldiers' Home be increased a total amount of \$62,239, or to \$1,596,248, to provide a more adequate fund for the general mess, the dairy mess, the hospital mess, and to provide additional employees at the general and hospital mess.

Evidence presented at the hearings disclosed that the Budget estimates authorized approximately the same as had been authorized for the previous fiscal year of only 46 cents per day per person for the purchase of subsistence for the general mess and for employees at the hospital mess, and 60 cents per day per person for patients, special-diet cases, and doctors at the hospital, and for employees at the dairy mess, as compared with an allowance for rations in this section of the country for the Army of 62 cents per day, and at Walter Reed Hospital for patients of 75 cents per day. A survey by a board of nutrition and mess-management experts appointed by the Quartermaster General, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners, contains the following observations:

Menus. (1) *Breakfast.*—Fruit was almost entirely lacking in the breakfast menu, only fruit juices, the only fruit served being juices which were listed on the menu three times in 31 days.

(2) Potatoes were listed on the breakfast menus 27 times out of 31 menus. Fried corn meal mush was served the four remaining mornings.

(3) The breakfasts, for certain days, are exceptionally starchy.

(4) Supper. The supper menus, as a whole, are entirely too light.

(5) Other menus need the addition of a vegetable, salad, and/or dessert.

Desserts.—Could have been used to advantage for dinner and supper.

Nutrition.—Judging from the quantity of the food served it is the opinion of the undersigned officers that it was often insufficient in bulk. This was especially true of the supper menus.

The following conclusions are made:

(1) The amount of thiamine (vitamin B) is considered to be too low.

(2) The amount of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) in the diet is extremely low, being only 57 percent of the recommended allowance of the National Research Council.

It was observed that procurement of fresh fruit and vegetables was very limited.

Oleo, uncolored, was purchased instead of butter or colored oleo. The uncolored oleo is very unattractive and unappetizing for service in the mess. Only four patties of oleo per table of 12 men were observed.

Other information indicated the canteen was heavily patronized by members of the home especially in such items as pie and ice cream, indicating that desserts and sweets are lacking in the regular meals, and comment on this particular point is noted in the above report.

One reason perhaps for the allowance of only 46 cents in the one instance and 60 cents in the other, which no longer prevails, is the fact that during prior years and during the early months of fiscal year 1946 produce from the dairy and poultry farms was sold to the mess at low prices arbitrarily established, namely, 25 cents per dozen for eggs, as compared with the OPA ceiling price of 49 cents, and 40 cents per gallon for milk as compared with commercial prices several

cents per gallon higher not considering the subsidy of some 5 cents per gallon paid by the Department of Agriculture to producers. At such low prices both the dairy and poultry farms have indicated an operating loss. In order to place the farms on a sustaining basis the price of the commodities were raised approximately to the commercial costs for the area, on which basis it is hoped the farms will be self-sustaining.

The funds here being appropriated are funds received from three principal sources—contributions made by each soldier of the Regular Army of 10 cents per month; fines and forfeitures which are imposed upon soldiers of the Regular Army; and 3-percent interest paid by the Treasurer of the United States on the fund held in trust for those entitled to membership in the home. It is a fund belonging solely to those for whom it is being appropriated and prior to the enactment of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act in 1936 the Board of Commissioners was authorized to make the necessary funds available directly from the trust fund.

In view of all the circumstances the committee recommends an amount the same as requested of the Bureau of the Budget by the Governor of the home, which would permit a ration or subsistence allowance of 60 cents per day per person for those presently receiving 46 cents, and 75 cents per day per person for hospital patients, etc. This amount, it will be noticed, for the general mess is 2 cents per day less than the Army ration cost for this section of the country.

In all respects it appears the Home is being efficiently and economically operated.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Budget estimate of \$19,801,000 for the activities of the Panama Canal is recommended in the instant bill. During the emergency years the Canal assumed its position as an indispensable adjunct to the war effort and became a war agency as completely as if it had no commercial functions. Following the end of the war in Europe movement of traffic through the Canal increased and after the cessation of hostilities in the Pacific theater traffic was quite heavy through the Canal with the return of combat, supply, and troop ships en route to the east coast of the United States. As the military traffic becomes less it is anticipated there will be an increase in commercial traffic to meet world needs for goods not obtainable during the years of active warfare.

During the war years appropriations were provided for only minimum requirements in certain activities such as operation of civil government, sanitation, and maintenance items, and new construction. It is now necessary and desirable that attention be given to providing adequate funds with which to strengthen such activities in the light of peacetime operation. Other increases are due to the enactment of the Federal Employees Pay Act, 1946 (Public, 106, 79th Cong.)

The item for maintenance and operation of \$12,749,000 recommended in the bill is an increase of \$8,612,000 in excess of the appropriation for the same item for the present fiscal year. However, the present fiscal year's appropriation was augmented by funds turned in of \$5,550,000 for special protective works; unused appropriation of \$120,000 for oil lines, Cristobal piers; and \$38,318 unobligated bal-

ance for damage to vessels in the 1944 appropriation, leaving a net increase, in fact, of \$2,903,000 over last year.

The item for sanitation of \$2,010,000 recommended in the bill reflects an increase of \$225,800 over the appropriation for the present fiscal year, but when there is considered the Federal Employees Pay Act, 1946, as shown in the table on page 17 of this report, a reduction of \$251,200 is indicated. Evidence before the committee indicated that with minor exceptions made up of a decrease in part-time employment, "rounding-off" the estimates, and exclusion of overtime, the estimates submitted for fiscal year 1947 for basic operations are the same as the same items for fiscal year 1946. In view of the working hours being reduced to 40 per week, and the uncertainty of the work load at hospitals, there is a probability that the amount herein recommended will be insufficient to meet the need.

The Budget estimate for civil government of \$2,424,000 which is recommended in this bill, is an increase over the appropriation for the present fiscal year of \$1,047,000. Requirements under the Federal Employees Pay Act, 1945, account for more than 33½ percent of the increase. Other increases are due to such increased activities as customs work, the cost of which was borne by special defense funds during emergency years; increased school activities caused by the arrival of Army and Navy families with nearly 1,000 children of school age; construction of vocational shop buildings at La Boca and Silver City, and an elementary school building at Silver City; addition to the gymnasium at Balboa; additional police and fire-protection service heretofore reimbursed from emergency defense funds in "Special protective works" appropriations.

The item for construction, additional facilities, carrying a Budget estimate of \$2,807,000, which is recommended, is an increase over the same item for 1946 of \$1,807,000.

The act of Congress approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), provided for the construction of additional locks and other facilities for the improvement and enlargement of the present Canal. The total funds made available by allotment and appropriations for this purpose amounted to \$107,984,400. Due to the modification of the construction program as directed by the Secretary of War on May 23, 1942, the amount of \$30,257,572 was repealed by the Congress (Public, 352, 78th Cong.), leaving a balance of \$77,726,828 as total funds available for accomplishment of this project as modified.

For fiscal year 1947 \$1,938,628 will be needed to continue the third locks project. There will be available from prior-year appropriations \$820,628, leaving an amount of \$1,118,000 which is recommended in this bill.

The additional \$1,500,000 carried in the bill is to provide funds for a comprehensive review and study under Public Law 280, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, which authorizes and directs the Governor of the Panama Canal to make a comprehensive review and study of the means for increasing the capacity and security of the Canal to meet future needs of interoceanic commerce and national defense. The committee wishes to include a suggestion for a thorough study of problems arising from experiences in the recent war, particularly with regard to the development of aerial warfare and adequate defense against same.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitation and legislative provisions not heretofore enacted are recommended:

On page 7, in connection with the appropriation "Rivers and harbors":

Provided further, That not to exceed \$3,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for the support and maintenance of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for the payment of the expenses of the properly accredited delegates of the United States to the meeting of the Congresses and of the Commission.

On page 8, in connection with the appropriation "Flood Control":

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used for constructing dikes or levees in connection with the Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota) which would be required by a higher maximum normal pool elevation than 1,830 feet for operating such dam.

On page 18, in connection with the appropriation "The Panama Canal":

Provided further, That despite the fact that the war emergency has ended, the President may, if he finds it necessary because of a shortage of housing, suspend, for the fiscal year 1947, the application of those portions of this section which require the employment of citizens of the Republic of Panama or of the United States in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory positions with the proviso that any position now filled by persons not citizens of the Republic of Panama or the United States which are vacated for any cause shall be filled in compliance with the terms of this section as adopted for the fiscal year 1946.

On page 19, section 6:

Such funds as are or may be appropriated for the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota) and the Oahe Reservoir Dam (South Dakota) may be expended but no water may be stored in these reservoirs until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be comparable in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Indians of the Three Tribes in North Dakota and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe in South Dakota shall be offered to the said tribes and the individual members thereof affected in exchange for their lands on the Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, and Cheyenne River reservations which would be inundated by the storage of water in the reservoirs named.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947

(NOTE.—Appropriations for 1946 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations)

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill com- pared with 1946 ap- propriation	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill com- pared with 1946 ap- propriation includ- ing Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
Quartermaster Corps:						
Cemeterial expenses-----	\$1, 658, 700	\$2, 433, 000	\$2, 433, 000	+\$774, 300	+\$685, 300	-----
Signal Corps:						
Alaska communications system-----	227, 840	543, 000	543, 000	+ 315, 160	+ 301, 549	-----
Corps of Engineers:						
Rivers and harbors:						
Maintenance and improvement-----	¹ 76, 528, 600	120, 686, 500	112, 883, 250	+ 36, 354, 650	+ 36, 354, 650	-\$7, 803, 250
Alteration of bridges over navigable waters-----	-----	2, 900, 000	2, 900, 000	+ 2, 900, 000	+ 2, 900, 000	-----
Flood control:						
General-----	² 125, 792, 000	+ 139, 114, 000	110, 814, 000	— 14, 978, 000	— 14, 978, 000	— 28, 300, 000
Mississippi River-----	³ 45, 000, 000	46, 000, 000	46, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	-----
Emergency fund-----	500, 000	500, 000	500, 000	-----	-----	-----

Sacramento River, Calif.....	2, 050, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	—50, 000	—50, 000	-----
Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Mont., construction.....	-----	1, 505, 000	1, 505, 000	1, 505, 000	+1, 505, 000	+1, 505, 000	-----
Maintenance and operation, Fed- eral water mains.....	12, 000	12, 000	12, 000	12, 000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Corps of Engineers.....	249, 882, 600	312, 717, 500	276, 614, 250	276, 614, 250	+26, 731, 650	+26, 731, 650	—36, 103, 250
U. S. Soldiers' Home:							
Maintenance and operation.....	1, 213, 600	⁵ 1, 534, 009	1, 596, 248	1, 596, 248	+382, 648	+382, 648	+62, 239
Panama Canal:							
Maintenance and operation.....	4, 137, 000	12, 749, 000	12, 749, 000	12, 749, 000	+8, 612, 000	+8, 025, 000	-----
Sanitation.....	1, 784, 200	2, 010, 000	2, 010, 000	2, 010, 000	+225, 800	—251, 200	-----
Civil government.....	1, 377, 000	⁷ 2, 424, 000	2, 424, 000	2, 424, 000	+1, 047, 000	+837, 392	-----
Additional facilities.....	810, 600	⁸ 2, 618, 000	2, 618, 000	2, 618, 000	+1, 807, 400	+1, 807, 400	-----
Total, Panama Canal.....	8, 108, 800	19, 801, 000	19, 801, 000	19, 801, 000	+11, 692, 200	+10, 418, 592	-----
Total, regular annual appropriations, War Department civil functions.....	261, 091, 540	337, 028, 509	300, 987, 498	300, 987, 498	+39, 895, 958	+38, 519, 739	—36, 041, 011

¹ Includes \$6,504,600 in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945; and \$25,516,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
² Includes \$8,906,000 in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945; \$8,055,000 in Public Law 82, 79th Cong.; and \$84,659,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

³ Includes \$15,000,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

⁴ Includes \$14,350,000 in H. Doc. 425.

⁵ Includes \$54,768 in H. Doc. 423.

⁶ Includes \$45,111 in H. Doc. 424.

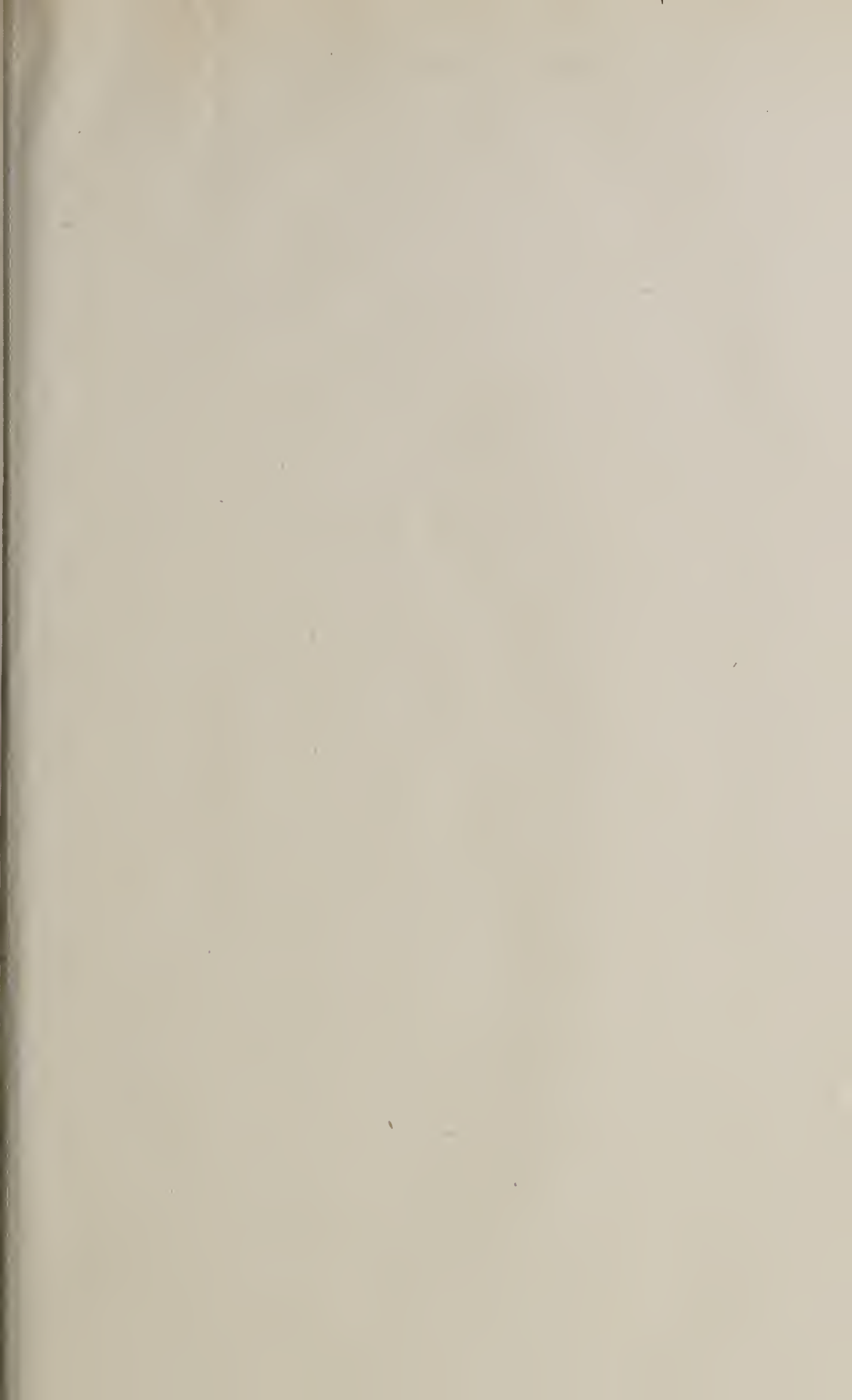
⁷ Includes \$18,000 in H. Doc. 418.

⁸ Includes \$1,500,000 in H. Doc. 417.

PERMANENT ANNUAL AND INDEFINITE AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Estimates, 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS			
Corps of Engineers:			
Maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters-----	\$135, 000	\$150, 000	+\$15, 000
Payment to States, Flood Control Act, June 28, 1938, as amended-----	85, 000	85, 000	-----
Total, Corps of Engineers, permanent appropriations, special accounts-----	220, 000	235, 000	+15, 000
Panama Canal: Postal funds-----	395, 608	393, 500	-2, 108
TRUST ACCOUNTS			
Corps of Engineers:			
Funds contributed for river and harbor improvements-----	73, 500	75, 000	+1, 500
Funds contributed for flood control, rivers and harbors-----	100, 435	-----	-100, 435
Total, Corps of Engineers, trust accounts-----	173, 935	75, 000	98, 935

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~~Jump~~ 7 food control pp. 7-9
Roberts

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5400

[Report No. 1324]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 5, 1946

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
for civil functions administered by the War Department,
and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
- 5 year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered
- 6 by the War Department, and for other purposes, namely:

1 CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

2 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

3 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

4 Cemeterial expenses: For maintaining and improving
5 national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of super-
6 intendants and the superintendent at Mexico City, and
7 other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools
8 and materials; purchase (not to exceed five), repair,
9 maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor
10 vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memo-
11 rial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arling-
12 ton National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional
13 Cemetery to which the United States has title and the
14 graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves,
15 and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw
16 Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a
17 single approach road to any national cemetery constructed
18 under special Act of Congress; for headstones or markers
19 for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under
20 the Acts approved March 3, 1873, February 3, 1879,
21 February 26, 1929, and April 18, 1940 (24 U. S. C.
22 279-280b), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for
23 repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences,
24 and so forth, made and constructed by the United States
25 in Cuba and China to mark the places where American

1 soldiers fell; care, protection, and maintenance of the Con-
 2 federate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the
 3 Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the
 4 Confederate burial plats owned by the United States
 5 in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate
 6 Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate
 7 Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery
 8 at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves
 9 used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries,
 10 \$2,433,000: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted
 11 upon any right-of-way which may have been acquired by
 12 the United States leading to a national cemetery, or to
 13 encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and
 14 maintained by the United States: *Provided further*, That
 15 no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any
 16 roadway not owned by the United States within the cor-
 17 porate limits of any city, town, or village.

18 SIGNAL CORPS

19 ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

20 Alaska Communication System: For operation, main-
 21 tenance, and improvement of the Alaska Communication
 22 System, including travel allowances and travel in kind as
 23 authorized by law, and operation and maintenance of passen-
 24 ger-carrying vehicles, \$543,000, to be derived from the re-
 25 cepts of the Alaska Communication System which have been

1 covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain
2 available until the close of the fiscal year 1948: *Provided*,
3 That the Secretary of War shall report to Congress the
4 extent and cost of any extensions and betterments which
5 may be effected under this appropriation.

6 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

7 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

8 To be immediately available and to be expended under
9 the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision
10 of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until
11 expended: *Provided*, That the services of such additional
12 technical and clerical personnel as the Secretary of War
13 may deem necessary may be employed only in the Office
14 of the Chief of Engineers, to carry into effect the various
15 appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control,
16 surveys, and preparation for and the consideration of river
17 and harbor and flood control estimates and bills, to be paid
18 from such appropriations: *Provided further*, That no appro-
19 priation under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year 1947
20 shall be available for any expenses incident to operating
21 any power-driven boat or vessel on other than Government
22 business:

23 RIVERS AND HARBORS

24 Maintenance and improvement of existing river and
25 harbor works: For the preservation and maintenance of

1 existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of
2 such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desir-
3 able in the interests of commerce and navigation; for survey
4 of northern and northwestern lakes and other boundary and
5 connecting waters as heretofore authorized, including the
6 preparation, correction, printing, and issuing of charts and
7 bulletins and the investigation of lake levels; for prevention
8 of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and
9 adjacent waters of New York City; for expenses of the
10 California Débris Commission in carrying on the work
11 authorized by the Act approved March 1, 1893, as amended
12 (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and 683); for removing sunken
13 vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation as
14 authorized by law; for operating and maintaining, keeping
15 in repair, and continuing in use without interruption any
16 lock, canal (except the Panama Canal), canalized river,
17 or other public works for the use and benefit of navigation
18 belonging to the United States, including maintenance of
19 the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for payment annually of
20 tuition fees of not to exceed fifty student officers of the
21 Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions under the
22 provisions of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as
23 amended (10 U. S. C. 535); for examinations, surveys,
24 and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for the execution
25 of detailed investigations and the preparation of plans and

1 specifications for projects heretofore or hereafter authorized;
2 for printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of
3 reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment re-
4 quired in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out
5 the purposes of this appropriation, including such printing
6 as may be authorized by the Committee on Printing of the
7 House of Representatives, either during a recess or session
8 of Congress, of surveys authorized by law, and such surveys
9 as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be
10 printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeed-
11 ing session of Congress, and for the purchase in the fiscal
12 year 1947, of not to exceed five hundred and fifty motor-
13 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and ten motorboats:
14 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
15 pended for any preliminary examination, survey, project,
16 or estimate not authorized by law, \$112,883,250: *Provided*
17 *further*, That from this appropriation the Secretary of War
18 may, in his discretion and on the recommendation of the
19 Chief of Engineers based on the recommendation by the
20 Board of Rivers and Harbors in the review of a report or
21 reports authorized by law, expend such sums as may be
22 necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided
23 by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of
24 harbor lines and serving essential needs of general commerce
25 and navigation, such work to be subject to the conditions

1 recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his report or re-
2 ports thereon: *Provided further*. That not to exceed \$3,000
3 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for the
4 support and maintenance of the Permanent International
5 Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for the pay-
6 ment of the expenses of the properly accredited delegates of
7 the United States to the meeting of the Congresses and of
8 the Commission.

9 Alteration of bridges over navigable waters of the
10 United States: For payment of the share of the United
11 States of the cost of alteration of bridges over navigable
12 waters of the United States in accordance with the pro-
13 visions of the Act of June 21, 1940 (Public Law 647),
14 \$2,900,000, to remain available until expended.

15 FLOOD CONTROL

16 Flood control, general: For the construction and main-
17 tenance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for
18 flood control, and for other purposes, in accordance with the
19 provisions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22,
20 1936, as amended and supplemented, including printing and
21 binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodi-
22 cals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office
23 of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
24 appropriation, and for the purchase in the fiscal year 1947,
25 of not to exceed two hundred motor-propelled passenger-

1 carrying vehicles, and for preliminary examinations, surveys,
2 and contingencies in connection with the flood control,
3 \$110,814,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein
4 may be used for flood-control work on the Salmon
5 River, Alaska, as authorized by law: *Provided further*,
6 That funds appropriated herein may be used to
7 execute detailed surveys, and prepare plans and speci-
8 fications, necessary for the construction of flood-control proj-
9 ects heretofore or hereafter authorized or for flood-control
10 projects considered for selection in accordance with the pro-
11 visions of section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June
12 28, 1938, and section 3 of the Flood Control Act approved
13 August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 638) : *Provided further*, That the
14 expenditure of funds for completing the necessary surveys
15 shall not be construed as a commitment of the Government to
16 the construction of any project: *Provided further*, That no
17 part of this appropriation shall be available or used for
18 constructing dikes or levees in connection with the Garri-
19 son Reservoir Dam (North Dakota) which would be
20 required by a higher maximum normal pool elevation than
21 one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet for operating
22 such dam.

23 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For
24 prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the
25 provisions of the Flood Control Act approved May 15,

1 1928, as amended (33 U. S. C. 702a), including printing
2 and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference,
3 periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in
4 the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the pur-
5 poses of this appropriation, and for the purchase, in the
6 fiscal year 1947 of not to exceed one hundred and sixteen
7 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and four
8 motorboats, \$46,000,000.

9 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of
10 Mississippi River: For rescue work and for repair or main-
11 tenance of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the
12 Mississippi River threatened or destroyed by flood, in
13 accordance with section 9 of the Flood Control Act, approved
14 June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1508), \$500,000.

15 Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For
16 prosecuting work of flood control, Sacramento River, Cali-
17 fornia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act
18 approved March 1, 1917, as amended (33 U. S. C. 703,
19 704; 50 Stat. 849; 55 Stat. 638-651), \$2,000,000.

20 Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Montana: For completing
21 the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Fort
22 Peck Dam, Montana, as authorized by the Act approved
23 May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), to remain available until
24 expended, \$1,505,000.

1 MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL WORKS

2 Maintenance and operation, certain Federal water
3 mains outside the District of Columbia: For the mainte-
4 nance, operation, improvement, extension, and protection of
5 Federal water lines located outside the District of Columbia
6 required to serve nearby Government establishments and
7 facilities with water from the water supply system of the
8 District of Columbia, including interconnections with other
9 water systems for emergency use wherever located, to be
10 immediately available and to be expended under the direc-
11 tion of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief
12 of Engineers, \$12,000.

13 UNITED STATES 'SOLDIERS' HOME

14 For maintenance and operation of the United States
15 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
16 nent fund, \$1,596,248: *Provided*, That \$54,768 of such
17 amount shall be immediately available: *Provided further*,
18 That this appropriation shall not be available for the pay-
19 ment of hospitalization of members of the home in United
20 States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed
21 by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the
22 Board of Commissioners of the home and the Surgeon
23 General of the Army.

THE PANAMA CANAL

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and construction of additional facilities, including the following: Compensation of all officials and employees; foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; lawbooks; textbooks and books of reference; printing and binding, including printing of annual report; personal services in the District of Columbia, purchase (not to exceed twenty in the fiscal year 1947), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for damages to vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, as authorized by section 10 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended (54 Stat. 387) ; claims for losses of or damages to property arising from the conduct of authorized business operations; claims for damages to property arising from the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities; acquisition of land and land under water, as authorized in the Panama Canal Act; expenses incurred in assembling, assorting, storing, repairing, and selling material, machinery, and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased or acquired

1 for the construction of the Panama Canal which are unserv-
2 iceable or no longer needed, to be reimbursed from the
3 proceeds of such sale; expenses incident to conducting hear-
4 ings and examining estimates for appropriations on the
5 Isthmus; expenses incident to any emergency arising be-
6 cause of calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character
7 not foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; travel ex-
8 penses when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama
9 Canal to persons engaged in field work or traveling on
10 official business; not to exceed \$2,000 for travel and sub-
11 sistence expenses of members of the police and fire forces
12 of the Panama Canal incident to their special training in
13 the United States; transportation, including insurance, of
14 public funds and securities between the United States and
15 the Canal Zone; purchase, construction, repair, replacement,
16 alteration, or enlargement of buildings, structures, equip-
17 ment, and other improvements; and for such other expenses
18 not in the United States as the Governor of the Panama
19 Canal may deem necessary best to promote the maintenance
20 and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the
21 Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities, all
22 to be expended under the direction of the Governor of the
23 Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:

24 For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal:
25 Salary of the Governor, \$10,000; contingencies of the Gov-

1 error, including entertainment, to be expended in his discre-
2 tion, not exceeding \$3,000; purchase, inspection, delivery,
3 handling, and storing of materials, supplies, and equipment
4 for issue to all departments of the Panama Canal, the Panama
5 Railroad, other branches of the United States Government,
6 and for authorized sales; payment in lump sums of not ex-
7 ceeding the amounts authorized by the Injury Compensation
8 Act approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to alien
9 cripples who are now a charge upon the Panama Canal by
10 reason of injuries sustained while employed in the construc-
11 tion of the Panama Canal; relief payments authorized by
12 the Act approved July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 478); and not to
13 exceed \$7,500 for deposit in the general fund of the
14 Treasury for cost of penalty mail for offices of the Panama
15 Canal in the United States as required by section 2 of the Act
16 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); in all, \$12,749,000,
17 together with all moneys arising from the conduct of business
18 operations authorized by the Panama Canal Act.

19 For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid
20 and support of the insane and of lepers and aid and sup-
21 port of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone,
22 including expenses of their deportation when practicable,
23 the purchase of artificial limbs or other appliances for
24 persons who were injured in the service of the Isthmian
25 Canal Commission or the Panama Canal prior to Sep-

1 tember 7, 1916, additional compensation to any officer of
2 the United States Public Health Service detailed with the
3 Panama Canal as chief quarantine officer, and payments
4 of not to exceed \$50 in any one case to persons within
5 the Government service who shall furnish blood from their
6 veins for transfusion to the veins of patients in Panama
7 Canal Hospitals, \$2,010,000.

8 For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal
9 Zone, including gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent
10 discharged prisoners, \$2,424,000.

11 Construction of additional facilities, Panama Canal:
12 For construction of additional facilities for the improve-
13 ment and enlargement of the capacity of the Panama
14 Canal, in accordance with the Act of August 11, 1939
15 (53 Stat. 1409), and for carrying out the purposes of Public
16 Law 280, approved December 28, 1945, including reim-
17 bursements to the appropriations for "Maintenance and
18 operation, sanitation, and civil government, Panama Canal",
19 in such amounts as the Governor of the Panama Canal shall
20 from time to time determine to be additional costs incurred
21 for the objects specified in said appropriations on account
22 of the prosecution of the work; in all, \$2,618,000, to be
23 immediately available.

24 Total Panama Canal. \$19,801,000, to be available until
25 expended.

1 In addition to the foregoing sums there is hereby made
2 available for the fiscal year 1947 for expenditures and rein-
3 vestment under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid,
4 without being covered into the Treasury of the United States,
5 and to remain available until expended, all moneys received
6 by the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1947 and prior
7 fiscal years (exclusive of net profits for such prior fiscal years)
8 from services rendered or materials and supplies furnished to
9 the United States, the Panama Railroad Company, the
10 Canal Zone government, or to their employees, respectively,
11 or to the Panama Government, from hotel and hospital sup-
12 plies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and like service;
13 from labor, materials, and supplies and other services fur-
14 nished to vessels other than those passing through the Canal,
15 and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere; from the
16 sale of scrap and other byproducts of manufacturing and
17 shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unserviceable
18 materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired
19 for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and
20 government of the Canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits
21 accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall
22 annually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

23 There is also made available for the fiscal year 1947
24 for the operation, maintenance, and extension of water-
25 works, sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama

1 and Colon, to remain available until expended, the neces-
2 sary portions of such sums as shall be paid during that
3 fiscal year as water rentals or directly by the Government of
4 Panama for such expenses; and notwithstanding the transfer
5 of the waterworks and sewer systems pursuant to the joint
6 resolution approved May 3, 1943 (Public Law 48), any
7 unexpended balances of the sums made available by this para-
8 graph, together with the unexpended balances of sums
9 heretofore made available for the same purpose in prior
10 fiscal years, shall be immediately available and shall remain
11 available until expended for the purposes for which they
12 were made available.

13 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for
15 temporary employment in case of emergency, for the pay-
16 ment of any civilian for services rendered by him on the
17 Canal Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical,
18 administrative, executive, or supervisory position unless
19 such person is a citizen of the United States of America
20 or of the Republic of Panama: *Provided, however*, (1) That,
21 notwithstanding the provision in the Act approved August
22 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the
23 above-mentioned positions to citizens of the United States
24 from and after the date of the approval of said Act, citizens
25 of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2) that at

1 no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens employed in
2 the above-mentioned positions exceed the number of citizens
3 of the United States so employed, if United States citizens are
4 available in continental United States or on the Canal Zone;
5 (3) that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the continued
6 employment of any person who shall have rendered fifteen
7 or more years of faithful and honorable service on the Canal
8 Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel for skilled,
9 technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or executive
10 positions, the controlling factors in filling these positions
11 shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education;
12 (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States ren-
13 dering skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive,
14 or supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms
15 of this Act (a) shall normally be employed not more than
16 forty hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation
17 equal rates of pay based upon rates paid for similar em-
18 ployment in continental United States plus 25 per centum;
19 (6) this entire section shall apply only to persons employed
20 in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or
21 supervisory positions on the Canal Zone directly or indi-
22 rectly by any branch of the United States Government
23 or by any corporation or company whose stock is owned
24 wholly or in part by the United States Government: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That the President may suspend from time

1 to time in whole or in part compliance with this section
2 in time of war or national emergency if he should deem
3 such course to be in the public interest: *Provided further*,
4 That despite the fact that the war emergency has ended, the
5 President may, if he finds it necessary because of a shortage
6 of housing, suspend, for the fiscal year 1947, the application
7 of those portions of this section which require the employ-
8 ment of citizens of the Republic of Panama or of the United
9 States in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive,
10 or supervisory positions with the proviso that any positions
11 now filled by persons not citizens of the Republic of Panama
12 or the United States which are vacated for any cause shall
13 be filled in compliance with the terms of this section as
14 adopted for the fiscal year 1946.

15 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
16 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
17 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
18 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
19 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
20 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
21 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
22 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
23 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
24 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
25 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the

1 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
2 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
3 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
4 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
5 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
6 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
7 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
8 provisions of existing law.

9 SEC. 4. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby
10 authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without regard
11 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates as he
12 may determine, the services of architects, engineers, and
13 other technical and professional personnel, or firms or cor-
14 porations thereof, as may be necessary.

15 SEC. 5. Appropriations for the Military Establishment
16 and for civil functions administered by the War Department
17 for the fiscal year 1947 may be used for carrying into
18 effect the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settle-
19 ment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of prop-
20 erty or personal injury or death caused by military personnel
21 or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of
22 the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3,
23 1943.

24 SEC. 6. The limitation on the use of funds appropriated
25 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public,

1 269, Seventy-ninth Congress), with respect to Indian lands
2 involved in the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam
3 (North Dakota), is hereby amended to read as follows:

4 “Such funds as are or may be appropriated for the
5 construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota)
6 and the Oahe Reservoir Dam (South Dakota) may be
7 expended, but no water may be stored in these reservoirs
8 until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior
9 to be comparable in quality and sufficient in area to com-
10 pensate the Indians of the Three Tribes in North Dakota
11 and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe in South Dakota and
12 the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North Dakota and South
13 Dakota shall be offered to the said tribes and the individual
14 members thereof affected in exchange for their lands on the
15 Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, and Cheyenne River Reserva-
16 tions which would be inundated by the storage of water in
17 the reservoirs named.”

18 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the “War Depart-
19 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1947”.

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[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SNYDER

FEBRUARY 5, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

FEBRUARY 6, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5400]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for civil functions of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates of appropriations forming the bases of consideration for committee action will be found in the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 on the pages indicated in the following table:

	<i>Pages upon which estimates appear in 1947 Budget</i>
Cemeterial expenses.....	649
Alaska communications system (normal).....	650
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Supplemental estimates submitted since the regular Budget are included in House Documents 417, 418, 423, 424, and 425.

The bill includes a total of direct appropriations of \$300,987,498. This amount is \$39,895,958 more than the appropriations for 1946 and

\$36,041,011 less than the Budget estimates for 1947. A detailed comparison of the amounts carried in the bill, the Budget estimates, and the appropriations for 1946 will be found beginning on page 16 of this report.

Activities normally appropriated for but not considered essential to the war effort were suspended during the war years, or drastically curtailed, and only during recent months have been considered for further appropriations for continuing work started and only partially completed prior to the war. Funds for going forward with many such activities were carried in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the funds here recommended are, in the most part, to be used for proceeding in fiscal year 1947 with work already begun. On the other hand, some of the expenses provided for in the accompanying measure, such as for maintaining and improving national cemeteries, have been materially increased by the event of the war.

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

The bill proposes an appropriation of \$2,433,000, which is an increase of \$774,300 over the amount provided for fiscal year 1946. Included in the increase is \$71,340 for 5,316 more headstones than were provided for in the 1946 estimate. There is an increase of \$105,290 for construction work, consisting principally of roads and drainage systems, which should not be further deferred. Maintenance and repair of cemeteries is increased by \$383,786, comprising \$118,628 for additional labor and \$265,158 for contractual work and supplies. These amounts together with the added cost occasioned by Public Law 106 of the present Congress account for the total increase.

No funds are included for new construction such as lodges, caretakers' homes, or flagpoles, but some needed repairs to present structures are provided for.

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

This System provides the framework for all civilian and military communications in Alaska and has been operated by the Signal Corps since 1901. Early in the war the appropriations for the activity were frozen at \$227,840 per annum, the additional funds required to operate the system during the emergency having been provided from military funds. It is now proposed to revert to the prewar method of financing and not draw upon military funds other than for paying the salaries and maintenance expenses of military personnel engaged in the conduct of the activity.

The bill recommends an appropriation of \$543,000, an increase of \$315,160 over the amount annually appropriated for the past 3 or 4 years for the civilian or commercial activities of the System. It contemplates the operation of 33 stations in the System, 32 in Alaska and a master station at Seattle, Wash. During the war period a total of 46 stations were operated, while prior to the war only 21 stations were operated. Increased military activity in Alaska was responsible for most of the growth of Government traffic over prewar levels. The value of such traffic, estimated at commercial rates, was \$1,162,000

for fiscal year 1941. For the fiscal year 1947 the estimate is \$2,000,000. Receipts from commercial traffic for fiscal year 1947 are estimated at approximately \$700,000.

One hundred and fifty civilian and 300 military personnel will be required to maintain and operate the System as compared with 350 civilian and 2,000 military personnel during the war year (fiscal year) 1945, and 52 civilian and 191 military personnel during fiscal year 1941. As previously indicated the salaries and maintenance of the military personnel will be provided from military funds as always has been the case.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Funds contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, permitted a start on the return to peacetime construction operations for river and harbor and flood-control programs. The amount recommended in the instant bill for a continuation of construction work for rivers and harbors during fiscal year 1947 on 21 projects is \$42,776,250 (a reduction of \$7,803,250 from the Budget estimate), distributed as follows:

New York Harbor, N. Y.....	\$1, 510, 000
New York and New Jersey Channels.....	3, 634, 000
Waterway on the coast of Virginia.....	65, 000
Cross-Florida barge canal.....	15, 000, 000
Canaveral Harbor, Fla.....	830, 500
Mobile Harbor, Ala.....	475, 000
Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, Ga. and Ala.....	1, 010, 000
Pearl River, Miss. and La.....	1, 010, 500
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, Fla., and the Mexican border (Galveston district).....	2, 030, 000
Trinity River, Tex.....	¹ 1, 490, 000
Neches and Angelina Rivers, Tex.....	1, 500, 000
Mississippi River between the Ohio and Missouri Rivers.....	3, 590, 000
Missouri River, mouth to Kansas City.....	1, 500, 000
Missouri River, Kansas City Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa.....	2, 500, 000
Ohio River open-channel work.....	526, 000
Kanawha River, W. Va.....	554, 200
Illinois waterway, Illinois.....	160, 000
St. Marys River, Mich.....	4, 611, 250
Old River, Calif.....	25, 000
Columbia River between Vancouver, Wash., and Bonneville, Oreg.....	39, 000
Columbia River at Bonneville, Oreg.....	805, 800

¹ This item contains \$1,040,000 for advance planning and \$450,000 for commencement of construction.

The amount recommended in the instant bill for advance planning on 20 projects is \$2 235,500, distributed as follows:

St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to the ocean.....	\$83, 000
Intracoastal Waterway from Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.....	40, 000
Miami Harbor (Biscayne Bay), Fla.....	5, 000
Intracoastal Waterway from Caloosahatchee River to Anclote River, Fla.....	115, 000

Tampa Harbor, Fla.....	\$19, 400
Alabama and Coosa Rivers, Ga. and Ala.....	316, 000
Chocolate Bayou, Tex.....	5, 000
Guadalupe River, Tex.....	157, 000
Lavaca and Navidad Rivers, Tex.....	3, 500
Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn....	289, 000
Missouri River at Fort Peck, Mont.....	20, 000
Ohio River lock and dam construction.....	28, 000
Harbors of refuge for light-draft vessels.....	29, 100
Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio.....	5, 000
Buffalo Harbor, N. Y.....	12, 500
Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y.....	5, 000
Chetco River, Oreg.....	2, 000
Depoe Bay, Oreg.....	1, 000
Snake River, Oreg., Wash., and Idaho.....	500, 000
Columbia River, Oreg., and Wash., Umatilla (McNary) Dam.....	600, 000

The amount recommended in the bill for maintenance of existing projects, operation and care of canals and other works of navigation, examinations, surveys and contingencies, and other continuing and routine operations is \$67,871,500. This amount includes \$8,000,000 for the construction of a large seagoing hopper dredge, primarily for use in New York Harbor. At the present time there are more than 1,000 completed or partly completed projects located throughout the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands requiring periodic maintenance. During the war period, due to scarcity of labor, materials, and plant, maintenance work was limited to that essential to the war effort, with the result that many projects have shoaled to such an extent that navigation is severely handicapped. Repairs to structures also have been postponed due to scarcity of materials and labor.

The water-borne commerce of the United States for the calendar year 1944 amounted to 605,928,000 tons, an increase of 25,347,000 tons over the previous calendar year.

The tonnage for the fiscal year 1940 was 607,900,000.

ALTERATION OF BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Pursuant to the act of June 21, 1940 (Public, 647, 76th Cong.) \$1,110,000 was made available until expended for the payment of the share of the United States of the cost of alteration of bridges over navigable waters of the United States. Due to war conditions work of this nature necessarily was slowed down. It is expected now to increase greatly. At the end of the present fiscal year it is estimated that there will remain available of the initial appropriation \$265,000. Reimbursable projects underway or now foreseeable will exhaust that amount and an additional \$2,900,000, which latter amount is recommended in the accompanying bill. It is the opinion of the committee that adequate funds should be available in order that reimbursement may be accomplished when work is completed.

FLOOD CONTROL (GENERAL)

CONSTRUCTION

The amounts recommended in the bill for "Flood control, general," total \$110,814,000, distributed as follows:

Construction.....	\$96, 150, 000
Preparation of detailed plans and specifications.....	7, 900, 000
Preliminary examinations, surveys, and contingencies.....	3, 000, 000
Maintenance.....	1, 924, 000
Salaries, Office of Chief of Engineers.....	480, 000
Emergency repairs.....	1, 000, 000
Transfer to U. S. Geological Survey.....	360, 000
Total.....	110, 814, 000

The amount recommended for construction provides for continuing work on 62 projects, most of them having been appropriated for in the First Deficiency Act, 1946, as follows:

Mansfield Hollow Reservoir, Conn.....	\$1, 445, 000
Union Village Reservoir, Vt.....	1, 309, 000
Holyoke, Mass.....	763, 000
Syracuse, N. Y.....	900, 000
Almond Reservoir, N. Y.....	1, 100, 000
East Sidney Reservoir, N. Y.....	1, 200, 000
Elmira, N. Y.....	540, 000
Sunbury, Pa.....	900, 000
Williamsport, Pa.....	1, 300, 000
Buggs Island Reservoir, Va. and N. C.....	3, 000, 000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.....	4, 000, 000
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga.....	4, 000, 000
Homochitto River, Miss.....	14, 000
Narrows Reservoir, Ark.....	1, 500, 000
Bayou Bodcau, Red Chute, and Loggy Bayou, La.....	123, 500
Bayou Bodcau Reservoir, La.....	1, 300, 000
Shreveport, La.....	900, 000
Blakely Mountain Reservoir, Ark.....	1, 000, 000
Memphis, Tenn.....	1, 000, 000
Buffalo Bayou, Tex.....	2, 200, 000
Hords Creek Reservoir, Pecan Bayou, Tex.....	500, 000
John Martin Reservoir, Colo.....	1, 122, 400
Blue Mountain Reservoir, Ark.....	1, 132, 600
Clearwater Reservoir, Mo.....	2, 000, 000
Norfork Reservoir, Ark.....	1, 000, 000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.....	3, 585, 200
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.....	3, 000, 000
Canton Reservoir, Okla.....	2, 500, 000
Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.....	3, 500, 000
Fall River Reservoir, Kans.....	2, 000, 000
Wister Reservoir, Okla.....	1, 750, 000
Hutchinson, Kans.....	800, 000

Kansas Citys, Mo. and Kans.....	\$2, 000, 000
Kanopolis Reservoir, Kans.....	1, 972, 000
Harlan County Reservoir, Nebr.....	1, 500, 000
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.....	3, 000, 000
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	500, 000
Omaha, Nebr.....	800, 000
Missouri River between Kenslers Bend, Nebr., and the Combination Bridge at Sioux City, Iowa.....	360, 000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky.....	3, 500, 000
Dale Hollow Reservoir, Tenn. and Ky.....	1, 455, 000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn.....	3, 500, 000
Mounds and Mound City, Ill.....	700, 000
Newport, Ky.....	800, 000
Delaware Reservoir, Ohio.....	1, 500, 000
Muskingum River Reservoirs, Ohio.....	1, 548, 000
Portsmouth—New Boston, Ohio.....	1, 000, 000
Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va.....	3, 500, 000
Massillon, Ohio.....	1, 001, 000
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	500, 000
Dewey Reservoir, Ky.....	510, 000
Dillon Reservoir, Ohio.....	2, 000, 000
Youghiogheny River Reservoir, Pa.....	619, 200
Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa.....	2, 500, 000
Punxsutawney, Pa.....	556, 000
Elkins, W. Va.....	552, 900
Coal Creek drainage and levee district, Illinois.....	565, 400
Mount Morris Reservoir, N. Y.....	1, 000, 000
Los Angeles River, Calif.....	3, 000, 000
Detroit Reservoir, Oreg.....	1, 500, 000
Dorena Reservoir, Oreg.....	2, 018, 200
Tacoma, Wash.....	807, 600
Total.....	96, 150, 000

The committee heard a great deal of additional testimony with respect to the proper height for the Garrison Reservoir Dam (N. Dak.), which was the subject of extended hearings and consideration in connection with the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946. The Chief of Engineers, the Commissioner of Reclamation, and other witnesses agreed that the dam should be constructed to the maximum elevation recommended by the Chief of Engineers except witnesses from the Williston (N. Dak.) area, who, supported by their representatives, urged adoption of the following limitation:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate the Garrison (North Dakota) Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than 1,830 feet, or for constructing dikes or levees which would be required by a higher maximum normal pool elevation than 1,830 feet for operating such dam.

During the hearings it came to the committee's attention that a modification in the plans for diking the river in the vicinity of Williston by a change in the channel might remove objections and settle the controversy once and for all. The Chief of Engineers has assured the

committee that he will investigate the feasibility of that suggestion as well as the suggestion that elevation 1,842 be considered as the maximum normal operating level. The 1,842 level, the committee is informed, would permit operation of the Turtle Lake Reservoir plan desired by the North Dakota Water Commission, whose chairman, the Governor of the State, appeared before the committee. Drawing of floodwaters into the Turtle Lake Reservoir, and diversion therefrom, it occurs to the committee might largely offset the loss of storage between elevation 1,842 and 1,850, the proposed elevation. In order to give ample time for the suggested possibilities to be fully explored, the limitation is carried in the bill.

In the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, a limitation provided that funds for the Garrison Reservoir Dam (N. Dak.) might not be expended for construction of the dam until the Indians whose lands would be flooded had been offered lands in exchange satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior as equal in quality and sufficient in area. This would mean an indeterminate delay in construction of this reservoir badly needed for flood protection of some of the country's largest inland industrial cities and most productive farm lands as well as delaying the contemplated development in central North Dakota. Since the purpose was merely to afford adequate protection to the Indians against being driven from their homes until equivalent lands had been provided them, the committee has recommended a change in the limitation by applying it to the storage of water and has incorporated it in the bill with the same protection for Indians in both North Dakota and South Dakota who would be similarly affected by construction of the Oahe Reservoir Dam.

Strenuous objection was made before the committee by representatives of the districts in which the proposed Osceola and Chillicothe Reservoirs (Mo.) would be located against their construction. The committee is inclined to the opinion that where substantial objection is made to a project by the people in the area affected, the money should not be appropriated unless a strong showing of positive and urgent need is made by others concerned. Consequently the Budget estimates for the Osceola Reservoir and the Chillicothe Reservoir (Mo.) projects are among those eliminated from the bill.

The Budget estimates for projects in the comprehensive plan of flood control in the Missouri Basin include a recommendation of \$700,000 for continued planning on the Oahe Reservoir. Since the sum of \$200,000 for further exploration of sites and related questions of spillway and foundations was appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and only recently has become available and final plans cannot well be made until those studies are completed, and since testimony before the committee made clear the urgency of establishing flood control for the lower basin at the earliest possible date, the committee believes that the \$700,000, which it is recommending should be added to the \$400,000 it is recommending for the Fort Randall Reservoir, the flood-control reservoir farthest downstream on the river, and that the combined fund should be available either for plans or construction of the Randall Reservoir. It is included in the appropriation total for flood control with that understanding.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The amount recommended for the preparation of detailed plans and specifications will enable the Corps of Engineers to complete advance planning for a considerable number of projects, as follows:

Blackstone River Basin: West Hill Reservoir, Mass.....	\$40, 000
Thames River Basin:	
East Brimfield Reservoir, Mass.....	20, 000
South Coventry Reservoir, Conn.....	35, 000
Connecticut River Basin:	
West River Reservoirs, Vt.....	230, 000
North Hartland Reservoir, Vt.....	70, 000
North Springfield Reservoir, Vt.....	70, 000
Housatonic River Basin: Thomaston Reservoir, Conn.....	130, 000
Lake Champlain Basin:	
East Barre Reservoir, Vt.....	34, 000
Wrightsville Reservoir, Vt.....	20, 000
Waterbury Reservoir, Vt.....	8, 000
Hoosic River Basin: North Adams, Mass.....	10, 000
Susquehanna River Basin:	
Copes Corner Reservoir, N. Y.....	180, 000
Swoyerville and Forty Fort, Pa.....	50, 000
Genegantslet Reservoir, N. Y.....	60, 000
South Plymouth Reservoir, N. Y.....	190, 000
Roanoke River Basin: Philpott Reservoir, Va.....	300, 000
Colorado River Basin:	
Lake Brownwood Reservoir, Tex.....	42, 000
San Angelo Reservoir and Floodway, Tex.....	40, 000
Eagle Lake to Matagorda, Tex.....	75, 000
White River Basin:	
Greers Ferry Reservoir, Ark.....	30, 000
Lone Rock Reservoir, Ark.....	23, 000
Table Rock Reservoir, Mo.....	100, 000
Arkansas River Basin:	
Optima Reservoir, Okla.....	60, 000
Mannford Reservoir, Okla.....	80, 000
Oologah Reservoir, Okla.....	100, 000
Neodesha Reservoir, Kans.....	75, 000
Elk City Reservoir, Kans.....	75, 000
Upper Mississippi River Basin:	
Red Rock Reservoir, Iowa.....	200, 000
Sabula, Iowa.....	3, 500
Coralville Reservoir, Iowa.....	62, 000
Joanna Reservoir, Mo.....	60, 000
Galena, Ill.....	6, 000
Turkey River at Elkport, Iowa.....	2, 000
Red River of the North Basin:	
Pembina River Reservoir, N. Dak.....	35, 000
Tongue River Reservoir, N. Dak.....	35, 000
Park River Reservoir, N. Dak.....	30, 000

Missouri River Basin:

Sioux City, Iowa.....	\$20, 000
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak.....	1, 100, 000
Arlington Reservoir, Mo.....	50, 000
Richland Reservoir, Mo.....	50, 000
Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans.....	400, 000
Missouri River Levees, Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth.....	1, 000, 000

Ohio River Basin:

Shenango Reservoir, Pa. and Ohio.....	100, 000
Eagle Creek Reservoir, Ohio.....	90, 000
Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa.....	155, 000
Turtle Creek Reservoir, Pa.....	41, 000
Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Brockway and vicinity, Pennsylvania....	120, 000
Latrobe, Pa.....	20, 000
Dillonvale and Adena, Ohio.....	31, 000
Burr Oak Reservoir, Ohio.....	31, 000
Roseville, Ohio.....	5, 000
Jackson Cut-off, Ky.....	5, 000
Carrollton, Ky.....	15, 000
Greenup, Ky.....	15, 000
Cleves, Ohio.....	10, 000
Ashland, Ky.....	8, 000
Maysville, Ky.....	7, 000
Levee Unit No. 5, Wabash River, Ind.....	40, 000
Indianapolis (Warfleigh section), Ind.....	30, 000
Mining City Reservoir, Ky.....	40, 000

Illinois River Basin: Farm Creek Reservoirs, Ill.....	100, 000
Colorado River Basin (Ariz.): Alamo Reservoir, Ariz.....	90, 000

Santa Ana River Basin:

San Juan Reservoir, Calif.....	60, 000
San Antonio Reservoir, Calif.....	80, 000
Carbon Canyon Dam and Channel, Calif.....	50, 000

Los Angeles County drainage area:

Compton Creek, Calif.....	35, 000
Pacoima Wash, Calif.....	51, 000
Rio Hondo Channel, Calif.....	40, 000
Rubio Canyon and Eaton Wash, Calif.....	40, 000

Ventura River Basin: Ventura River Levees, Calif.....	50, 000
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Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basin:

Hogan Reservoir, Calif.....	27, 000
Farmington Reservoir, Calif.....	80, 000
Success Reservoir, Calif.....	120, 000
Tuolumne River Reservoir, Calif.....	5, 000
New Melones Reservoir, Calif.....	285, 000
Folsom Reservoir, Calif.....	150, 000

Kings River and Tulare Lake Basin, including Pine Flat Reservoir, Calif.....	200, 000
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Merced County stream group, California.....	50, 000
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Pacific coastal area: Pajaro River, Calif.....	25, 000
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Willamette River Basin:	
Quartz Creek Reservoir, Oreg-----	\$130, 000
Sweet Home Reservoir, Oreg-----	100, 000
North Pacific coastal area:	
Coquille River Basin, Oreg-----	12, 000
Nehalem River Basin, Oreg-----	2, 500
Arlington, Oreg. (Alkali Canyon)-----	4, 000
Recreational developments—investigations and plans-----	150, 000
Total-----	7, 900, 000

For preliminary examinations, surveys, and contingencies the Bureau of the Budget has approved estimates of \$3,000,000, and that amount is recommended in the present bill. Likewise the items for maintenance of \$1,924,000; salaries, Office, Chief of Engineers, of \$480,000; emergency repairs of \$1,000,000; and transfer to United States Geological Survey of \$360,000, approved by the Bureau of the Budget, are recommended in the accompanying bill.

The committee wishes to call to the attention of the House the fact that in many instances the cost of individual projects has greatly increased since the information upon which the project was authorized was presented to the legislative committees of the Congress. In one instance at least the estimated present cost of the project is some four times the cost as represented in the first instance when authority to construct the project was granted. Such estimated increases are due in some instances to the increased cost of labor and materials and in other instances to a change in plans, such as increasing the height of a dam, increasing the areas to be protected from flood, adding irrigation benefits, power, or other changes to the original plan. Evidence before the committee indicates there has been an increase in the cost of labor and materials since 1939 of from 25 to 30 percent. If the rights and authority of the legislative committees originally considering these matters and recommending the grant of such authority as appeared justified at the time is to be protected, it is the thought of the committee that hereafter whenever the estimated cost of a project increases by as much as 25 percent because of labor, materials, or other such increased costs, or because of any alteration of the original plans, permission to continue with the project should be again presented to the proper legislative committee for authorization to proceed at the increased cost (such renewed authority to cover only the items and amount of the increased costs).

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

Flood control in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River is being prosecuted in accordance with the Flood Control Act of May 15, 1928 (33 U. S. C. 702), as amended. Of the total authorizations of \$864,934,000, there is an unappropriated balance of approximately \$350,000,000.

For fiscal year 1947 the committee recommends the Budget estimate of \$46,000,000, which is an increase of \$1,000,000 over the amounts provided for the current fiscal year. The amount should permit the resumption of work off the main stem of the river, suspended during the war years, and the start of some new work in the

Yazoo Basin, St. Francis Basin, Red River Backwater area, and Atchafalaya Basin.

The main-line controlling levees of this project are below the authorized grade or deficient in cross section, or both, at Cairo, Ill.; at certain localities along the St. Francis, Reelfoot, Yazoo, and Tensas Basin fronts; and at certain points along the south banks of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. The 1947 program contemplates prosecution of the work required to bring main-line levees to full project grade and section. The amount recommended includes, also, approximately \$11,000,000 for maintenance of the completed features of the adopted project.

EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR FLOOD CONTROL ON TRIBUTARIES OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The \$500,000 provided in the bill is the same as the Budget estimate, and the same amount as was provided for the current fiscal year. Of the \$20,000,000 authorized by acts of Congress since 1928 for emergency repairs on flood-control work on the tributaries of the Mississippi River, \$11,700,300 has been appropriated. Of this amount there remains available approximately \$200,000, any balance of which will be augmented by the present appropriation to meet emergency flood conditions during the coming fiscal year.

FLOOD CONTROL, SACRAMENTO RIVER, CALIF.

The \$2,000,000 estimated by the Budget and recommended in the present bill is a reduction below the current fiscal year's appropriation of \$50,000. The amount recommended is to permit a continuation of the construction of authorized improvements consisting of levee construction, bank protection, and channel clearing and improvement, which, when completed, will protect extensive and highly developed areas in the lower Sacramento River Valley. Up to the present time Federal funds in the amount of \$30,695,000 have been appropriated and it is estimated the total Federal cost will be \$40,850,000.

POWER PLANT, FORT PECK DAM, MONT. (CONSTRUCTION)

The Budget estimate of \$1,505,000 for this item is recommended. This amount will provide for completion of all permanent features required in connection with the installation and operation of the first two units of the Fort Peck Dam plant as requested by the Secretary of the Interior.

FEDERAL WATER MAINS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Budget estimate of \$12,000, which is the same amount as appropriated for the current and preceding years for this item, is recommended. This appropriation provides for maintenance, operation, improvement, extension, and protection of water mains connecting Federal buildings and installations in Virginia and Maryland with the water-supply system of the District of Columbia. The water mains here under consideration are a continuation of the District of Columbia water-supply system and serve the Arlington Farms area across the

Memorial Bridge, including the Pentagon Building, dormitories for employees, the Navy Department Building, the National Airport, and other installations. This appropriation enables the engineers to take care of connections, miscellaneous breaks, etc., in the rather extensive system.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

It is recommended that the Budget estimate of \$1,534,000 for maintenance and operation of the Soldiers' Home be increased a total amount of \$62,239, or to \$1,596,248, to provide a more adequate fund for the general mess, the dairy mess, the hospital mess, and to provide additional employees at the general and hospital mess.

Evidence presented at the hearings disclosed that the Budget estimates authorized approximately the same as had been authorized for the previous fiscal year of only 46 cents per day per person for the purchase of subsistence for the general mess and for employees at the hospital mess, and 60 cents per day per person for patients, special-diet cases, and doctors at the hospital, and for employees at the dairy mess, as compared with an allowance for rations in this section of the country for the Army of 62 cents per day, and at Walter Reed Hospital for patients of 75 cents per day. A survey by a board of nutrition and mess-management experts appointed by the Quartermaster General, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners, contains the following observations:

Menus. (1) *Breakfast.*—Fruit was almost entirely lacking in the breakfast menu, only fruit juices, the only fruit served being juices which were listed on the menu three times in 31 days.

(2) Potatoes were listed on the breakfast menus 27 times out of 31 menus. Fried corn meal mush was served the four remaining mornings.

(3) The breakfasts, for certain days, are exceptionally starchy.

(4) Supper. The supper menus, as a whole, are entirely too light.

(5) Other menus need the addition of a vegetable, salad, and/or dessert.

Desserts.—Could have been used to advantage for dinner and supper.

Nutrition.—Judging from the quantity of the food served it is the opinion of the undersigned officers that it was often insufficient in bulk. This was especially true of the supper menus.

The following conclusions are made:

(1) The amount of thiamine (vitamin B) is considered to be too low.

(2) The amount of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) in the diet is extremely low, being only 57 percent of the recommended allowance of the National Research Council.

It was observed that procurement of fresh fruit and vegetables was very limited.

Oleo, uncolored, was purchased instead of butter or colored oleo. The uncolored oleo is very unattractive and unappetizing for service in the mess. Only four patties of oleo per table of 12 men were observed.

Other information indicated the canteen was heavily patronized by members of the home especially in such items as pie and ice cream, indicating that desserts and sweets are lacking in the regular meals, and comment on this particular point is noted in the above report.

One reason perhaps for the allowance of only 46 cents in the one instance and 60 cents in the other, which no longer prevails, is the fact that during prior years and during the early months of fiscal year 1946 produce from the dairy and poultry farms was sold to the mess at low prices arbitrarily established, namely, 25 cents per dozen for eggs, as compared with the OPA ceiling price of 49 cents, and 40 cents per gallon for milk as compared with commercial prices several

cents per gallon higher not considering the subsidy of some 5 cents per gallon paid by the Department of Agriculture to producers. At such low prices both the dairy and poultry farms have indicated an operating loss. In order to place the farms on a sustaining basis the price of the commodities were raised approximately to the commercial costs for the area, on which basis it is hoped the farms will be self-sustaining.

The funds here being appropriated are funds received from three principal sources—contributions made by each soldier of the Regular Army of 10 cents per month; fines and forfeitures which are imposed upon soldiers of the Regular Army; and 3-percent interest paid by the Treasurer of the United States on the fund held in trust for those entitled to membership in the home. It is a fund belonging solely to those for whom it is being appropriated and prior to the enactment of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act in 1936 the Board of Commissioners was authorized to make the necessary funds available directly from the trust fund.

In view of all the circumstances the committee recommends an amount the same as requested of the Bureau of the Budget by the Governor of the home, which would permit a ration or subsistence allowance of 60 cents per day per person for those presently receiving 46 cents, and 75 cents per day per person for hospital patients, etc. This amount, it will be noticed, for the general mess is 2 cents per day less than the Army ration cost for this section of the country.

In all respects it appears the Home is being efficiently and economically operated.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Budget estimate of \$19,801,000 for the activities of the Panama Canal is recommended in the instant bill. During the emergency years the Canal assumed its position as an indispensable adjunct to the war effort and became a war agency as completely as if it had no commercial functions. Following the end of the war in Europe movement of traffic through the Canal increased and after the cessation of hostilities in the Pacific theater traffic was quite heavy through the Canal with the return of combat, supply, and troop ships en route to the east coast of the United States. As the military traffic becomes less it is anticipated there will be an increase in commercial traffic to meet world needs for goods not obtainable during the years of active warfare.

During the war years appropriations were provided for only minimum requirements in certain activities such as operation of civil government, sanitation, and maintenance items, and new construction. It is now necessary and desirable that attention be given to providing adequate funds with which to strengthen such activities in the light of peacetime operation. Other increases are due to the enactment of the Federal Employees Pay Act, 1946 (Public, 106, 79th Cong.)

The item for maintenance and operation of \$12,749,000 recommended in the bill is an increase of \$8,612,000 in excess of the appropriation for the same item for the present fiscal year. However, the present fiscal year's appropriation was augmented by funds turned in of \$5,550,000 for special protective works; unused appropriation of \$120,000 for oil lines, Cristobal piers; and \$38,318 unobligated bal-

ance for damage to vessels in the 1944 appropriation, leaving a net increase, in fact, of \$2,903,000 over last year.

The item for sanitation of \$2,010,000 recommended in the bill reflects an increase of \$225,800 over the appropriation for the present fiscal year, but when there is considered the Federal Employees Pay Act, 1946, as shown in the table on page 17 of this report, a reduction of \$251,200 is indicated. Evidence before the committee indicated that with minor exceptions made up of a decrease in part-time employment, "rounding-off" the estimates, and exclusion of overtime, the estimates submitted for fiscal year 1947 for basic operations are the same as the same items for fiscal year 1946. In view of the working hours being reduced to 40 per week, and the uncertainty of the work load at hospitals, there is a probability that the amount herein recommended will be insufficient to meet the need.

The Budget estimate for civil government of \$2,424,000 which is recommended in this bill, is an increase over the appropriation for the present fiscal year of \$1,047,000. Requirements under the Federal Employees Pay Act, 1945, account for more than 33½ percent of the increase. Other increases are due to such increased activities as customs work, the cost of which was borne by special defense funds during emergency years; increased school activities caused by the arrival of Army and Navy families with nearly 1,000 children of school age; construction of vocational shop buildings at La Boca and Silver City, and an elementary school building at Silver City; addition to the gymnasium at Balboa; additional police and fire-protection service heretofore reimbursed from emergency defense funds in "Special protective works" appropriations.

The item for construction, additional facilities, carrying a Budget estimate of \$2,618,000, which is recommended, is an increase over the same item for 1946 of \$1,807,400.

The act of Congress approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), provided for the construction of additional locks and other facilities for the improvement and enlargement of the present Canal. The total funds made available by allotment and appropriations for this purpose amounted to \$107,984,400. Due to the modification of the construction program as directed by the Secretary of War on May 23, 1942, the amount of \$30,257,572 was repealed by the Congress (Public, 352, 78th Cong.), leaving a balance of \$77,726,828 as total funds available for accomplishment of this project as modified.

For fiscal year 1947 \$1,938,628 will be needed to continue the third locks project. There will be available from prior-year appropriations \$820,628, leaving an amount of \$1,118,000 which is recommended in this bill.

The additional \$1,500,000 carried in the bill is to provide funds for a comprehensive review and study under Public Law 280, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, which authorizes and directs the Governor of the Panama Canal to make a comprehensive review and study of the means for increasing the capacity and security of the Canal to meet future needs of interoceanic commerce and national defense. The committee wishes to include a suggestion for a thorough study of problems arising from experiences in the recent war, particularly with regard to the development of aerial warfare and adequate defense against same.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitation and legislative provisions not heretofore enacted are recommended:

On page 7, in connection with the appropriation "Rivers and harbors":

Provided further, That not to exceed \$3,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for the support and maintenance of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for the payment of the expenses of the properly accredited delegates of the United States to the meeting of the Congresses and of the Commission.

On page 8, in connection with the appropriation "Flood Control":

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used for constructing dikes or levees in connection with the Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota) which would be required by a higher maximum normal pool elevation than 1,830 feet for operating such dam.

On page 18, in connection with the appropriation "The Panama Canal":

Provided further, That despite the fact that the war emergency has ended, the President may, if he finds it necessary because of a shortage of housing, suspend, for the fiscal year 1947, the application of those portions of this section which require the employment of citizens of the Republic of Panama or of the United States in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory positions with the proviso that any position now filled by persons not citizens of the Republic of Panama or the United States which are vacated for any cause shall be filled in compliance with the terms of this section as adopted for the fiscal year 1946.

On page 19, section 6:

Such funds as are or may be appropriated for the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota) and the Oahe Reservoir Dam (South Dakota) may be expended but no water may be stored in these reservoirs until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be comparable in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Indians of the Three Tribes in North Dakota and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe in South Dakota shall be offered to the said tribes and the individual members thereof affected in exchange for their lands on the Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, and Cheyenne River reservations which would be inundated by the storage of water in the reservoirs named.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947

(NOTE.—Appropriations for 1946 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations)

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill com- pared with 1946 ap- propriation includ- ing Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
Quartermaster Corps:					
Cemeterial expenses-----	\$1, 658, 700	\$2, 433, 000	\$2, 433, 000	+\$774, 300	-----
Signal Corps:					
Alaska communications system-----	227, 840	543, 000	543, 000	+ 315, 160	-----
Corps of Engineers:					
Rivers and harbors:					
Maintenance and improvement-----	¹ 76, 528, 600	120, 686, 500	112, 883, 250	+36, 354, 650	-\$7, 803, 250
Alteration of bridges over navigable waters-----	-----	2, 900, 000	2, 900, 000	+2, 900, 000	-----
Flood control:					
General-----	² 125, 792, 000	⁴ 139, 114, 000	110, 814, 000	-14, 978, 000	-28, 300, 000
Mississippi River-----	³ 45, 000, 000	46, 000, 000	46, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	-----
Emergency fund-----	500, 000	500, 000	500, 000	-----	-----

Sacramento River, Calif-----	2, 050, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	-50, 000	-50, 000	-----
Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Mont., construction-----	-----	1, 505, 000	1, 505, 000	+1, 505, 000	+1, 505, 000	-----
Maintenance and operation, Fed- eral water mains-----	12, 000	12, 000	12, 000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Corps of Engineers-----	249, 882, 600	312, 717, 500	276, 614, 250	+26, 731, 650	+26, 731, 650	-36, 103, 250
U. S. Soldiers' Home:						
Maintenance and operation-----	1, 213, 600	⁵ 1, 534, 009	1, 596, 248	+382, 648	+382, 648	+62, 239
Panama Canal:						
Maintenance and operation-----	4, 137, 000	12, 749, 000	12, 749, 000	+8, 612, 000	+8, 025, 000	-----
Sanitation-----	1, 784, 200	2, 010, 000	2, 010, 000	+225, 800	-251, 200	-----
Civil government-----	1, 377, 000	⁷ 2, 424, 000	2, 424, 000	+1, 047, 000	+837, 392	-----
Additional facilities-----	810, 600	⁸ 2, 618, 000	2, 618, 000	+1, 807, 400	+1, 807, 400	-----
Total, Panama Canal-----	8, 108, 800	19, 801, 000	19, 801, 000	+11, 692, 200	+10, 418, 592	-----
Total, regular annual appropriations, War Department civil functions-----	261, 091, 540	337, 028, 509	300, 987, 498	+39, 895, 958	+38, 519, 739	-36, 041, 011

¹ Includes \$6,504,600 in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945; and \$25,516,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

² Includes \$8,906,000 in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945; \$8,055,000 in Public Law 82, 79th Cong.; and \$84,659,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

³ Includes \$15,000,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

⁴ Includes \$14,350,000 in H. Doc. 425.

⁵ Includes \$54,768 in H. Doc. 423.

⁶ Includes \$45,111 in H. Doc. 424.

⁷ Includes \$18,000 in H. Doc. 418.

⁸ Includes \$1,500,000 in H. Doc. 417.

PERMANENT ANNUAL AND INDEFINITE AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Estimates, 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS			
Corps of Engineers:			
Maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters--	\$135, 000	\$150, 000	+\$15, 000
Payment to States, Flood Control Act, June 28, 1938, as amended-----	85, 000	85, 000	-----
Total, Corps of Engineers, permanent appropriations, special accounts-----	220, 000	235, 000	+15, 000
Panama Canal: Postal funds-----	395, 608	393, 500	-2, 108
TRUST ACCOUNTS			
Corps of Engineers:			
Funds contributed for river and harbor improvements-----	73, 500	75, 000	+1, 500
Funds contributed for flood control, rivers and harbors-----	100, 435	-----	-100, 435
Total, Corps of Engineers, trust accounts-----	173, 935	75, 000	98, 935

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Union Calendar No. 460

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5400

[Report No. 1524]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 6, 1946

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
5 year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered
6 by the War Department, and for other purposes, namely:

1 CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

2 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

3 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

4 Cemeterial expenses: For maintaining and improving
5 national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of super-
6 intendants and the superintendent at Mexico City, and
7 other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools
8 and materials; purchase (not to exceed five), repair,
9 maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor
10 vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memo-
11 rial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arling-
12 ton National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional
13 Cemetery to which the United States has title and the
14 graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves,
15 and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw
16 Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a
17 single approach road to any national cemetery constructed
18 under special Act of Congress; for headstones or markers
19 for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under
20 the Acts approved March 3, 1873, February 3, 1879,
21 February 26, 1929, and April 18, 1940 (24 U. S. C.
22 279-280b), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for
23 repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences,
24 and so forth, made and constructed by the United States
25 in Cuba and China to mark the places where American

1 soldiers fell; care, protection, and maintenance of the Con-
 2 federate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the
 3 Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the
 4 Confederate burial plats owned by the United States
 5 in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate
 6 Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate
 7 Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery
 8 at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves
 9 used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries,
 10 \$2,433,000: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted
 11 upon any right-of-way which may have been acquired by
 12 the United States leading to a national cemetery, or to
 13 encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and
 14 maintained by the United States: *Provided further*, That
 15 no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any
 16 roadway not owned by the United States within the cor-
 17 porate limits of any city, town, or village.

18 SIGNAL CORPS

19 ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

20 Alaska Communication System: For operation, main-
 21 tenance, and improvement of the Alaska Communication
 22 System, including travel allowances and travel in kind as
 23 authorized by law, and operation and maintenance of passen-
 24 ger-carrying vehicles, \$543,000, to be derived from the re-
 25 ceipts of the Alaska Communication System which have been

1 covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain
2 available until the close of the fiscal year 1948: *Provided*,
3 That the Secretary of War shall report to Congress the
4 extent and cost of any extensions and betterments which
5 may be effected under this appropriation.

6 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

7 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

8 To be immediately available and to be expended under
9 the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision
10 of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until
11 expended: *Provided*, That the services of such additional
12 technical and clerical personnel as the Secretary of War
13 may deem necessary may be employed only in the Office
14 of the Chief of Engineers, to carry into effect the various
15 appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control,
16 surveys, and preparation for and the consideration of river
17 and harbor and flood control estimates and bills, to be paid
18 from such appropriations: *Provided further*, That no appro-
19 priation under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year 1947
20 shall be available for any expenses incident to operating
21 any power-driven boat or vessel on other than Government
22 business:

23 RIVERS AND HARBORS

24 Maintenance and improvement of existing river and
25 harbor works: For the preservation and maintenance of

1 existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of
2 such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desir-
3 able in the interests of commerce and navigation; for survey
4 of northern and northwestern lakes and other boundary and
5 connecting waters as heretofore authorized, including the
6 preparation, correction, printing, and issuing of charts and
7 bulletins and the investigation of lake levels; for prevention
8 of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and
9 adjacent waters of New York City; for expenses of the
10 California Débris Commission in carrying on the work
11 authorized by the Act approved March 1, 1893, as amended
12 (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and 683); for removing sunken
13 vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation as
14 authorized by law; for operating and maintaining, keeping
15 in repair, and continuing in use without interruption any
16 lock, canal (except the Panama Canal), canalized river,
17 or other public works for the use and benefit of navigation
18 belonging to the United States, including maintenance of
19 the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for payment annually of
20 tuition fees of not to exceed fifty student officers of the
21 Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions under the
22 provisions of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as
23 amended (10 U. S. C. 535); for examinations, surveys,
24 and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for the execution
25 of detailed investigations and the preparation of plans and

1 specifications for projects heretofore or hereafter authorized;
2 for printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of
3 reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment re-
4 quired in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out
5 the purposes of this appropriation, including such printing
6 as may be authorized by the Committee on Printing of the
7 House of Representatives, either during a recess or session
8 of Congress, of surveys authorized by law, and such surveys
9 as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be
10 printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeed-
11 ing session of Congress, and for the purchase in the fiscal
12 year 1947, of not to exceed five hundred and fifty motor-
13 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and ten motorboats:
14 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
15 pended for any preliminary examination, survey, project,
16 or estimate not authorized by law, \$112,883,250, including
17 \$25,000 for the removal of the Upper Free Bridge over
18 the Illinois River at Peoria, Illinois: *Provided further*,
19 That from this appropriation the Secretary of War
20 may, in his discretion and on the recommendation of the
21 Chief of Engineers based on the recommendation by the
22 Board of Rivers and Harbors in the review of a report or
23 reports authorized by law, expend such sums as may be
24 necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided
25 by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of

1 harbor lines and serving essential needs of general commerce
2 and navigation, such work to be subject to the conditions
3 recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his report or re-
4 ports thereon: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000
5 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for the
6 support and maintenance of the Permanent International
7 Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for the pay-
8 ment of the expenses of the properly accredited delegates of
9 the United States to the meeting of the Congresses and of
10 the Commission.

11 Alteration of bridges over navigable waters of the
12 United States: For payment of the share of the United
13 States of the cost of alteration of bridges over navigable
14 waters of the United States in accordance with the pro-
15 visions of the Act of June 21, 1940 (Public Law 647),
16 \$2,900,000, to remain available until expended.

17 FLOOD CONTROL

18 Flood control, general: For the construction and main-
19 tenance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for
20 flood control, and for other purposes, in accordance with the
21 provisions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22,
22 1936, as amended and supplemented, including printing and
23 binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodi-
24 cals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office
25 of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this

1 appropriation, and for the purchase in the fiscal year 1947,
2 of not to exceed two hundred motor-propelled passenger-
3 carrying vehicles, and for preliminary examinations, surveys,
4 and contingencies in connection with the flood control,
5 \$110,814,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein
6 may be used for flood-control work on the Salmon
7 River, Alaska, as authorized by law: *Provided further*,
8 That funds appropriated herein may be used to
9 execute detailed surveys, and prepare plans and speci-
10 fications, necessary for the construction of flood-control proj-
11 ects heretofore or hereafter authorized or for flood-control
12 projects considered for selection in accordance with the pro-
13 visions of section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June
14 28, 1938, and section 3 of the Flood Control Act approved
15 August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 638) : *Provided further*, That the
16 expenditure of funds for completing the necessary surveys
17 shall not be construed as a commitment of the Government to
18 the construction of any project: *Provided further*, That no
19 part of this appropriation shall be available or used to
20 maintain or operate the Garrison (North Dakota Reservoir
21 at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than one thousand
22 eight hundred and thirty feet, or for constructing dikes or
23 levees which would be required by a higher maximum normal
24 pool elevation than one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet
25 for operating such dam.

1 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For
2 prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the
3 provisions of the Flood Control Act approved May 15,
4 1928, as amended (33 U. S. C. 702a), including printing
5 and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference,
6 periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in
7 the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the pur-
8 poses of this appropriation, and for the purchase, in the
9 fiscal year 1947 of not to exceed one hundred and sixteen
10 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and four
11 motorboats, \$46,000,000.

12 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of
13 Mississippi River: For rescue work and for repair or main-
14 tenance of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the
15 Mississippi River threatened or destroyed by flood, in
16 accordance with section 9 of the Flood Control Act, approved
17 June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1508), \$500,000.

18 Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For
19 prosecuting work of flood control, Sacramento River, Cali-
20 fornia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act
21 approved March 1, 1917, as amended (33 U. S. C. 703,
22 704; 50 Stat. 849; 55 Stat. 638-651), \$2,000,000.

23 Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Montana: For completing
24 the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Fort

1 Peck Dam, Montana, as authorized by the Act approved
2 May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), to remain available until
3 expended, \$1,505,000.

4 MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL WORKS

5 Maintenance and operation, certain Federal water
6 mains outside the District of Columbia: For the mainte-
7 nance, operation, improvement, extension, and protection of
8 Federal water lines located outside the District of Columbia
9 required to serve nearby Government establishments and
10 facilities with water from the water supply system of the
11 District of Columbia, including interconnections with other
12 water systems for emergency use wherever located, to be
13 immediately available and to be expended under the direc-
14 tion of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief
15 of Engineers, \$12,000.

16 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

17 For maintenance and operation of the United States
18 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
19 nent fund, \$1,596,248: *Provided*, That \$54,768 of such
20 amount shall be immediately available: *Provided further*,
21 That this appropriation shall not be available for the pay-
22 ment of hospitalization of members of the home in United
23 States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed
24 by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the

1 Board of Commissioners of the home and the Surgeon
2 General of the Army.

3 THE PANAMA CANAL

4 For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the
5 maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government
6 of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and construction of
7 additional facilities, including the following: Compensation
8 of all officials and employees; foreign and domestic news-
9 papers and periodicals; lawbooks; textbooks and books of
10 reference; printing and binding, including printing of annual
11 report; personal services in the District of Columbia,
12 purchase (not to exceed twenty in the fiscal year 1947),
13 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and
14 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for dam-
15 ages to vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, as author-
16 ized by section 10 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended
17 (54 Stat. 387) ; claims for losses of or damages to property
18 arising from the conduct of authorized business operations;
19 claims for damages to property arising from the maintenance
20 and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the
21 Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities;
22 acquisition of land and land under water, as authorized in
23 the Panama Canal Act; expenses incurred in assembling,
24 assorting, storing, repairing, and selling material, machinery,
25 and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased or acquired

1 for the construction of the Panama Canal which are unserv-
2 iceable or no longer needed, to be reimbursed from the
3 proceeds of such sale; expenses incident to conducting hear-
4 ings and examining estimates for appropriations on the
5 Isthmus; expenses incident to any emergency arising be-
6 cause of calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character
7 not foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; travel ex-
8 penses when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama
9 Canal to persons engaged in field work or traveling on
10 official business; not to exceed \$2,000 for travel and sub-
11 sistence expenses of members of the police and fire forces
12 of the Panama Canal incident to their special training in
13 the United States; transportation, including insurance, of
14 public funds and securities between the United States and
15 the Canal Zone; purchase, construction, repair, replacement,
16 alteration, or enlargement of buildings, structures, equip-
17 ment, and other improvements; and for such other expenses
18 not in the United States as the Governor of the Panama
19 Canal may deem necessary best to promote the maintenance
20 and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the
21 Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities, all
22 to be expended under the direction of the Governor of the
23 Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:

24 For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal:
25 Salary of the Governor, \$10,000; contingencies of the Gov-

1 ernor, including entertainment, to be expended in his discre-
2 tion, not exceeding \$3,000; purchase, inspection, delivery,
3 handling, and storing of materials, supplies, and equipment
4 for issue to all departments of the Panama Canal, the Panama
5 Railroad, other branches of the United States Government,
6 and for authorized sales; payment in lump sums of not ex-
7 ceeding the amounts authorized by the Injury Compensation
8 Act approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to alien
9 cripples who are now a charge upon the Panama Canal by
10 reason of injuries sustained while employed in the construc-
11 tion of the Panama Canal; relief payments authorized by
12 the Act approved July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 478); and not to
13 exceed \$7,500 for deposit in the general fund of the
14 Treasury for cost of penalty mail for offices of the Panama
15 Canal in the United States as required by section 2 of the Act
16 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); in all, \$12,749,000,
17 together with all moneys arising from the conduct of business
18 operations authorized by the Panama Canal Act.

19 For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid
20 and support of the insane and of lepers and aid and sup-
21 port of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone,
22 including expenses of their deportation when practicable,
23 the purchase of artificial limbs or other appliances for
24 persons who were injured in the service of the Isthmian
25 Canal Commission or the Panama Canal prior to Sep-

1 tember 7, 1916, additional compensation to any officer of
2 the United States Public Health Service detailed with the
3 Panama Canal as chief quarantine officer, and payments
4 of not to exceed \$50 in any one case to persons within
5 the Government service who shall furnish blood from their
6 veins for transfusion to the veins of patients in Panama
7 Canal Hospitals, \$2,010,000.

8 For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal
9 Zone, including gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent
10 discharged prisoners, \$2,424,000.

11 Construction of additional facilities, Panama Canal:
12 For construction of additional facilities for the improve-
13 ment and enlargement of the capacity of the Panama
14 Canal, in accordance with the Act of August 11, 1939
15 (53 Stat. 1409), and for carrying out the purposes of Public
16 Law 280, approved December 28, 1945, including reim-
17 bursements to the appropriations for "Maintenance and
18 operation, sanitation, and civil government, Panama Canal",
19 in such amounts as the Governor of the Panama Canal shall
20 from time to time determine to be additional costs incurred
21 for the objects specified in said appropriations on account
22 of the prosecution of the work; in all, \$2,618,000, to be
23 immediately available.

24 Total Panama Canal. \$19,801,000, to be available until
25 expended.

1 In addition to the foregoing sums there is hereby made
2 available for the fiscal year 1947 for expenditures and rein-
3 vestment under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid,
4 without being covered into the Treasury of the United States,
5 and to remain available until expended, all moneys received
6 by the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1947 and prior
7 fiscal years (exclusive of net profits for such prior fiscal years)
8 from services rendered or materials and supplies furnished to
9 the United States, the Panama Railroad Company, the
10 Canal Zone government, or to their employees, respectively,
11 or to the Panama Government, from hotel and hospital sup-
12 plies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and like service;
13 from labor, materials, and supplies and other services fur-
14 nished to vessels other than those passing through the Canal,
15 and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere; from the
16 sale of scrap and other byproducts of manufacturing and
17 shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unserviceable
18 materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired
19 for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and
20 government of the Canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits
21 accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall
22 annually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

23 There is also made available for the fiscal year 1947
24 for the operation, maintenance, and extension of water-
25 works, sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama

1 and Colon, to remain available until expended, the neces-
2 sary portions of such sums as shall be paid during that
3 fiscal year as water rentals or directly by the Government of
4 Panama for such expenses; and notwithstanding the transfer
5 of the waterworks and sewer systems pursuant to the joint
6 resolution approved May 3, 1943 (Public Law 48), any
7 unexpended balances of the sums made available by this para-
8 graph, together with the unexpended balances of sums
9 heretofore made available for the same purpose in prior
10 fiscal years, shall be immediately available and shall remain
11 available until expended for the purposes for which they
12 were made available.

13 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for
15 temporary employment in case of emergency, for the pay-
16 ment of any civilian for services rendered by him on the
17 Canal Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical,
18 administrative, executive, or supervisory position unless
19 such person is a citizen of the United States of America
20 or of the Republic of Panama: *Provided, however,* (1) That,
21 notwithstanding the provision in the Act approved August
22 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the
23 above-mentioned positions to citizens of the United States
24 from and after the date of the approval of said Act, citizens
25 of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2) that at

1 no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens employed in
2 the above-mentioned positions exceed the number of citizens
3 of the United States so employed, if United States citizens are
4 available in continental United States or on the Canal Zone;
5 (3) that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the continued
6 employment of any person who shall have rendered fifteen
7 or more years of faithful and honorable service on the Canal
8 Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel for skilled,
9 technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or executive
10 positions, the controlling factors in filling these positions
11 shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education;
12 (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States ren-
13 dering skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive,
14 or supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms
15 of this Act (a) shall normally be employed not more than
16 forty hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation
17 equal rates of pay based upon rates paid for similar em-
18 ployment in continental United States plus 25 per centum;
19 (6) this entire section shall apply only to persons employed
20 in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or
21 supervisory positions on the Canal Zone directly or indi-
22 rectly by any branch of the United States Government
23 or by any corporation or company whose stock is owned
24 wholly or in part by the United States Government: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That the President may suspend from time

1 to time in whole or in part compliance with this section
2 in time of war or national emergency if he should deem
3 such course to be in the public interest: *Provided further,*
4 That despite the fact that the war emergency has ended, the
5 President may, if he finds it necessary because of a shortage
6 of housing, suspend, for the fiscal year 1947, the application
7 of those portions of this section which require the employ-
8 ment of citizens of the Republic of Panama or of the United
9 States in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive,
10 or supervisory positions with the proviso that any positions
11 now filled by persons not citizens of the Republic of Panama
12 or the United States which are vacated for any cause shall
13 be filled in compliance with the terms of this section as
14 adopted for the fiscal year 1946.

15 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
16 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
17 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
18 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
19 States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes
20 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
21 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
22 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
23 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
24 violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates,
25 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the

1 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
2 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
3 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
4 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
5 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
6 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
7 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
8 provisions of existing law.

9 SEC. 4. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby
10 authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without regard
11 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates as he
12 may determine, the services of architects, engineers, and
13 other technical and professional personnel, or firms or cor-
14 porations thereof, as may be necessary.

15 SEC. 5. Appropriations for the Military Establishment
16 and for civil functions administered by the War Department
17 for the fiscal year 1947 may be used for carrying into
18 effect the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settle-
19 ment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of prop-
20 erty or personal injury or death caused by military personnel
21 or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of
22 the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3,
23 1943.

24 SEC. 6. The limitation on the use of funds appropriated
25 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public,

1 269, Seventy-ninth Congress), with respect to Indian lands
2 involved in the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam
3 (North Dakota), is hereby amended to read as follows:

4 "Such funds as are or may be appropriated for the
5 construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota)
6 and the Oahe Reservoir Dam (South Dakota) may be
7 expended, but no water may be stored in these reservoirs
8 until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior
9 to be comparable in quality and sufficient in area to com-
10 pensate the Indians of the Three Tribes in North Dakota
11 and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe in South Dakota and
12 the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North Dakota and South
13 Dakota shall be offered to the said tribes and the individual
14 members thereof affected in exchange for their lands on the
15 Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, and Cheyenne River Reserva-
16 tions which would be inundated by the storage of water in
17 the reservoirs named."

18 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "War Depart-
19 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1947".

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79TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 5400

[Report No. 1524]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SNYDER

FEBRUARY 6, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 8, 1946, for actions of Thursday, February 7, 1946).

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate Appropriations Committee reported independent offices bill. Sen. Morse criticized OPA position on "over-all plant principle" regarding meat plants. Sen. Wherry submitted amendment to require adjustments in OPA price ceilings. Sen. Butler spoke against "down-grading of flour" and stated that wheat for foreign relief should be purchased in other countries. House received 1947 supplemental appropriation estimates: Year book, \$180,000; national arboretum, \$60,000; E&PQ, \$596,000. Rep. Hall introduced and discussed bill to prohibit grain exports during feed shortage. Rep. Rich urged shipment of surplus Army food to Europe, rather than give UNRRA money.

SENATE

1. WHEAT SHORTAGE. Sen. Reed, Kans., discussed and inserted a telegram from M. W. Thatcher, President of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, pointing out problems in regard to the wheat shortage. Among other things, Mr. Thatcher asked whether farmers should be expected to sell at present ceilings when other prices are going up and stated that prompt sale of farmers' present stocks and the next crop will work to the disadvantage of their income-tax returns. (p. 1066.)
2. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., submitted and discussed proposed amendments to S. J. Res. 118 to forbid OPA from effecting ceilings which would not reflect the usual mark-ups and would prohibit OPA from giving a percentage of price payable under a private contract to labor engaged in production at the expense of the distributor (pp. 1067-9).
3. BREAD RATIONING. Sen. Butler spoke against "down-grading of flour for human consumption," stated that "we are threatened with rationing of bread," and recommended that foreign relief be provided by our purchasing foreign stocks of wheat and sending them to the shortage areas (pp. 1069-70).
4. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5201 (S. Rept. 926) (p. 1086). Sen. McKellar gave notice of a motion to suspend the rule and propose an amendment to continue not over \$5,000,000 of the Emergency fund for the President, with a provision that it shall not be used to finance an activity that has been rejected by Congress (p. 1086).
5. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Morse, Oreg., criticized the OPA position regarding "the over-all plant profit principle" for the meat industry but spoke in favor of

continuation of price control (pp. 1070-3).

6. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted a New York Times article describing the need for food relief in Europe (pp. 1086-7).
7. BRITISH LOAN. Sen. McFarland, Ariz., spoke in favor of attaching conditions of "realism and hard common sense" in connection with the loan to Britain (pp. 1059-62).
8. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted the Nov. and Dec. 1945 report on civilian employment, by departments, and stated, "Thousands of employees who found desk jobs in the Government as part of the war effort should be included in drastic reductions as the war functions in both war and peacetime agencies are curtailed and eliminated" (pp. 1064-5).
9. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL. Majority Leader Barkley expressed the hope that this bill, S. 380, can be brought up tomorrow (the House has already agreed to the conference report) (pp. 1092-3).
10. FEPC. Continued debate on the FEPC bill, S. 101 (pp. 1063-4, 1073-85, 1088-93).

HOUSE

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates (1947 budget amendments) of \$836,000 for this Department, including printing of the year book, \$180,000; BPI&SAE, national arboretum, \$60,000; and BE&PQ, spruce bud worm investigations, \$121,000, sweet potato weevil control \$100,000, and foreign plant quarantine, \$375,000 (H. Doc. 453). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 1132.)
12. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5400 (pp. 1103-28). An amendment to provide for continuing the work on the Florida barge canal was rejected, 103-42 (pp. 1115-20). The flood control items were discussed (pp. 1104-5, 1108-9, 1120-8). During the debate, Rep. Rich (Pa.) urged the shipment of surplus Army food to Europe rather than appropriate money for UNRRA to purchase it at high prices and Rep. Taber (N.Y.) criticized Government spending and called attention to proposed personnel increases in the agencies, including this Department (pp. 1110-1).
13. LABOR. Passed with amendments, 258-155, H. R. 4908, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes (pp. 1094-6). The bill as finally passed is an amended version of the Case bill, H. R. 5262, which was substituted for the original bill, and contains the Internal Revenue Code definition of agricultural labor.
14. FORESTRY. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases. To Territories Committee. (p. 1132.)
15. HOUSING. Rep. Patman, Tex., urged legislation to curb the speculation in building houses for veterans and inserted a constituent's letter calling attention to some of the conditions where speculation is hindering the housing effort (p. 1128).

not voting. I was present and voted "yea". I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 20, yesterday, I was present and voted "yea," although I am not so recorded. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. ROMULO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some of the commitments made to the Filipino people by American leaders.

Mr. ROMULO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include some of the editorials appearing in the American press on independence and rehabilitation of the Philippines. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$234, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one an article and in the other a newspaper item.

Mr. BONNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on the splendid and untiring service of the Honorable Fred M. Vinson.

Mr. LUDLOW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include excerpts from a radio program in which he and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] participated.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker I was unavoidably detained and was unable to be present on the roll call on the Case bill. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

THE CASE BILL

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my

remarks, and have them appear in the RECORD after the vote on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial on the subject of the British loan.

THE BREAD SUPPLY

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and include a telegram at the end of my speech.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, everybody refers to the farmer as the backbone of the Nation. But when it comes to giving the backbone any strength, then we forget him.

All one has to do to realize what a neglected person the American farmer has become is to read over some of the letters I receive from the farm folks in my district. They say the farmer is going on strike. If he does, nobody will blame him.

The next crisis our dairymen and poultry raisers of the Northeast will face is a feed shortage. According to one complaint that came to my attention, one of the largest cattle-feed distributors in the county is without any grain whatsoever.

In the words of this week's issue of the Poultryman, a weekly farm newspaper, "The Northeast is being the first area to feel the pinch of feedstuffs."

In the meantime, the steady shipments of wheat, corn, and other grains continue to foreign countries at a terrific rate.

Just how will the American people feel when suddenly they awake to the fact that the Nation's supply of beef, milk, poultry, and other products from livestock is disappearing because the farmer cannot get feed.

Now that the meat strike has been settled, it will be difficult to blame meat shortage on packinghouse workers.

No, it is time to raise the question, how much grain can we allow to leave the United States and still enjoy the products of the farm. The American people certainly have a priority on our own food supply. It is not right to give other nations the meat, eggs, and dairy products that go for the basic American diet.

I am not trying to alarm you when I say I am deeply concerned over the growing shortage of dairy and poultry feed here in the Northeast. I am therefore introducing a bill in Congress entitled "A bill to prohibit the export of grain from the United States for a certain period":

Be it enacted, etc., That no grain shall be exported from the United States until it is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that sufficient quantities of said grain have been distributed to areas of the United States now suffering from shortages of livestock and poultry feeds.

(The telegram referred to is as follows:)

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., February 6, 1946.
Congressman EDWIN ARTHUR HALL,
Washington, D. C.:

We understand that shipment of wheat and flour abroad and demands for animal feed in the domestic market threaten the white bread supply in this country. The importance of bread as an inexpensive food should be recognized. American people want plentiful supplies of white bread, not brown bread. The baker has suffered from shortages of all kinds during the war and shortages are worse at this time than at any time during the war. A white-flour shortage would be about the last straw for the average baker. We hope the bakers may have your support on this most vital problem.

Mr. SPAULDING,
President, Spaulding Bakery, Inc.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a telegram dealing with the present wheat situation of the Nation.

Mr. HERTER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a recent article by Stanley High of Reader's Digest.

Mr. KINZER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. H. W. Prentis, Jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Co.

I am informed by the Public Printer that the said statement is estimated to make three and one-third pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at a cost of \$173.40. Notwithstanding the cost, I ask unanimous consent that the extension may be made.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 20 minutes next Tuesday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5400), making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman

from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] as to the time to be allotted for general debate?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan: I think not to exceed an hour and a half would be adequate. We are rather anxious to finish the bill today if we can because of the national holiday next week.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate close at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, and that we finish the bill, the time for general debate to be equally divided between the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5400, with Mr. STIGLER in the chair.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the committee charged with the responsibility to hear and determine the justifications for appropriations for the civil functions administered by the War Department has discharged its duty and is now ready to submit its findings and conclusions to the House for further determination.

Hearings on this bill before the subcommittee were quite extensive and in view of the heavy duties imposed upon each individual member by other activities, and especially the heavy work in their own offices, I wish to express my appreciation to every member of the committee for the cooperation demonstrated in our efforts to bring before you a bill that we feel is entitled to full support. There are items in the bill that do not have the full endorsement of each Member, but the measure presented here represents the cooperative and combined judgment of the entire membership of the committee.

The bill now before us is to provide funds for the following activities: Cemeterial expenses, Alaska communication system, river and harbor and flood control under the Corps of Engineers, United States Soldiers' Home, and the Panama Canal.

The total amount recommended for these various activities of Government for fiscal year 1947 is \$300,987,498. This is an increase over the amount appropriated for the same activities for the present fiscal year of \$39,895,958, but the committee, in its careful study of the facts before it, found it possible to recommend a reduction of \$36,041,011 from the Budget estimates. In only one item has the committee recommended an increase, that being in the item for rations for members of the United States Soldiers' Home, which I will discuss later and in order.

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

The amount of \$2,433,000 proposed for cemeterial expenses is an increase of \$685,300 over the amount appropriated

for the present fiscal year. Included in the increase is \$71,340 for 5,316 more headstones than were provided for during the present fiscal year. There is an increase for construction work of \$105,280, consisting principally of roads and drainage systems which should not be further deferred. Maintenance and repair of cemeteries is increased by \$383,786, comprising \$118,628 for additional labor and \$265,158 for contractual work and supplies. The remainder of the total increase, which is \$124,894, is for operating expenses, and consists of \$31,725 for personal services, \$90,639 for equipment, and \$2,530 for miscellaneous expenses.

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

The present bill recommends an appropriation of \$543,000 for fiscal year 1947 and assumes that signal service of the Army funds will not be made available to cover obligations of the system, as has been the case during the war period. For example, in fiscal year 1945, obligations for the system covered by Alaska communications system funds were \$227,840, whereas similar signal service of the Army obligations totaled \$2,775,146.

The system provides the framework for all civilian and military communications in Alaska and has been operated by the Signal Corps since 1901. The nucleus of personnel trained in the system prior to World War II made it possible to provide efficient engineering, installation, operation, and maintenance of the greatly expanded communications system required by the Army in Alaska and western Canada between 1941 and 1946.

The recommendation is based on a plan to operate 33 stations in the system—32 in Alaska and a master station at Seattle, Wash. During the war period a total of 46 stations were operated. Twenty-one stations were in operation when the war started.

One hundred and fifty civilian and 300 military personnel will be used to maintain and operate the system. This will reflect a reduction from 350 civilian and 2,000 military personnel during fiscal year 1945. Just prior to the war, 52 civilians and 191 military personnel were used to operate the system.

Receipts from commercial traffic are estimated at approximately \$700,000 during fiscal year 1947. The value of Government traffic, if charges were made at commercial traffic rates, is estimated at approximately \$2,000,000. Use of radiotelephone facilities will result in increased commercial traffic. Revenue from commercial traffic in fiscal year 1941 exceeded \$450,000, and for the preceding several years had increased at a rate of about 10 percent per year.

Increased military activity in Alaska creates most of the growth of Government traffic over prewar levels. The value of Government traffic, estimated at commercial rates, in fiscal year 1941 was \$1,162,000. The fiscal year 1945 Government traffic at commercial rates was valued at approximately \$8,800,000.

Submarine cable is installed from Seattle, Wash., to Attu, Alaska, by way of Whittier, Alaska, but it is not planned to use this cable west of Kodiak. Present

plans contemplate use of the cable between Seattle and Kodiak as long as major rehabilitation is not required.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Following the cessation of hostilities, Congress considered supplemental estimates to permit the resumption of Federal public works construction which had been suspended during the war. The First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, appropriated approximately \$25,000,000 for resuming the program for rivers and harbors; \$85,000,000 for flood control; and \$15,000,000 for flood control on the Mississippi River and tributaries. Those amounts have permitted a start on the return to peacetime construction operations on such programs. The amounts here recommended will provide for a continuation of projects for which funds were appropriated in the deficiency act and for continuation of other projects now under way with earlier appropriations.

The war quite properly and necessarily required the suspension of all river and harbor and flood-control works not directly needed for successful conclusion of hostilities, but that gap has also served to emphasize the urgency of returning to peacetime schedules as quickly as possible in accordance with plans carefully studied and authorized by Congress. Major floods have occurred during this interval in several of the larger river basins of the country resulting in tangible flood damages of over \$350,000,000 and heavy loss of life, disruption of essential community and industrial activities and other substantial losses of an intangible nature. If the gap in the flood-control construction program had not occurred, many of the projects previously started would have been completed and in operation and a substantial portion of those losses would have been avoided. Many other projects which are not yet started would have now been nearing completion.

Floods are unpredictable but certain to recur. Now that hostilities have been terminated, further delay to full return to peacetime progress on the civil-works program will result in a further extension of our wartime experiences with losses due to inadequate river channels and harbors and lack of flood protection. The dates upon which the various projects in the river and harbor and flood-control programs will be completed and placed in operation to provide the benefits to the commerce and security of the Nation, for which they have been authorized by Congress, depend entirely upon the rate at which appropriations are made available.

I am better acquainted with and have more first-hand knowledge of the facts concerning the upper Ohio River Valley than any of the other major river basins. The waters of the upper Ohio Valley are made up largely of waters from the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers and their tributaries, which furnish the water that causes the floods in Pittsburgh, and to a large extent, on down the river to its confluence with the Mississippi River. The great damage that has resulted in the Pittsburgh area had been much talked of for the past 42 years to my personal knowledge, but no constructive

action was taken toward adopting a program until 1936. Prior to that time no funds were appropriated for the upper Ohio River Valley or for any flood-control projects in the western Pennsylvania area. The best available information discloses that prior to 1936 estimated direct damages to the Pittsburgh area totaled \$310,741,000. Since that time the estimated direct damages total \$131,674,000, making a total of \$441,415,000 damages to the Pittsburgh area.

Prior to 1936 nothing had been done throughout the Nation to prevent flood control, generally. Think of it, \$310,000,000 of damage by floods and nothing set up to curb it. In 1936, President Roosevelt recommended that Congress set up a flood-control program for the Nation. Congress did this by setting up a flood-control legislative committee headed by the capable gentleman from Mississippi, Hon. WILLIAM M. WHITTINGTON. So we started the flood-control projects throughout the Nation in 1936.

It was in 1936 that I had the honor and the pleasure of being made chairman of this committee. Thus all of the money appropriated for the entire Nation for flood control, general, has come out of my committee. In other words, my committee initiated the appropriations for all the projects, general throughout the Nation, since that time, a sum total of \$628,921,000. My congressional district is in the upper Ohio River watershed. The Ohio River, as you know, is made up at Pittsburgh by the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers. These two rivers and their tributaries furnish all the water for Pittsburgh and all the water that floods the Pittsburgh area. We have built the following flood-control or multipurpose dams on the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers and their tributaries since 1936, namely:

Tygart River Dam, W. Va., February 1938.

Crooked Creek Reservoir, Pa., October 1940.

Tionesta Reservoir, Pa., January 1941.

Mahoning Creek Reservoir, Pa., June 1941.

Loyalhanna Reservoir, Pa., partial operation, June 1942.

Youghiogheny River Reservoir, Pa., partial operation, November 1942.

Plus \$9,000,000 for flood-control channel through the city of Johnstown, Pa.

Plus \$6,000,000 included in this bill and the last deficiency to start work on the Conemaugh River Dam, which will give additional protection for the Pittsburgh area.

I take pride in the fact that during my services in Congress and my position as chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Flood Control was at the time when all this wonderful protective work for Pittsburgh and the Nation was being done. Since 1936 my committee has recommended and Congress has appropriated more than \$67,000,000 for flood-control protection and projects for the Pittsburgh area and more than \$628,991,000 for flood control, generally, throughout the United States, and more than \$514,000,000 for flood control on the Mississippi River.

Every flood-control project that we build is a nation-building project. For

national protection and national security for the future we should build four or five times as many flood-control projects next year as we have set forth to be built in this bill.

You know we will never catch up if we do not build more projects each year. As stated in the former paragraph, for instance, the damages in the upper Ohio in the last 10 years were \$131,000,000 and yet we only spent \$67,000,000 toward protecting or stopping these flood damages. We now know that if we had started 50 years ago to conserve our water by building dams and flood-control projects and plant trees at the right places, that we would have few of these dust storms throughout the Nation and practically no flood damage.

I recently took my committee on an inspection and observation trip of 36,000 miles around the world, stopping at some 40 Army posts and installations where we had equipment in order that we as a committee might get first-hand knowledge of our installations and property and thus be able to more intelligently appropriate for the future and suggest what should be done with surplus as the result of the war and stoppage of war activities. It was on this trip that we saw desert lands by the millions and millions of acres in China, India, Iran, Iraq, Africa, and Palestine area, caused over the centuries by the peoples of that time not taking care of the water channels, water facilities, and water storage. If we do not do more as a nation in the next hundred or two years, than we have done in the past, along the line of protecting our national resources through river, harbor, and flood-control improvements—we can expect nothing better at the end of a few centuries here in the United States than deserts like appear in these old countries.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

The amount of \$42,776,250 recommended in the instant bill will permit continuation of work started under the funds authorized in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, on 21 projects. The estimated amount required to complete all river and harbor projects authorized by Congress is approximately \$623,000,000. Of this amount \$569,000,000 is the estimated cost for completion of work not subject to foreseeable delays due to nonfulfillment of local cooperation requirements.

The amount recommended for maintenance of existing projects, operation and care of canals and other works of navigation, examinations, surveys, and contingencies, and other continuing and routine operations is \$67,871,500. This amount includes \$8,000,000 for the construction of a large seagoing hopper dredge primarily for use in New York Harbor. At the present time there are more than 1,000 completed or partly completed projects located throughout the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands requiring periodic maintenance. During the war period, due to scarcity of labor, materials, and plant, maintenance work was limited to that essential to the war effort, with the result that many projects have shoaled to such an extent that navigation is severely handicapped.

Repairs to structures also have been postponed due to scarcity of materials and labor.

The water-borne commerce of the United States for the calendar year 1944 amounted to 605,928,000 tons, an increase of 25,347,000 tons over the previous calendar year. The railroads—classes I, II, and III—carried 3,156,480,000 revenue tons during the same period, or a little more than five times as much as the water-borne commerce.

Total authorization for general flood control, general, \$1,680,400,000.

Appropriation, general, \$628,921,000.

Mississippi, total authorization, \$864,934,000, of which \$200,000,000 is for navigation as well as flood control authorized in the act of 1944; \$514,000,000 for lower Mississippi River. There remains to be appropriated \$200,000,000 and about \$150,000,000 of the previous authorization for flood control of Mississippi.

FLOOD CONTROL

The amount of \$96,150,000 recommended in the present bill, while \$28,200,000 less than estimated by the Bureau of the Budget, provides for work on 62 projects, most of them having been started or continued with appropriations in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946. There is no program of the Federal Government looking to the future that gives promise to future generations as does the benefits of flood control which protects the lives of our people, the fertility of the soil, and eliminates the destructive forces of waters on rampage. It is in truth building for the future.

Funds in the amount of \$8,000,000 are recommended to provide for the preparation of detailed plans and specifications to allow for the completion of advance planning for a considerable number of projects which will place those projects in a position for prompt initiation of construction when funds for that purpose are appropriated. There is always the thought in providing for works of this sort that it may be used to supply jobs in times of labor depression. Such is not the purpose of the recommendations contained in the instant bill for it is believed that each of the projects for which funds are recommended are economically justified aside from the factor of employment.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

The only general appropriation carried in this bill that has been recommended for an increase over the Budget estimate is that for the Soldiers' Home. The increased amount recommended is for the purpose of giving members of the home a better allowance for subsistence. During the present fiscal year ration costs per day per person were set at 46 cents. This has proved insufficient and the Budget by supplemental estimate has submitted an additional estimate to bring this amount up to about 52 cents per day. Since the Army in this section of the country, faced with much the same problem of securing subsistence supplies, allows 62 cents per day per person, it is the belief of the committee that an approximate amount should be provided for members of the Home and the recommended funds will provide near that amount.

Funds from which this appropriation is made are not funds collected through taxation of the general public but are provided by means of monthly deductions from the pay of enlisted men and warrant officers of the Regular Army, military fines, forfeits accruing from desertions, sale of unclaimed effects of dead soldiers, and interest accruing on sizable funds thus collected and held as a trust fund in the Treasury of the United States.

This home is a national shrine and should be classed in the same category as the Arlington National Cemetery. It was purchased with funds collected by Gen. Winfield Scott from Mexico at the close of the War with Mexico, and set apart as a haven for disabled Regular Army soldiers. Its membership is limited to those who have had 20 years in the military service of the United States, part of which was served in the Regular Army; to those who have had some service in the Regular Army and who have been rendered incapable of earning their own livelihood by reason of disability incurred in the military service of the United States; to every soldier, active or discharged, of the Army of the United States—which includes services in the Regular Army, Volunteer Army, National Army, United States Guards, or National Guard called or drafted into the Federal service—who was an enlisted man in said Army during any war, or who has had any service where the armed forces of the United States have been employed and their lives hazarded in military operations, or who has contributed, except through fines and forfeitures, to the support of the United States Soldiers' Home, who has had some service as an enlisted man in the Regular Army, and who by reason of wounds, sickness, old age, or other disability, incurred after enlistment, or aggravated by military service, is unable to earn his own livelihood. In all cases the veteran must have had some service in the Regular Army.

The management of the home is vested in a governor, a deputy governor, and a secretary-treasurer, selected by the President of the United States. Other necessary officers are employed by the board of commissioners. A medical officer is detailed from the United States Army.

The home is one of the most attractive spots in the District of Columbia, containing approximately 500 acres. It has several miles of hard-surfaced roads and is open at all times to the public, and in many respects serves as a public park.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Budget estimate of \$19,801,000 for the activities of the Panama Canal is recommended in the bill. This recommendation reflects an increase of \$11,692,200 over the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year, but the increases are largely due to resumption of activities which were curtailed or deferred on account of the war. The enactment of Public, 280, approved December 28, 1945, authorizing funds for undertaking a review and study of the means of increasing the capacity and security of the Panama Canal accounts for an increase of \$1,500,000 requested in the Budget.

The total capital investment of the United States in the Panama Canal as of July 1, 1944, amounted to \$701,532,682.49. During fiscal year 1945 receipts for direct deposit in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts amounted to \$8,930,555.06. The net operating expenses, including depreciation and payment by the State Department to the Republic of Panama, but not interest, and after deduction of revenue repaid to appropriations, amounted to \$13,905,470.81, leaving a net operating deficit of \$4,974,915.75. Congress appropriates from the Treasury for current expenses each year only enough to pay the excess of the expenses over those earnings that are repaid to the appropriations. Fiscal year 1943 was the first year since 1916 in which the revenues of the Panama Canal were not sufficient to cover the ordinary operating expenses. In 1945 the deficit was greater than in 1943, but somewhat less than in 1944. The deficit each year since 1943 is due to the loss in tolls revenue as a consequence of wartime conditions.

For purposes of administration and accounting the Canal organization may be considered in three groups: Transit divisions, business divisions, and special engineering division.

The funds required by the transit divisions for replacement of worn-out plant and equipment, with the exception of floating plant, must be specifically appropriated by Congress from general funds of the Treasury since no funded replacement reserves for these purposes are maintained by the Panama Canal. As a matter of theoretical accounting, depreciation charges are set up in the general Canal accounts in respect to depreciable property of transit divisions, but the depreciation shown is not retained or funded, except that pertaining to floating plant. Instead, the receipts are turned into the general fund of the Treasury each year in the form of revenues, including tolls, and are not available for expenditure by the Panama Canal without appropriation.

The unfunded depreciation reserve balance for these transit divisions on June 30, 1945—exclusive of floating plant—amounted to \$28,046,339.64. Thus, for this part of the organization, the Panama Canal is dependent upon Congress to provide the funds not only for current operations, but also for the replacement of worn-out and obsolete plant and for expansion as it becomes necessary to meet the requirements of efficient operations.

The business divisions, such as the municipal, electrical, mechanical, and building divisions, are auxiliary divisions, set up for administrative and accounting reasons, to furnish services—including construction work—and supplies at reasonable prices to other parts of the organization, to other branches of the Government, to shipping, and to employees. No appropriation from the general funds of the Treasury is required ordinarily for the operating expenses of business divisions. Last year their expenses were \$48,167,022.01, including depreciation. The net earnings, over and above expenses, turned into the general fund of the Treasury for the

fiscal year 1945 amounted to \$1,469,183.52, or 3.08 percent interest on a plant investment of \$47,704,953 as of July 1, 1944. Funded replacement reserves are maintained by business divisions from depreciation credits accumulated for the replacement of worn-out or obsolete equipment.

Funds required for capital expenditures; that is, expenditures on new projects, for any part of the Canal organization must be appropriated by Congress.

The Special Engineering Division was created to plan and supervise the project covered by the act approved August 11, 1939, providing for the construction of a third set of locks. Funds for construction of the project were included initially in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1941, and subsequently in 1942, 1943, and 1946. Effective in May 1942, the third locks construction program was modified by direction of the Secretary of War, and on account of this directive no appropriation for third locks was included in the estimates for 1944 and 1945. Public Law 352, approved June 26, 1944, making available the appropriations for 1945, provided for the repeal of \$30,257,572 of the appropriation for third locks and this amount was returned to the general fund of the Treasury as surplus funds. In 1946 there was appropriated \$810,600 and in the regular 1947 estimates there is included an appropriation in the amount of \$1,118,000 for continuation of the work under the modified program. There is included in this recommendation also an amount of \$1,500,000 to provide funds for a study and investigation of means of increasing the capacity and security of the Panama Canal, authorized by Public Law 280, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Peak traffic through the Canal occurred in fiscal years 1929 and 1930. Traffic declined during depression years, but for the fiscal year ended June 1939 again reached approximately the peak level of 10 years earlier. The outbreak of hostilities in Europe produced a decline in traffic between Europe and the west coasts of North and South America, with later on a gradual decrease in some of the other trade routes. The entry of the United States into the war produced a very sharp decline in the commercial tolls-paying traffic with the decrease in United States intercoastal trade—normally the most important trade served by the Canal—and the discontinuance of traffic through the Canal which served the far eastern territories.

Commercial tolls-paying traffic increased from 1,797 transits in the fiscal year 1944 to 2,300 in 1945, and free transits of combat, supply, and troop vessels of the United States, and vessels for repairs, which do not pay tolls, increased from 3,333 to 6,566 during the same period. This volume of traffic required additional personnel, and the continuation of the regular operating personnel on an overtime basis, throughout that part of the organization engaged directly in the passage of ships through the Canal, which in addition to general increases in the cost of labor, materials, and equipment experienced in recent years have increased the costs of all

operations incident to the transiting of vessels and other services.

The revenue from tolls for the first 6 months of this fiscal year to December 31, 1945, totaling \$6,488,652.64, is greater by \$3,330,180.64, or 105 percent, than for the first 6 months of last year, and is more than one-half of the rate of tolls receipts during the period from 1936 to 1939, inclusive.

Combined transits increased from 4,316 in the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1945 to 5,152 in the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1946, an increase of 19 percent. Based on these total transits for the 6-month period ended December 31, 1945, transits for the fiscal year 1946 will be considerably more than during the fiscal year 1939 of approximately normal traffic, when total transits were 7,481.

Appropriations for the Panama Canal provide funds for the operation and maintenance of the Canal, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone, continuation of the modified third-locks construction program, and for the investigation of means for increasing the capacity and security of the Panama Canal. The total amount appropriated for 1946 was \$8,108,800, but a supplemental request has been submitted in the amount of \$1,425,000 to cover the net cost of the increases authorized for Federal employees which, together with \$13,833,892 carried forward from prior-year appropriations, will make a total available for obligation in 1946 of \$23,367,692. The amount recommended in the instant bill for 1947 is \$19,801,000, which includes the \$1,500,000 for investigation of means for increasing the capacity and security of the Canal, and \$18,000 for employment of additional teachers in the schools. The amount of \$19,801,000 together with \$2,430,580 expected to be carried forward from prior-year appropriations, will make a total of \$22,231,580 available for obligation in the fiscal year 1947.

The gross obligations of the Panama Canal are financed through the authorized use of receipts from sales and services and appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury. With the exception of net profits from business operations, funds provided for the Canal are available until expended. In general, it is contemplated that the expenses of the business divisions, including proportionate charges from certain transit divisions to cover the administrative and accounting services rendered, will be financed by receipts from sales and services. This procedure provides a sound basis for making appropriated funds available solely for activities chargeable to the Federal Government.

During peacetimes the Canal is used to a great extent as a commercial waterway and for more than 25 years produced sufficient revenue to cover the ordinary operating expenses. During the war years there was a deficit as toll-paying vessels were largely off the seas, but its value to the war effort would have justified the total cost of construction had it never been used as a commercial waterway. It was able to meet every demand made upon it during the war period.

During the last 3 or 4 years we did not present anything for this, but the War Department unit representing this item assures us that there will be sufficient to take care of all the needs of cemetery expenses with this appropriation.

I pass now to the Alaska Communications System.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield before he leaves the matter of national cemeteries?

Mr. SNYDER. I shall be pleased to.

Mr. ANGELL. The gentleman will recall that 2 years ago or so both Houses passed and the President signed a bill that would permit the construction of a cemetery in the Northwest, in my district.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. ANGELL. There is none now within 600, 800, or maybe a thousand miles. I am wondering when we may expect an appropriation so that the mandate of that legislation will be carried out and this burial place for veterans provided?

Mr. SNYDER. I recall what the gentleman is speaking about. I recall his interest in that cemetery for the Northwest. I forget just where it is to be located.

Mr. ANGELL. In the vicinity of Portland, Oreg.

Mr. SNYDER. And I took occasion, I may say, in the gentleman's behalf at the recent hearings to mention that, and they assured me they expected within the next year that one national cemetery would be built in each State, at least, and in some of the more populous States, like my own Pennsylvania, probably two or three, to take care of this situation. I hope the project the gentleman is interested in will be among the first to be taken care of.

Mr. ANGELL. I certainly appreciate the gentleman's interest and trust he will help us get sufficient appropriation to construct that cemetery.

Mr. SNYDER. I shall be glad to do what it is my duty to do toward that end.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DOYLE. The gentleman mentioned flood control. May I ask what the position of the committee was on the Whittier Narrows project. I see it is not included. Was it passed over without prejudice?

Mr. SNYDER. It is passed over without prejudice and I can assure the gentleman it will not be dropped. It will be considered when other findings are made to the committee in order to enable the committee to give more consideration to it. It seems to be about a 50-50 proposition.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SAVAGE. I see that the Baker Bay project that has been formally approved by the engineers was not included. Was that passed over without prejudice?

Mr. SNYDER. It was.

Mr. SAVAGE. Are the appropriations by the House restricted to the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget on such projects?

Mr. SNYDER. Not entirely.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. There is an item in the bill of three and one-half million dollars for the Mississippi River from the Ohio to the Missouri River. Would that include continuation of the levee-building program from St. Louis to Cape Girardeau?

Mr. SNYDER. That is money to be applied to the continuation of what has already been constructed.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. I see, yes, and any possible new projects in there that have been surveyed and approved by the War Department engineers?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. On both sides of the river?

Mr. SNYDER. On both sides of the river.

Mr. TRAYNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. TRAYNOR. Has the gentleman given any thought to the question of the marked erosion that has taken place in certain areas, such as around the entrance to bays? I refer particularly to Cape Henlopen, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, where there is considerable erosion. The State has applied for help through the engineers in Philadelphia and has been turned down on it. It was seeking to have bulkheads erected to stop that erosion.

Mr. SNYDER. I do not recall the project to which the gentleman refers, but I do recall that the Army engineers are bound by certain physical contours and physical boundaries. They can give assistance only under certain conditions. Perhaps the project the gentleman refers to is such that under the present set-up they would not be allowed to give assistance. I shall be happy to look into the matter for the gentleman.

Mr. TRAYNOR. Does the gentleman believe the State would have to bear part of the cost?

Mr. SNYDER. I would imagine it would. As I see it, speaking for myself only, I think the State should, and especially now when all States of the Union have more money than they ever had before.

Mr. TRAYNOR. Yes, I know they have more than the Government has.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; they ought to be willing to step in.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. May I suggest to the gentleman from Delaware that probably this project has not been authorized, or, if it has been authorized, apparently the engineers have found that without the State aid it cannot be economically justified as a Federal project.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the War Department Subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee, which held hearings on this bill, is coming before you with the most complete record and justifications that have been presented to the House in any bill which has been presented by any one of my subcommittees during the 10 years I have been a member of the Appropriations Committee. Anyone who is interested in rivers and harbors, flood control, or irrigation and reclamation should keep this record for future reference.

When the deficiency appropriation bill came up last fall it contained approximately 118 projects. There were 57 projects, as I recall it, that had been stopped by the war before they were completed. I was in favor at that time of continuing those projects. I opposed approximately 62 new projects which I felt should have further study by the committee because of increased costs. I took the position that they had no place in a deficiency bill. I realized of course that it was futile to try to oppose a bill even in part which had 118 flood control projects in 31 States which were represented in Congress by 371 Members.

The House voted overwhelmingly to pass the bill despite the fact that I still thought that there were some projects in that group that should not have been passed. I accepted the verdict of the House as final. The House has spoken and I shall not oppose in any way any of the projects upon which the House acted at that time.

This bill contains as pointed out by the chairman, appropriations to continue these 62 projects and also provides for some additional projects. The Appropriations Committee and this subcommittee holding hearings on that part of the bill last fall for the Deficiency Committee were criticized because the record was incomplete. No such criticism can be made toward this bill as this record is most complete.

During the hearings before the Deficiency Committee last fall, Major General Robins testified in answer to my question that there was a 6-year program on flood control. It was the first time that anyone had spoken of a 6-year program on anything. After the bill had passed I took the matter up with the War Department and obtained this 6-year program. The evidence shows that the program was formulated at the request of the President and the Budget Bureau. A similar 6-year program was also asked for by the President on rivers and harbors and on irrigation and reclamation. Each of these programs will be found in the hearings. The 6-year flood-control program will be found on pages 275 to 297, inclusive. You will find there:

First. The name and location of each project.

Second. The year Congress authorized such project.

Third. The total estimated cost.

Fourth. The obligations to June 30, 1945.

Fifth. The estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1946 as they were estimated at the date the report was made.

Sixth. The balance required to complete each project.

Seventh. The estimated obligations on expenditures during the fiscal years 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952.

Eighth. The balance required to complete such project after the fiscal year 1952.

The chairman of the Flood Control Committee testified before our War Department Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee that the total amount of work authorized which remained to be appropriated for was \$1,500,000,000. He, of course, did not have all the projects that are contained in this record. The testimony before our committee shows that there has been a 25 to 30 percent increase in construction cost since the war. It further shows that some projects will cost as much as four and one-half times the amount estimated by the Corps of Engineers when the project was presented to the Flood Control Committee for authorization.

For instance, the cost of Hoards Creek project in Texas was estimated by the Corps of Engineers at \$468,000. It will cost approximately \$2,200,000—see pages 347 and 348 of the hearings.

The Osceola Reservoir in Missouri was estimated at \$28,500,000.

Lieutenant General Wheeler, Chief of Engineers—see page 309 of the hearings—testified that the cost of the land now is estimated at \$18,158,000. Relocation of railroads, highways, roads, and utilities will cost \$19,982,000, and that the total prewar cost of the dam is now estimated at \$52,850,000. When we add 25 percent increase in cost which has occurred since the war, this project, the cost of which was estimated at \$28,500,000, will now cost \$65,000,000.

The Garrison Reservoir in North Dakota will cost over \$200,000,000 instead of \$131,000,000.

The Florida barge canal will cost nearly \$73,000,000 instead of \$44,000,000.

This 6-year flood-control program has in it 700 projects not including the Sacramento River and the Mississippi River work. The total estimated cost of these projects was \$3,781,081,800. When we add 25 percent increased cost on the uncompleted portion, we find that the total program will cost us \$4,492,790,300 when complete. Some \$900,000,000 worth of work has already been done however so the uncompleted portion of the 6-year program aggregates \$2,846,434,100. This again is the pre-war cost.

Without taking into consideration increased estimates, increased costs over and above the 25 percent as pointed out heretofore and adding only 25 percent increased cost, this means a program ahead of us of \$3,558,042,600. The 6-year program provides that this entire sum will be spent during the 6 years with the exception of approximately \$700,000,000.

SIX-YEAR RIVERS AND HARBORS PROGRAM

The President also requested and the War Department also submitted to us a 6-year rivers and harbors program. This 6-year program can be found on pages 148 to 165, inclusive, of the hearings. You will find there some detailed information which is found in the 6-year program on

flood control. The total 6-year program was estimated at \$569,000,000. When we add 25 percent increased cost since the war began, we find that program has increased to \$711,225,000. You will find a similar increased cost on rivers and harbors projects that you found in flood control projects.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PROGRAM

On pages 856 and 857 of the record you will find a 6-year program of the Interior Department on reclamation and irrigation. It also contains some detailed information that the other projects contain. The total project aggregates \$2,417,149,332. There will have been allocated, including the program for 1946, \$781,139,044, leaving a balance to be appropriated for, of \$1,636,010,288. The Interior Department representative appeared before our subcommittee on another project and very kindly furnished me with this information which is found in the record and which has enabled the committee to present the complete program to you.

TOTAL 6-YEAR PROGRAM

Summarizing we find that the total amount of the program before us on rivers and harbors, flood control, and irrigation and reclamation aggregates \$7,621,164,632. The record further shows that \$5,905,277,888 of this amount will be spent after the fiscal year 1946. This means almost \$1,000,000,000 a year for this purpose. These figures, adding the 25-percent increase in cost since the war, do not include the increased cost by reason of change in plans, errors made in plans, and so forth, such as Osceola Reservoir, Hoards Creek project, Florida barge canal, Garrison Reservoir, and other similar projects.

No one seems to know what the exact cost of that program is going to be. No good business firm would proceed with such a program in the face of increased costs and in the face of the financial condition of the Nation. This is all the more true when we take into consideration the fact that every project is justified on the basis of the ratio of benefits to costs. For instance the Hoards Creek project was justified on a ratio of benefit to cost of 1.32 to 1—see page 348 of the record. Lieutenant General Wheeler insisted that it could still be justified on the basis on benefit to cost despite the fact that the cost had increased 400 percent.

I feel strongly that the entire rivers and harbors and flood control program should be resubmitted to the proper legislative committees, each project gone over, the actual cost determined and after determining the actual cost then decide upon the facts whether or not the ratio of benefit to cost justifies the construction of the project. The Interior Department's figures incidentally were, I was told, up-to-date, 1945 costs. It is for this reason that I did not include them in my recommendation.

The Osceola project, a flood-control project in Missouri, was estimated to cost \$28,500,000. General Wheeler, Chief Engineer, testified before our committee that it would cost \$18,000,000 for land alone; some \$19,000,000 for location of highways, airports, railroads, telephone,

and electric lines. The cost for the relocation of those items and the land alone was \$38,000,000. The total cost would run up to \$52,000,000. When you add 25 percent you have a cost of \$65,000,000 on a project the cost of which was estimated at \$28,500,000.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. And that dam is located at such a spot that it would create a lake in the upper reaches at least 10 miles wide, and would cross at least four railways—the Missouri Pacific, the Frisco, the Kansas City Southern, and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroads. I am not going to say any more, but I wish the gentleman would yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The project is not in the bill. We cut it out.

Mr. SHORT. I want to congratulate the gentleman and other members of his subcommittee for striking that out.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Was the gentleman from Michigan able to obtain from the Army, and did he obtain, all the data they were willing and able to furnish in an attempt to prove it was economically justified?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. — Yes; but they have not yet satisfied me that it is economically justified.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. And, therefore, as far as the gentleman is concerned, and the committee is concerned, it is dead.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. As far as I am concerned, it is dead.

We had another project, a small project down in Texas, estimated at \$468,000, yet the actual cost is going to be \$2,200,000, or four times the amount estimated.

When these projects come before a legislative committee they are passed upon on the basis of ratio of benefits to costs. In this last project the ratio of benefit to cost was 1.32 to 1. Despite the fact that the cost of that project was increased over four times, the Chief Engineer thought it was still justified, when the ratio of benefit to cost was 1 to 1.32.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. PLOESER. Are the estimates in this bill figured on the new costs or are they on the basis of the old costs?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The estimates you have before you in this bill are based upon prewar costs. I tried to get the accurate figures from the Chief of Engineers to find out what the actual cost would be, but they were not given to the committee when they came here on the items.

Mr. PLOESER. It seems to me most unfortunate that the Congress should have to appropriate on inaccurate bases in relation to these large expenditures.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. May I finish? Let us take the rivers and harbors part of this program. The rivers and harbors program is a 6-year program that was asked for by the President. The items aggregate on a prewar cost basis \$569,000,000 plus 25 percent,

or another \$142,000,000, and, mind you, these figures I am giving you, Mr. Chairman, include no increase except the 25 percent. They do not include, for instance, the Osceola project which went up four times, rather than going up 25 percent—or twenty-five and eight million. This makes the program stand at \$711,000,000.

The Interior Department has a program of \$2,417,000,000 for reclamation and irrigation, and remaining to be appropriated \$1,600,000,000. These three agencies have a total program of \$7,621,000,000 for irrigation, reclamation, flood control, rivers and harbors; and there remains to be appropriated to meet these obligations \$5,906,000,000, or almost \$6,000,000,000.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. PLOESER. Has the public ever been told that by the administration?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The public has never had these figures before. It took a great deal of work on my part to get them. They were submitted to me, however, by the different agencies. There is no question but what we were being fed these items on the old basis. And, remember, that in these projects Osceola, which would cost \$65,000,000 is in there at \$28,000,000 plus 25 percent, or about \$35,000,000. Garrison Dam, in North Carolina, is in there at an estimated cost of \$131,000,000, but the actual cost will go to \$200,000,000.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. Is the Florida ship canal in here, too?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The Florida ship canal is in the bill. I expect to discuss that when I make a motion to strike it out.

Here we have a total program of \$7,600,000,000 of these items. Nobody knows what the cost is going to be. The Interior Department had actual 1945 costs. Time and time again we asked them but they could not give us itemized costs, and we are proceeding to appropriate items some of which cost four times the amount authorized by the committee.

I have always been one of those who believed that the integrity and the power and the authority of the legislative committees to authorize appropriations ought to be protected. It is for this reason that on my motion we placed into the report a statement that hereafter we would not consider any project—where the cost exceeded the estimate by 25 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. PLOESER. What the gentleman has just said is astounding: To think that the administration would be planning a \$7,000,000,000 program of public works and not taking the public into

its confidence. Is that what I understand the gentleman to say?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. All I can tell the gentleman is that the first I knew of it was when General Robins admitted to me in the Deficiency Subcommittee that he had a 6-year program. I then demanded a break-down on this 6-year program and I got the figures on it.

General Stratton of the Army Engineers Board told me it was submitted by the engineers at the request of the President. The Army engineers made the same statement regarding the President asking for the 6-year program when the bill came up on rivers and harbors.

Mr. PLOESER. I trust the gentleman's information. No one in the Government doubts his ability to seek into these things and bring forth the truth.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. These are not my figures I am giving you. They are Army engineers' and reclamation figures.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. I want to congratulate the gentleman because of his initiative and ability as a member of this committee, but in order to keep the record straight, may I say that most of these investigations were authorized by the legislative committee. Investigations over the years have been had and reports made and authorizations passed by the Congress. The fact is we do these things in piecemeal fashion and eventually we have a program that is entirely too large.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. You will find in the RECORD the year that each project was authorized by the Congress or the authority for it. The thing just grew like Topsy.

Mr. NORRELL. I am interested in the provision in our report with reference to the excess cost of the projects and I wish the gentleman would state for the RECORD what he understands the procedure to be with reference to these projects where the costs are in excess of 25 percent more than the original authorization?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. First, the provision in the report, and if I am wrong the gentleman can correct me, was not intended to apply to any project in this bill or heretofore commenced. Second, hereafter, where the cost on any of these projects exceeds the amount of the authorization or the estimate of the engineers by 25 percent, it should go back to the committee.

Mr. NORRELL. I think at that point it would become the duty of the Army engineers, where costs for any reason exceed 25 percent of the original authorization, to refer those projects back to the legislative committee for further action.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. It is the sense of the committee, as I understand it, where the costs exceed the authorization and the estimates by 25 percent for any reason the Army engineers should go back to the legislative committee and get proper authorization.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Is that the position of the committee?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. That is in the committee report.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. BENDER. Has the gentleman any figures to indicate how much the comparative cost of transporting, say, a barrel of oil through the proposed barge canal would be with, say, the railroad charge?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I will take that up when the bill is read for amendment.

Mr. PLOESER. I would like to say in connection with what the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas has said that it is one thing for the Congress to authorize an investigation of a project, and it is quite another thing for either the Congress or the administration to actually plan that project. As I understand it, this committee's information reveals that the administration is going ahead planning a program involving six or seven billion dollars worth of public works, yet this is the first time the public has been let in on it.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. May I clarify the situation? I want to be fair in the matter. The gentleman from Arkansas and I have worked on this project. The entire committee has worked on it, as a matter of fact. When the President asked the Army engineers to go back and make this 6-year program investigation, they went back and got the authorized projects which were authorized by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself two additional minutes.

They went back and got the projects as authorized by the Congress and put them into the 6-year program, and it will amount to nearly a billion dollars a year.

Mr. NORRELL. I want to compliment the gentleman. That is a very fair statement, and exactly what the situation is.

Mr. PLOESER. I want the gentleman to know that I did not infer that I disagreed with what the gentleman from Arkansas said. The thing that astounds me is that this is so late in getting to public attention.

Mr. NORRELL. The point I am making is that it has had consideration all along, but we ought to stop the authorization of projects in this Congress.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The thing I want to emphasize is this: No business concern would handle its affairs in that manner, and it is not good business for Congress to go ahead and build a project, the cost of which was estimated at \$28,500,000, which is going to cost \$65,000,000, or three times as much. You would not do it in your own business, and we should not do it in our business here.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Why is it that we are starting a lot of projects now when labor is so scarce practically all over the country, when there are more jobs now than we have men to put in industry in order to get industry started?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Let me answer the gentleman right now. The reason you are starting this project is because the House voted my motion down by an overwhelming majority to cut these things out last fall, and I could not even get a roll call on my motion.

Mr. RICH. Then the only way we can stop it is to get another vote on the gentleman's motion.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The way to stop it is to stop authorizing, and when the amount exceeds the estimate, quit appropriating for it.

Mr. RICH. Another thing. Why is it that when we get estimates for so many of these projects we always find that the construction costs three to four times the amount of the estimate, as a rule, as submitted to the committee?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Because of several reasons. In the first place, we have had from 25 to 30 percent increase in all costs since 1939. In the second place, many times they have changed the plans and specifications whereby they have added some power or flood-control project, and many times the estimates are made upon a superficial basis by the Corps of Engineers, which estimates were not complete when we got them.

Mr. RICH. That is not always the reason. They told us that the Pentagon Building would cost \$30,000,000 but they spent over \$100,000,000 on it. That is the way with a lot of their items.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to preface my brief remarks by saying that I am for adequate flood control. I am for this flood-control item in this appropriation, even though it does not contain a much-needed project in my Third West Virginia District.

I am, Mr. Chairman, dead set against this item in the War Department civil-functions appropriations bill now pending in the manner in which it was handled. It is chock-full of favoritism and discrimination. It has far too much Budget Office directives to suit me and a lot of other Members of this House.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, it forces the Congress to wonder whether the Congress or the Budget Office is determining our flood-control policy.

We are told there is only \$110,000,000 available for flood control in 1947. We were also told there were to be no new projects in the 1947 program now before this Congress. There appears to be plenty of money when we want to make a foreign loan or vote relief to people other than our own.

Some of the items now before us for consideration have every indication of favoritism. One such item is the much

cussed and discussed Buggs Island power project in North Carolina. This item first made its appearance in the deficiency appropriation for 1946. The initial appropriation was for \$1,000,000. Now we find this same project gets \$3,000,000 more out of the paltry \$110,000,000 the Budget Office tells the Congress they can spend for this purpose.

I, too, was before the subcommittee on appropriations when the deficiency bill was being considered and asked to have inserted a project known as the Sutton flood-control dam on Elk River. I was told not to press the matter in the deficiency budget; that my item would be included in the regular 1947 appropriation. It is not so included. I represent a district that is among the first 50 in Federal tax-paying ability. It has eight approved flood-control projects authorized by Congress. Not one single cent of Federal money has been appropriated for this district. The Sutton has top priority over any other project in West Virginia. The plans and specifications are ready to advertise for bids. I protest the action of the Budget Office in leaving out a worth-while project like this that has no facilities for producing power in favor of increased and additional appropriations for the Buggs Island proposal.

I shall, at the proper time, attempt to insert in this appropriation bill all those items which the Budget Office has so arbitrarily seen fit to delete from the program of worth-while recommended projects submitted to the Budget Office by the War Department engineers.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, at the present time the United States Government owes, directly, \$280,000,000,000. It owes directly and indirectly, including war-risk insurance, altogether, nearly \$680,000,000,000.

If America is going to avoid the throes of inflation we must balance our budget.

The most dangerous feature of the President's budget which was submitted here on the 21st of January is the demand on the part of the various bureaus and departments for increased help. Almost every single one of them carries a request for more personnel.

With a total in the civil agencies alone for the fiscal year 1946 of 925,077, the President proposes for these same agencies—and this excludes the Army and Navy—for the fiscal year 1947 a total of 1,042,059, an increase of 116,982; and these figures are in man-years, which means an increase of at least 125,000 new jobs costing an additional \$232,000,000.

It is true that we must have more help in the Veterans' Administration, but when the administration proposes such increases as 4,239 man-years in the Agricultural Department, 7,632 in the Commerce Department, 10,896 in the Interior Department, 11,638 in the Post Office Department with declining business, 1,574 in the State Department, and 7,500 in the civil functions of the War Department, it is a perfectly ridiculous set-up.

I am inserting in the RECORD a table showing just what these increases are, and how bad they are. I hope that the Congress will cut out a large portion of

this \$232,000,000 increase so we may begin to move toward a solvent Government and a balanced Federal budget for a change.

Nineteen forty-seven is the crucial year. Let us have a sense of responsibility here in the Congress and refuse to be a party to such increases.

Comparison of agency personnel requirements 1946-47 (as shown in the 1947 Budget)

Departments and agencies	Man-years		Net man-years		Net money differences	
	1946	1947	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Executive Office of the President.....	52	225	173		\$561,350	
Executive Mansion and grounds.....	60	70	10		12,060	
Bureau of the Budget.....	738.7	875.5	136.8		529,500	
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	45.5	74	28.5		69,565	
American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments.....	7.9			7.9		\$24,809
Civil Service Commission.....	5,015.7	4,232.5		783.2		2,823,060
Federal Communications Commission.....	1,413.5	1,580.1	166.6		1,006,340	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	975.2	1,089.7	114.5		405,801	
Federal Power Commission.....	702.9	908.4	205.5		616,257	
Federal Trade Commission.....	479	605	126		410,701	
General Accounting Office.....	14,997.1	14,944		53.1	472,902	
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	2,181.2	2,439.1	257.9		621,598	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	5,711.3	4,876.9		834.4		2,578,933
National Archives.....	331	380.8	49.8		138,503	
National Capital Housing Authority.....	230.1	234	3.9			8,156
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	5	7			5,869	
National Labor Relations Board.....	860.9	1,001.2	140.3		458,379	
National Mediation Board.....	97.6	106.6	9		36,751	
War Mobilization and Reconversion.....	837.3	898.4	61.1		124,833	
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	1,162	1,305.2	143.2		540,142	
Smithsonian Institution and National Art Gallery.....	682.5	822.5	140		134,324	
Tariff Commission.....	284	290	6		6,889	
Tax Court of the United States.....	123.3	126	2.7		3,811	
U. S. Employment Compensation Commission.....	519.3	502		17.3		38,393
U. S. Maritime Commission.....	8,077	5,344		2,733		9,338,376
Veterans' Administration.....	77,439.4	144,895	67,455.6		152,727,527	
Columbia Institution for the Deaf.....	87	90	3		2,800	
Food and Drug Administration.....	930.3	1,128.3	198		559,863	
Freedmen's Hospital.....	345.2	388.4	43.2		90,324	
Howard University.....	484.1	509	24.9		58,841	
Office of Education.....	346.8	348.1	1.3		173,720	
Public Health Service.....	19,008	20,369.1	1,361.1		7,635,842	
Social Security Board.....	11,588.5	11,907.8	319.3		862,792	
Federal Works Agency.....	17,824.8	17,877		52.2		1,423,427
Department of Agriculture.....	66,618.1	70,857.2	4,239.1		2,519,693	
Department of Commerce.....	25,994.4	33,627.1	7,632.7		24,586,601	
Department of the Interior.....	42,302.6	53,199.5	10,896.9		24,185,290	
Department of Justice.....	25,548.2	23,072.6		2,475.6		5,758,063
Department of Labor.....	5,320.8	4,587.1		733.7		145,504
Post Office Department.....	406,981.3	418,619.5	11,638.2		1,787,741	
Department of State.....	13,199.2	14,773.6	1,574.4		1,210,413	
Treasury Department.....	89,844.3	98,502.8	8,658.5		19,256,176	
War Department, civil functions.....	65,711.8	63,224	7,512.2		9,742,296	
District of Columbia.....	19,913	21,145.8	1,232.8		2,838,252	
Total.....	925,077.8	1,042,059.8	124,020.2	7,638.2	254,993,746	22,138,721

RECAPITULATION

Net increase in man-years.....	\$124,620.2	Net increase in personnel costs.....	\$254,993,746
Net decrease in man-years.....	7,638.2	Net decrease in personnel costs.....	22,138,721
Total net increase in man-years.....	116,982.0	Total net increase in personnel costs.....	232,855,025

NOTE.—This data does not include any departments or agencies for which estimates are to be submitted later, including the War and Navy Departments and other agencies.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Is the Committee on Appropriations going to lead the way in this reform the gentleman has so earnestly and, in my opinion, so pertinently suggested?

Mr. TABER. If the Committee on Appropriations does not lead the way and nobody else leads the way, I am going to lead the way. I do not propose to let the Congress adopt these increases without giving it a chance to vote on them.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. I know the gentleman will have plenty of followers if he leads the way.

Mr. TABER. I am hopeful that will happen.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I compliment the distinguished chairman and members of the Subcommittee on War

Department Appropriations for their careful and painstaking attention to the items contained in this bill and particularly the items for continuation of construction work in New York Harbor, the greatest seaport in the world.

You have recommended an expenditure of \$1,510,000 for deepening the Ambrose and Anchorage Channels from 40 to 45 feet and of \$3,634,000 for continuation of dredging and rock removal in part of the harbor. Also included is an appropriation of \$8,000,000 for construction of a large seagoing hopper dredge, primarily for use in New York Harbor.

In the amount for flood control our committee recommended \$4,740,000 for construction work on projects in up-State New York at Syracuse, Elmira, Almond Reservoir, East Sidney Reservoir, and Mount Morris Reservoir.

I trust we shall have the full support of this Committee of the Whole on these meritorious and much needed appropriations which are recommended by my committee.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] such time as he may desire.

[Mr. CASE of South Dakota addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TIBBOTT].

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman, during the hearings on War Department civil functions appropriations, we looked into every item as best we could. These items were carefully scrutinized and it is our belief that as we reported them, they are within reason. This is particularly true as the justifications relate to flood control, which I personally

regard as necessary now inasmuch as this is really the first appropriations bill for flood control since the start of the war. It is most important that we start projects for flood control with as little delay as possible. There is a flood in some part of our country each year, the control of which is essential to our general welfare and progress.

At this point I wish to compliment Gen. R. A. Wheeler, Chief, Corps of Engineers, for the manner in which he expressed himself before our committee. General Wheeler was straightforward in his answers to questions and cooperated in every way possible in helping us to arrive at estimates for rivers and harbors and flood-control appropriations.

As to the estimates for the United States Soldiers' Home, I believe the functions at this institution entitle the administrators of it to all which we have recommended in our report. When we take into consideration the activities at the Home, such as the library, amusements, band, religious services, and so forth, I am convinced that great comfort and happiness is being provided for those who have served their country so well. The sanitary conditions and the health of its members have been satisfactory throughout the year.

In general, I regard the rest of the items in our report as essential now and the estimates entirely within what is just and equitable. We have been fair in arriving at what was requested of us.

While I am an advocate of retrenchment in our expenditures with the exception of what is absolutely necessary, such as the items to which I have already referred, yet we cannot escape the fact that our spending is getting out of hand. There is no good reason, in my judgment, why, with the proper exercise of economy and the determination on the part of Members of Congress, they cannot for the time being abandon certain pet projects which are not absolutely necessary to be carried on at this time.

People are not only expecting, but are demanding, that the appropriations be reduced and that they be relieved of some of the excessive taxes imposed on them during the war. We should be opposed to new activities now, unless they are absolutely necessary.

Our expenditures are increasing at a rate entirely disproportionate to the benefits received or to the increase in population. We are building up more Federal instrumentalities, more commissions, and a more expensive system of administration. I cannot see where this is a government of law. It would be more appropriate to say that it is a government of commissions, by commissions, and in the interest of commissions. This is the period of administrative law. Statute law is no longer the rule of action. Bureaus, commissions, and executive agencies have committed to them not only executive powers, but also legislative powers. They make ordinances, regulations, and rules which have the force of statute law.

During wartime we expect and we know that we have a tendency to government by commissions and boards. War suspends and destroys local self-government and transfers to one or a few

hands an authority theretofore exercised by the people. In peacetime many commissions, bureaus, and boards should be abolished and the powers which they have had delegated to them returned to the local communities, counties, and States.

The struggle is on between the consolidated and powerful Federal Government dominated by bureaucratic forces on one side and the rights of the people as individuals, the local communities, and the States on the other side.

The propaganda carried on by the executive agencies and Federal officials is demoralizing the people and breaking down their morale and leading them to the acceptance of the Federal Government as the source of power and authority which should superimpose itself upon the States, control their activities, and direct the lives of the people themselves.

If an appeal for an appropriation is denied, within a short time the constituents of a Congressman or Senator who has been instrumental in securing the rejection is appealed to and in turn pressure is brought on him to reverse his position.

What we need now is more democracy, not less democracy; more freedom and less centralization of power.

Will we continue to fashion a government along imperialistic lines and surrender the precious gifts of freedom?

This vital question the American people are interested in having the answer to now.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I, too, wish to compliment the committee on the work they have done here. The job of making appropriations for the civil functions of the War Department is not an easy one. There are many demands and there are many problems that arise. The need for public improvements on our streams has grown a great deal because that work has been held in abeyance throughout the period of the war, just as the need for housing is now acute, because no houses have been built in the last 4 or 5 years.

As one member of the committee, which must recommend taxes to the Congress to be levied upon the American people, I say I, too, feel we should balance our budget and I am willing to vote for those taxes that will balance the budget. I am of the opinion that this bill is a good bill, a bill that is needed and one which we can support. I believe that sound flood control and irrigation projects are in the public interest.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. May I say as one member of the subcommittee handling these appropriations for flood control, I particularly appreciate the remarks that the gentleman from Nebraska has made, because having served on the legislative committee for flood control he knows something of the study that is necessary to determine what is a

feasible or an unfeasible project. That, coupled with the gentleman's present service on the Committee on Ways and Means, particularly qualifies him to speak along the lines that he now is addressing the committee.

Mr. CURTIS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] will yield, I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the subcommittee which has worked so diligently on this appropriation bill. Their problems have been most difficult in view of the many demands for projects, and at the same time an urge for a reduction in Federal expenditures. Then, too, I want to pay my respects to the gentleman from Nebraska who is speaking, and who served for several years on the Flood Control Committee of the House. This committee spent much time in studying the projects on the various watersheds of the Nation and have submitted to Congress a comprehensive flood-control program that I am instructed will go far toward the elimination of floods.

It was my privilege to serve on the Flood Control Committee for two terms and therefore I am familiar with many problems that are presented to the committee on flood control under its able chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Now that the war is over, we should be in a position to begin construction of some of these projects. The projects in this bill have the approval of the Chief of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget. This means they have been checked and double-checked for economic justification. Both of these agencies working together should safeguard the interests of the taxpayer.

It is my contention that we must have source control of water run-off in the Nation and the comprehensive program that was submitted to Congress in 1938 is justified from every angle. Personally, I am most pleased that this appropriation bill includes an item for the completion of the Kanopolis Reservoir on the Smoky Hill River, which is a tributary of the Kansas River, and also an amount of money for the commencement of construction of the Harlan Reservoir on the Republican River. These are worthy projects and will have a decided effect on the flood waters of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. In this bill is also included an item for further study of the proposed Tuttle Creek Dam on the Blue River. I want to urge that the Army engineers continue their studies on this stream in order that this river valley may be served if at all possible. It contains some of the most fertile land in the Kansas River Basin and every plan should be studied before the beginning of construction of this dam.

Mr. CURTIS. I want to say a word about the Army engineers. If we could observe the marvelous job of construction that the Army engineers have done in this war, in order to bring this war to its successful conclusion, we would have adequate reason to believe that their peacetime program is very much worth

while. It has developed a corps of builders who can do the job in time of national emergency.

This bill carries funds for construction on the Harlan County Dam on the Republican River. On many previous occasions I have spoken of the need for flood control and irrigation on the Republican River and I wish to thank the committee for its inclusion in this bill.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

(Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Truman has sent a budget message to the Congress requesting a Budget expenditure of \$36,000,000,000. Remember this is a peacetime Budget. The largest peacetime Budget in our history. The last peacetime Budget of the New Deal was for the year 1941, of \$9,000,000,000. That administration was not noted in any way for its economy. So Mr. Truman wants four times as much. In the name of all that is good, it is up to the Appropriations Committee to get out the ax and cut out the functions of Government and force the President to use his power under the recent law which the Congress passed to streamline the Government, or we will go bust. Yes, go broke.

President Truman says he wants \$25,000,000,000 a year during the balance of his term. With this estimate we will bust. The only way to save it is for the Congress to act, to vote economy, you now talk it, let us vote it. Where will you get the money?

In this civil-functions appropriation bill, the appropriation for 1946 was \$261,091,540. The Budget estimate for 1947 was \$337,028,509. The committee cut that down to \$300,987,498. But now I think it is up to Congress to do some more cutting. Let us get out the ax and cut this appropriation to the limit. Let us streamline this bill, if possible, so that we can really and truly say that the Congress is going to serve the people, and furnish only such functions of government as are absolutely necessary to get along. For this reason you have a debt now of \$279,000,000,000, according to the Treasury statement, the greatest debt that was ever placed upon any nation in the history of the world. We are in a serious position. So it will require each and every Member of Congress to eliminate anything that can possibly be eliminated from these appropriation bills, if we are going to survive.

The item of interest alone is a great item over \$5,000,000,000. The only way you can cut down that interest item is by cutting down the national debt. The sooner we do it, and the sooner we try to economize, the better for our taxpayers and our Nation.

Another thing, the President yesterday said it is going to be necessary for us to sacrifice in order to feed the starving nations of the world. We can do many things different than we are doing to aid in this worthy and humanitarian objective.

Let me make a suggestion to the President on how we might serve those people. I am in sympathy with trying to give them food to eat. Look at these food sales lists that come over our desks every day from Surplus Property, showing food owned by the Army and the Navy. Let us try to get those foodstuffs to the foreign countries through the Red Cross. That has been the greatest organization ever known to take care of starving people in foreign countries. It can do the work cheaper as well.

If you will look at some of the things contained in those lists: Here is dried milk, solid, over 77,000 cases. Let them give that to the foreign countries to try to sustain themselves.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. Where are they disposing of that milk? Does the gentleman know?

Mr. RICH. They are selling it to anybody who will pay the highest price in open bids.

Mr. PITTENGER. You know, do you not, that the President wants to feed our people brown bread. Has anybody told him that we have all this surplus milk and these other surplus products?

Mr. RICH. Certainly they should, and that is what I am calling attention to. We are going to have an opportunity to vote on \$1,200,000,000 more for UNRRA, so the President says. That is not the way to feed those starving people. That is not the best way nor the economical way to do the job.

Here is another item: 700,000 cases of canned asparagus. Here are thousands of cases of canned tomatoes. Here are thousands of cases of dehydrated tomato juice cocktails. Here are other thousands of cases of tomato juice cocktails. Here are 418,905 cases of spinach. Let us see that they get this stuff over into those foreign countries and preserve the lives of those people.

We have dried eggs for sale in great quantities. The Government has tons and tons of powdered milk for sale. Dried fruits of many kinds that can be used for the starving. Rations that were put up for our Army—good life-sustaining food that will tide over the foreign countries. I say stop selling them for less than cost. Send them to starving countries and peoples. Stop selling things at a loss and then getting the UNRRA to pay the high price for more foods at a loss. That is the way you have been doing business for 12 years—now stop it and do it at once.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

(Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee has worked hard on this measure and has given fair consideration to each project presented to it. I believe, however, that there may be

some important levee construction delayed unless additional funds are made available for flood control on the Mississippi River in the sections between St. Louis and Cape Girardeau.

I am concerned because I know the need for more adequate levee protection for many southern Illinois counties. I do not want to see any interruption in the present plans of the War Department engineers for rebuilding old levees and constructing new levees that will protect thousands of acres of valuable farm lands and many miles of railroad roadbeds.

Each year the flood menace in the river counties in my own district is becoming more serious. Great areas of farm lands are annually thrown out of production by the raging water of the Mississippi. Large railroad terminals, freight yards vital to our Nation's welfare are constantly threatened by floodwaters.

It is Congress' duty to hold tight reins on the Nation's purse strings but it is false economy to withhold funds from levee construction which should be started at the earliest possible time.

I hope that in its final form this bill will carry sufficient funds to permit the War Department engineers to proceed with its program of levees for the protection of many thousands of acres of valuable land in the lower end of St. Clair County and the rich farm lands in Monroe County.

I am pleased that the bill provides funds for the start of construction of the Chain of Rocks Canal in Madison County. This is an important project that in future years will more than return in benefits it will bring the community the cost of construction. I am also pleased that funds have previously been made available in last year's deficiency appropriation for the construction of the Wood River levee in Madison County, Ill.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON].

(Mr. CARLSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Cemeterial expenses: For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of superintendents and the superintendent at Mexico City, and other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools and materials; purchase (not to exceed five), repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arlington National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has title and the graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves, and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a single approach road to any national cemetery constructed under special act of Congress; for headstones or markers for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under the acts approved March 3, 1873; February 3, 1879; February 26, 1929; and April 18, 1940 (24 U. S. C. 279-280b), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for repairs and preservation

of monuments, tablets, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States in Cuba and China to mark the places where American soldiers fell; care, protection, and maintenance of the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the Confederate burial plats owned by the United States in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries, \$2,433,000: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted upon any right-of-way which may have been acquired by the United States leading to a national cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and maintained by the United States: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any roadway not owned by the United States within the corporate limits of any city, town, or village.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ANGELL: Page 3, line 10, after the figures "\$2,433,000" insert the following: "And the additional sum of \$605,240 to establish and maintain a national cemetery in the vicinity of Portland, Oreg., pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 388, Seventy-seventh Congress."

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, on December 29, 1941, Public Law 388 of the Seventy-seventh Congress was signed. This law provides for a national cemetery in the vicinity of Portland, Oreg. The facts are that there is no national cemetery nearer than a thousand or fifteen hundred miles from Portland, absolutely no place where a veteran may be buried in a national cemetery. The nearest place is south of San Francisco or out in Montana.

This bill received the careful consideration of both Houses of the Congress and the President, and was signed, as I said, in 1941; but no appropriation has been made to provide burial facilities as authorized by this law.

Many of you may say that there is now pending legislation not yet approved to provide cemeteries in each of the States of the Union. That is true, but in no single instance, as far as I am advised, has the Congress itself authorized the construction of a cemetery that has not been constructed except this one. The Congress did authorize the construction of this cemetery by reason of the urgency of the case. Every veteran in this whole territory has been up in arms by reason of the fact that there is no place for a veteran to be buried in a national cemetery in this whole Northwest territory.

My amendment merely provides for the sum fixed by the Secretary of War for this cemetery and needed to carry out the provisions of the mandate of Congress, a law passed some years ago. When Mr. Stimson was Secretary of War he wrote saying that the sum of \$605,240 would be the amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this law and provide for the construction of this cemetery. I hope my colleagues present will realize the seriousness of the situation and the urgency that faces us there in the Northwest for some place to bury the soldier dead. Before we had a sin-

gle veteran of World War II there were 50,000 veterans in that area. There are a great many who are dying now, for many of them are getting old, veterans of the Spanish-American War, and a good many from World War I, and now we have the veterans of World War II; and yet there is absolutely no place for the soldier dead to be buried in a national cemetery in that whole area.

My amendment would provide the sum necessary to carry out the mandate of the law which we pass.

May I say also that President Roosevelt said he would not authorize a budget item for this by reason of the fact that he would not approve the payment of any Federal money for a cemetery site. In view of that fact, I conferred with the authorities in my State, and the legislature provided money for the acquisition of a site. The site was inspected and approved by the War Department and has been purchased by the State of Oregon. It is all ready for the construction to proceed and will be donated to the United States when construction is authorized. The only thing remaining to be done is the passage of this amendment so that construction of the cemetery may proceed.

I share the feeling of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], who preceded me, with reference to our cutting out every single item possible in order that we may curtail the expenses of this Government if we are going to maintain the equilibrium of our financial structure; but it seems we owe some obligation to the dead, particularly those who fought our wars, and who desire when the Master calls them to be buried in the hallowed ground of their ancestors in their home community. Most of you have a veterans' cemetery in or near your district, but we have none there in that great Northwest country, and I plead with you today to approve this amendment so we may have this appropriation and have at least one national cemetery in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, if I were the only one involved in this matter, my good friend the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] would get this cemetery, and I would go out and help him build it; but the way the national situation with reference to cemeteries stands today, as you all know, we voted for a cemetery for each State and in States such as Pennsylvania, New York, perhaps Illinois and other heavily populated States, there will be two or three cemeteries.

There has been no estimate sent up here by the War Department for this or given to the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget has sent nothing here. I may say, incidentally, that I do not blame my good friend for wanting this cemetery. They need it out there; but they need them at a lot of other places; and if we grant this request, it will only be right that we grant two or three dozen other requests by States in a similar situation.

In the State of Pennsylvania we had one-tenth of the soldiers in uniform in the United States Army, and I suppose we will have one-tenth of the deaths caused by the war, yet we do not have

near enough cemetery space to take care of these people. I should not ask for it just now because we will have to wait until the Bureau of the Budget and the Army get plans made for these cemeteries throughout the Nation, and in different States, and send it up here.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. May I say to the gentleman that in the great State of Pennsylvania you have veterans' cemeteries which you have had for years. This is the only cemetery, as I understand it, that has been approved by the Congress itself and authorized to be constructed that has not been constructed. We have a letter over the signature of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, giving the amount of money that will be necessary for this cemetery which is the amount in my amendment.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand that. We have a cemetery, for instance, in Philadelphia for veterans, but it is filled. It has no more space. They have asked to go out 30 or 40 miles and buy additional space.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the pending amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the committee divided; and there were—ayes 22, noes 33.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works: For the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation; for survey of northern and northwestern lakes and other boundary and connecting waters as heretofore authorized, including the preparation, correction, printing, and issuing of charts and bulletins and the investigation of lake levels; for prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City; for expenses of the California Debris Commission in carrying on the work authorized by the act approved March 1, 1893, as amended (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and 683); for removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation as authorized by law; for operating and maintaining, keeping in repair, and continuing in use without interruption any lock, canal (except the Panama Canal), canalized river, or other public works for the use and benefit of navigation belonging to the United States, including maintenance of the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for payment annually of tuition fees of not to exceed 50 student officers of the Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions under the provisions of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 535); for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for the execution of detailed investigations and the preparation of plans and specifications for projects heretofore or hereafter authorized; for printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, including such printing as may be authorized by the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives, either during a recess or session of Congress,

of surveys authorized by law, and such surveys as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeeding session of Congress, and for the purchase in the fiscal year 1947, of not to exceed 550 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and 10 motorboats: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for any preliminary examination, survey, project, or estimate not authorized by law, \$112,883,250, including \$25,000 for the removal of the Upper Free Bridge over the Illinois River at Peoria, Ill.: *Provided further*, That from this appropriation the Secretary of War may, in his discretion and on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers based on the recommendation by the Board of Rivers and Harbors in the review of a report or reports authorized by law, expend such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of harbor lines and serving essential needs of general commerce and navigation, such work to be subject to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his report or reports thereon: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for the support and maintenance of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for the payment of the expenses of the properly accredited delegates of the United States to the meeting of the congresses and of the commission.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ENGEL of Michigan: Page 6, line 16, strike out the sum "\$112,883,250" and insert "\$97,883,250."

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment to strike out the Florida barge canal from this bill. This matter came up originally as a WPA project under the heading of a ship canal back in the WPA days, when its construction was defeated. During the war—I believe it was in 1942—when there was a great shortage of heating oil in the New England States, the bill passed Congress authorizing the construction of this canal, based upon an estimated cost of \$44,000,000. In 1943 an effort was made to obtain the appropriation. The proponents of the bill came before the War Department Subcommittee on Appropriations asking for an appropriation to build the canal at a cost then estimated at \$44,000,000. When I questioned them they said the purpose was to haul oil from the Texas oil fields to the east coast and the New England States. The proponents admitted at that time that it would have cost approximately \$450,000,000 to build the barges to haul 1,600,000 barrels of oil a day through the canal.

At that time Ralph K. Davies, formerly vice president of the Standard Oil Co. of California, was Deputy Fuel Administrator. At my request the Deputy Fuel Administrator, Mr. Davies, the man in charge of the transportation department, members of the War Production Board, and others appeared be-

fore our committee. They testified at that time—and you will find the testimony in the hearings—that the canal would cost \$44,000,000, but that it would cost \$1,500,000,000 instead of \$450,000,000 to build the barges, if the steel were available, to haul 1,600,000 barrels of oil a day through the canal. The hearings at that time disclosed certain other information on my questioning regarding the cost of transportation of oil, tonnage, and so forth.

We have now before us an appropriation to build this same canal at an estimated cost of nearly \$73,000,000, with a request by the Budget for us to appropriate \$20,000,000, which the committee cut down to \$15,000,000.

The same year, Mr. Chairman, that the committee turned down the Florida barge canal in 1943, we placed in the bill \$3,000,000 for plans and specifications. Despite the fact that Congress turned down this project, the War Department spent \$1,300,000 on surveys and plans on a project we had turned down. This was \$1,300,000 out of a total of \$3,000,000 provided for plans and specifications for the entire United States.

The total amount contained in this bill for rivers and harbors construction in all the 48 States is only \$52,000,000, yet the Budget Bureau comes in here and recommends \$20,000,000 of the \$52,000,000 for one project. This was cut by the committee to \$15,000,000. If we pass this bill as it is, \$15,000,000 out of \$52,000,000 will be spent this year, and \$73,000,000 will be tied up on the Florida canal and some other worthy projects will not be able to obtain funds, such projects as many of you have come to me complaining about.

The authorization bill was passed with an estimated cost of \$44,000,000. The annual tonnage given was 340,000 a year. General Wheeler, the Chief of Engineers, testified there would be more tonnage. "We are going to have a lot more tonnage, and a lot of it will be oil."

Mr. Chairman, the 1943 record showed—and I have it in these hearings—that it cost \$1 a barrel to ship oil through the canal by barge to the east coast. The wartime cost of transportation by tankers was 40 cents a barrel, and the peacetime cost by tankers is 21 to 24 cents a barrel. The pipe-line cost is 35 cents a barrel. They are going to talk about the cost of that pipe line. The pipe line paid for itself at 35 cents a barrel over the canal at a dollar a barrel if we had shipped the amount over the canal that we shipped through the pipe line. Those days the tankers were being sunk and we were looking for a different method of shipping oil during wartime, but today it is not a question as between tankers and railroads or tankers and pipe line, it is a question of the difference in cost between two of the cheapest methods of transportation; that is, water transportation, the difference between the cost of transportation by tanker and by barge canal.

It is 2,400 miles to 3,000 miles from the Texas oil fields to the east-coast points. This means that these barges travel 2,400 to 3,000 miles at the rate of 4 to 5½ miles an hour, according to the testimony, and then they go back empty because

you cannot haul anything in them but oil; so that is another 2,500 to 3,000 miles to haul empties. How in the world are they going to make the canal pay out hauling oil at a cost of a dollar or even 50 cents a barrel when the tankers are hauling oil for 21 to 23 or 24 cents a barrel?

It will be said here, Mr. Chairman, that the short haul will do it. There is no such thing as a short haul when it comes to hauling oil from Texas by barge canal. Those barges travel 1,100 miles before they ever strike the Florida barge canal. After they leave the barge canal they go hundreds of miles farther. Of course, you can take a barge and deliver oil at the various ports cheaper than you can by tanker, but you cannot haul oil long distances, 1,100 to 2,400 miles, and then distribute it more cheaply.

Mr. Chairman, I wonder just where the political pressure is coming from to make the War Department spend \$1,300,000 for plans and specifications on a project which the Congress turned down the same year that money was authorized to be spent? The War Department recommended \$30,000,000 for the Florida barge canal. I wonder where the political pressure is coming from which would induce the Budget to recommend \$20,000,000 out of \$52,000,000 rivers and harbors money for a Florida barge canal which has been turned down time and time again.

Mr. Chairman, I asked General Wheeler, "This canal is going to cost \$75,000,000. The interest charge on that alone is nearly \$2,250,000, and we are going to have to borrow the money to build this canal. How can you make it pay out?"

General Wheeler testified that the operating cost, including interest charge, would be \$2,500,000 for every year that that canal is operated after it is built. After mentioning larger possible tonnage, he came right back and said 340,000 tons is the actual tonnage. Regardless of what the proponents may say, that is the tonnage upon which the Rivers and Harbors Committee authorized that appropriation. Now, Mr. Chairman, if we take the figure of 340,000 tons a year and the cost of operating at \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000, what is this going to cost per ton? General Wheeler testified, and it is here in the record, that the cost would be from \$8 to \$9 a ton to transport freight by barge through the canal.

If you take four times the amount of tonnage that the Chief Engineer gave, you still have a cost of \$2 a ton in addition to the freight. And when you talk about shipping oil through the canal, there just is not going to be any oil shipped through there.

Talk about a short haul—the shortest haul you have before you get to the canal is 1,100 miles from the Texas oil fields to the proposed canal. Furthermore, you have to take your empties back. I ask this committee to turn down this project and adopt my amendment striking this \$15,000,000 from the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I hope I will not require the 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate that the proponents or opponents of this project call it the Florida barge canal. The truth of the matter is it is a connecting link, and it should be so described. The only purpose for which I have brought this map here is to show how this cannot be considered as a local project. If this were a project in the State of Florida, if it were alone for my State, I could not afford to vote for it, because it would not serve a purpose and it would not be justified. But I want you to see from this map that this is a connecting link in a chain of waterways that has cost this Nation already over \$200,000,000 to develop.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. Sometime I wish you would elaborate on that and show this House how a short-sighted policy in the development of the resources of America has cost us not only \$200,000,000 a year, but a billion dollars in the St. Lawrence seaway and power basin, where we have had to pay enormous freight rates to haul materials for ships that would have been hauled for one-tenth what it would have cost if that seaway had been in progress during World War II. I am for this project.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. He is certainly wise. We are penny-wise and pound-follish when it comes to developing and protecting the natural resources of this Nation.

For once and all I want to spike this matter of a Florida barge canal. It is no such thing. It is a connecting link between two canals which, when completed, will be 2,500 miles long and will serve the entire Atlantic-Gulf seaboard of this Nation. If you will look at this map you will find when this canal is completed from Corpus Christi to Brownsville it will run all the way from the Mexican border of the United States to Florida, 12 feet deep by 100 feet wide, when they make some improvements. Then you jump across Florida, and from Florida to Trenton, N. J., you have another canal completed, an inland waterway of 2,500 miles in length, and when certain improvements are made, at a cost of over \$200,000,000, then we will have a complete waterway all the way from Corpus Christi to Trenton, N. J. This is the connecting link. This is the gap that has kept transportation from going through. That is the only reason I wanted to use this map.

This affects not only the coastal canal but also the inland waterways up through the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. They have no way of getting across here. They must unload or go around the State of Florida, or go by rail transportation across the State.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] is a close personal friend of mine. He has done me favors and I am willing to do him a favor at any time. We dis-

agree on this project. I like the way he fights. He takes off his coat, rolls up his sleeves, and bangs away. That is exactly what I am going to do. I do not think he will disagree with me in that. He knows there is nothing personal in it. However, the gentleman made a lot of what Ralph K. Davies had to say when this was before the subcommittee in 1943. I would not believe Mr. Davies on a stack of Bibles as high as the Capitol.

The gentleman from Michigan says, "I am willing to take Mr. Davies' word." I want him to go back and read those same hearings in which he sat, and see where Mr. Davies told that committee: "If you will give us the things we have requested here, if we get the facilities we have requested, there will be no shortage of fuel on the Atlantic seaboard this coming winter." Those are his words and the words of Mr. Wilson and the words of Mr. Ickes, yet that coming winter we had the greatest shortage we have ever had in the history of the Nation. So if the gentleman from Michigan wants to rely on the figures of Mr. Davies that is all right, because his own statement belies him right there. The statement is in the record for the gentleman to see.

I do not see that Mr. Davies' statement about what it cost to build barges for the canals has anything to do with this appropriation. That was at a time when we were talking about having barges go through, hauling oil from the Gulf to the Atlantic seaboard. But at this time we are not talking about that. We are talking about linking up two great waterway systems.

I may say to the gentleman that the committee did not turn this canal down at that time because it was undesirable, they turned it down because Mr. Ickes said a pipe line would be the quickest and most feasible way of getting oil to the rest of the Nation. At that time I told the committee that if we constructed this waterway we would have something that would serve the people of this Nation in the future and would not have to be abandoned when the war was over. The committee, however, decided otherwise in their wisdom, and now we have pipe lines at a cost of over a hundred millions, which today are either to be junked or filled with sand, and nobody is going to use them. Had that money been spent on this connecting canal it would have been saved to the people of this Nation in the form of reduced transportation costs.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield.

Mr. BUCK. What depth of water is carried in the Atlantic portion of the canal system at the present time?

Mr. HENDRICKS. There are certain portions of it that have not been completed, just a small portion as I understand. It carries a depth of 12 feet, exactly the depth authorized for the construction across Florida to connect up these two canals.

Mr. BUCK. Twelve feet along the Atlantic portion of the system.

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is correct.

Mr. BUCK. One other question, What is the relative cost of transporting a ton of oil by canal barge as compared with

an ocean-going tanker between the same ports?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I shall be glad to answer that question because my friend the gentleman from Michigan brought it out. He insisted that General Wheeler answer this question about what it would cost. General Wheeler did state what it would cost but the gentleman from Michigan himself inserted the figures of between \$8 and \$9 per ton to be hauled by the barge canal. And the way he arrived at that figure was this, and I want you to follow me closely. I am sure my friend from Michigan does not intentionally mislead you, but he certainly did with those facts because here is the way he arrived at his figure: He took the lowest estimate of tonnage on this canal in prewar days of 340,000 tons, and he took the highest estimate of cost of the canal, which is now based on war costs and postwar costs. Then he gives the cost of maintenance and arrived at his figures of \$8 or \$9 a ton, which is absolutely incorrect.

I may point out to you here that this is the only project in the whole bill that will not be increased in cost. It came in here with the increase in costs figured by the War Department, taking into consideration the wartime high rate of wages and cost of materials. On all other projects the engineers themselves have stated there will probably be an increase of from 20 to 30 percent of the figures presented but on this one instead of there being an increase there will if anything be a decrease. So my friend from Michigan is wrong in the way he arrived at his figures by taking the lowest estimate of prewar tonnage and dividing it into the highest estimate of cost and maintenance. That gave him him his figures of \$8 or \$9 a ton, but I say those figures are absolutely untrue.

I questioned General Wheeler, as you will find from the hearings, and you will find them in the record. He stated that when a tanker hauls from the point of production to the point of consumption that it will haul cheaper than a barge. But he also said that that applied only in a case where they would haul from Corpus Christi, Tex., for instance, and unload at Norfolk, Va. It did not include the cost of unloading from the tanker and reloading on tank cars, hauling overland, and unloading again, and reloading on barges in the canal for hauling to another point.

But he also said, and this is in the record too, that where you can use barges from the point of production to the point of consumption that the barges will haul cheaper than the tankers. The statistics in the engineers' office show that this statement is absolutely correct.

Mr. Chairman, let me say that it seems rather unusual that when we talk about water transportation the statement always is made that we do not want to spend too much money, the question of economy is always raised. We should be economical, that is true, as the gentleman from Michigan has said. There is only \$52,000,000 in this bill for present construction and the engineers sent a budget of \$20,000,000 which was reduced to \$15,000,000 for the canal.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I was speaking about various forms of transportation. It is true, as has been said, that there are \$52,000,000 in this bill for construction, \$15,000,000 of which were allotted to the Florida ship canal. Let me say to the gentleman that I am going to offer amendments to see how far we want to go to spread these items in order to help other projects in here. I am willing to spread it out. Many Members have discussed the possibility of offering amendments putting projects in here. If they offer those amendments I think we ought to adopt them and I will tell you why. We ought to adopt those amendments for the reason that in the pioneer days of this country the Government gave millions of dollars' worth of land to the railroads. The Government subsidized railroad transportation and for what purpose? To benefit the people of this Nation and that was proper. During the recent war the Government spent over \$1,000,000,000 in building airports throughout the country to be turned over to cities, municipalities, and communities. For what purpose? To be used by air transport lines to serve the people of this Nation. Just recently we passed a bill authorizing \$650,000,000 for the purpose of subsidizing air lines for air transportation in this country by building more airports. That should be done. We made an authorization of \$500,000,000 for public roads throughout this country, thereby subsidizing the bus lines and truck lines throughout the Nation. That is all right. We recently passed a bill which, in effect, turned back to the railroads of this country hundreds of millions of dollars because now the Federal Government does not take advantage of the land-grant provision and we have to pay the railroads for the freight they haul; that is justice. We are subsidizing every form of transportation in this Nation except the cheapest form—water transportation.

When we come to some little project here which will affect millions of people on the Atlantic seaboard and on the Gulf in the way of connecting those two great waterways, then we hear the statement, "No; that is a little too much," and reference is made to it as a local project. It is no such thing. No one could defend it if it were purely a local project.

Mr. Chairman, I want to be perfectly fair. This project is for the benefit of the entire Nation. It is not for the benefit of the State of Florida. May I say to you also that when the engineers made their estimate of tonnage here they based it on on prewar days. They themselves state they did not take into consideration the long-haul value of transportation from over here to over there or from here back to there [indicating] but simply the local tonnage across the State of Florida. When I asked General Wheeler the question he said in the rec-

ord of the hearings that that 360,000 tons would be doubled time and time again.

Mr. Chairman, I want to point out to you some statistics from the Bureau of Statistics of the Army engineers. Here are two projects on all-fours. We did not consider any increased tonnage at all; that is, the gentleman from Michigan has not, and I want to read to you some statistics.

Here is one I want to read. Commerce on the Atlantic and Gulf Intra-coastal Waterway has grown rapidly for the past 10 years, depression years as well as war years, from less than 500,000,000 ton-miles in 1934 to 5,800,000,000 in 1944, an increase of 1,000 percent. Here is another intercoastal project on all-fours, and I refer to the Mississippi River intercoastal connecting canal by way of Plaquemine and Morgan City which has increased from 416,690 tons to 3,477,433 tons, an increase of 800 percent. When they begin hauling from the Gulf coast to the Atlantic seaboard it will increase by a thousand percent.

Mr. Chairman, shipping concerns have always opposed a canal, stating, "We will not use them." But it has always been true that when the canals were completed they did use them, and I am sure that will be true in connection with this particular waterway. Of course, Mr. Davies said he would not use it or that all the companies will not use it. But I will tell you the reason why they will not use it. I want to tell you people on the Gulf coast why they will not use it. One of the proponents of the canal was talking to an official of one of the big oil companies one day and he said, "Why, sure, it will save us every cent that you say and more, too," but he said, "It would lose \$150,000,000 for us annually." The proponent said, "How is that? I do not understand what you mean." He said, "How do you think we will control the price of petroleum if you open up the barge canal so that the independents can deliver to the consumers?"

Mr. Chairman, I could go on all afternoon, but if you read the record you will see that this project is justified.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the situation with reference to this particular barge canal is this, that originally, after long study, it was contemplated that the cross-State waterway from Fort Myers to Stuart was the connecting link with the coastal waterways from Corpus Christi north. The engineers' reports so referred to it. In the days when the cross-State ship canal was surveyed, this particular route under consideration now was surveyed, and finally a report came in, but previously the Army engineers had approved the west-coast intercoastal waterway along the west coast of Florida, then going across State from Fort Myers to Stuart. The total cost of that is only about one-tenth of this particular canal. The figures as given to you by the gentleman from Michigan are correct. Originally I had opposed the cross-State canal because of the fact that I thought it was economically unsound and because of the fact that it

would greatly endanger the water supply of the State of Florida, and because of the fact we thought it was a Federal obligation to pay for the bridges.

The elimination of the sea-level canal and the provision for locks removed one of those objections but did not remove the objection of the economic unsoundness of it, because the canal, with one-tenth of the cost, by using the already approved waterway and the connecting link down the west coast of Florida. I do not say that because the connecting link is in my district. It was at one time but is not now. But it is still economically unsound to spend this vast amount of money for this barge canal at route 13B now. There are many projects approved in the River and Harbor Act passed this year and many projects which were approved by the Engineers a number of years ago that are greatly needed.

There is \$15,000,000 for this particular project. There are many harbor and bay improvements in all southeastern United States, which were approved prior to this time, that are vastly more needed. I am in an embarrassing position of opposing this large amount of money in my own State. I said in all candor and frankness to the Committee that there are many people in Florida who want it, but when we study the economic soundness of the project, it stands to reason that the money can be spent to far better advantage in Florida than in other places in the engineers reports approved and under survey.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. Is it not a fact that there is now a natural route over which such a barge canal could be built from Fort Myers through Lake Okeechobee and onto the Atlantic coast, on a very small program?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Yes; from Anclote River at Tarpon Springs to Fort Myers, thence from Fort Myers through the Calvoosahatchee and Lake Okeechobee to Stuart, which would only cost approximately one-tenth of the estimated cost by using the regular waterways, knocking out bars and dredging some here and there.

Mr. KNUTSON. That is the route that nature intended should be used.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. That is correct. The gentleman is familiar with the situation.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Right along that same line, may I ask my colleague from Florida if this canal that he speaks of down in his district were completed, with the same depth and the same width, to

connect the two intercoastal canals, what would it cost?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I may say first that it is not all in my district. The estimated cost is \$3,200,000 of that portion in my district for 8 feet from the Anclote to the Caloosahatchee.

Mr. HENDRICKS. For a canal 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide, to connect with the other two canals?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. That is the estimate.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am sure the gentleman will find it will cost far over \$100,000,000.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. No; that is also the connection from Fort Myers through Lake Okeechobee and the Caloosahatchee.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am speaking of the canal that will connect the two intercoastal waterways, at 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide. I am sure the gentleman will find it will cost over \$100,000,000.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. No; that is not correct. The figures have been developed from time to time. The 8-foot waterway would be made 10 feet at a cost of less than half a million, according to the Army engineers' report. The original report referred to it as a connecting waterway. The cross-State portion does not go through my district now, it goes through the district of my colleague the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS], but I am familiar with the situation because I once represented that district.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. How long has this question of a Florida barge canal been before the United States?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. It was actually under consideration before Florida belonged to the United States. It was also discussed back in the old territorial days, and before there was a Territory. It has been surveyed and resurveyed, and there has never been a favorable report except in the hysteria of the war period. That is the situation. It is a question of the best expenditure. There is \$15,000,000 marked for expenditure here. There are other projects approved that need it far more. The improvement of the great harbors of Tampa and St. Petersburg; the smaller one of Sarasota and Clearwater and a small expenditure on the Coatee River and at Tarpon Springs, \$10,000 for a turning basin which is not included here but has been authorized would save more than that to the sponge industry in 3 months. Let us take first things first. When we have funds available that can be well spent for canals, then that is a different situation. This was authorized when they thought they would construct it during the war period, purely for the purpose of getting oil. It previously had been turned down time and time again.

In the printed hearing there was some confusion and possible misprint as to the use of the words "interstate" and "intrastate." The intrastate is generally known as west coast intracoastal canal. The bridges for which I insisted on the Federal Government paying is the Cross

State Canal, known now as Cross Florida barge canal.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I regret very much protesting against any improvement that comes to the State of Florida. I hesitate to disagree with my good friend the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS], but I believe in fair dealing, I believe that things that are first should come first.

This subcommittee recommended this appropriation, at a time when in my own district projects that have merit to them got absolutely no consideration. I have many such projects, but here are two, for example. There is a project known as Lake Worth Inlet in my district for the improvement of the port at Palm Beach. Congress authorized an appropriation of \$711,000, Public Law No. 14. The freeholders of the port of Palm Beach district, upon the assumption that this House was going to carry out what we passed and give them an appropriation of \$711,000, voted a bond issue of \$1,000,000. They have that money right now in the bank to make the improvements, yet this appropriation is not included in this appropriation bill.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Was any Budget estimate transmitted to the Congress for that project?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I do not think so.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman knows that the Committee on Appropriations does not consider projects until Budget estimates are transmitted.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I know that the Board of Engineers recommended it. They said it was a worth-while project. This House passed that bill authorizing an appropriation of \$711,000, but that appropriation is not in this appropriation bill. Now this bill authorizes an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for a barge canal, which should not have priority over the amount authorized for the Lake Worth Inlet, and I am not in favor of this appropriation before our project, which has merit in it, has been included.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. There are many Members on both sides of the aisle who came to me with worthy projects, just as the gentleman has. Unless we cut out some of these projects that the Bureau of the Budget has approved for some inexplicable reason and rejected others, such as the gentleman's project, we cannot put some of these others in. The fact of the matter is that the engineers report these projects, then the President comes down and sets a limit on how much money they can put in the Budget, and it comes down from the engineers with some of the projects, such as the gentleman has, being cut out and others are put in.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I thank the gentleman for that remark. I want to say that regardless of what the Budget

or the engineers have said, that the House ought to stand behind a good project, and if they see something that is not right or has no merit in it, they should cut it out, as the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] said. You know and I know that if this amount is appropriated for these projects, then we cannot get these meritorious projects in the southern end of our State. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON] has shown you that we have a waterway there, the canal from Stuart to Fort Myers, connecting us up. It is a wonderful waterway and should certainly have an appropriation prior to this one. It needs development and will not cost us much. I think this canal should get its appropriation before the barge canal and should be developed, as authorized by the Board of Engineers. When this is done, I will not oppose an appropriation for the barge canal.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida may proceed for another minute so that I may ask him a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman's project, as I understand it, is included in the rivers and harbors bill which was passed last fall, and no appropriations are authorized under that bill until 6 months after the war. Therefore, there is no appropriation authorized for the gentleman's project at this time.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I do so understand the situation is as the gentleman states. Nevertheless, the gentleman from Georgia obtained an appropriation in a deficiency appropriation bill upon the theory that he would help us to get out a project if we voted for his project down there in Georgia. So I voted for the project.

Mr. TARVER. I never even heard of the gentleman's project until a few days ago and most certainly had no agreement with him of any kind.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not opposed to the project referred to by my distinguished friend from Florida [Mr. ROGERS]. I am not opposed to the project referred to by the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON], but that project down there would not be worth anything to the Intercoastal Canal. I say that advisedly. I have been on the Rivers and Harbors Committee for many years and have heard all the testimony on this proposition.

The barges that would travel through the Intercoastal Canal could not go out through the Atlantic Ocean or through the Gulf of Mexico; and if you were to move down to the place they refer to in Florida to try to make a canal across Florida, still these barges that travel along the Atlantic seaboard and along the Gulf coast could not any more use it

than they could cross the Peninsula of Alaska.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I certainly will yield.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. The contemplated canal, of which a portion has already been finished, goes down the west coast of Florida to the waterway which is Caloosahatchee which was used all during the war period for small barges and thus saved fuel for the Coast Guard to the extent of as much as the estimated cost of the canal.

Mr. RANKIN. Even if you get down the west coast of Florida, when you get out into the Atlantic Ocean, your barges could not travel, for the reason that they cannot operate in the open sea. The engineers have testified to that fact time and time again.

I am willing to assist the gentleman from Florida in any legitimate development, but I can tell you now you will never build this intercoastal canal to cross the peninsula at the point they indicate and make it carry the barges that travel along the Atlantic seaboard intercoastal route and the intercoastal route along the Gulf coast.

They cannot travel down the west coast of Florida, then cross and go out into the open waters of the Atlantic Ocean because the waves would sink them. Every engineer that knows anything about the barge business will tell you so. For that reason, as I said, I am willing to support the proposition of the gentleman from Florida when it comes up, but I am not willing to destroy this great link in one of America's greatest transportation courses merely in order that some time later we may develop a local project somewhere else in Florida, or at any other place.

I hope the amendment will be voted down and that this project will be developed so as to connect that great barge system, the intercoastal barge system along the Atlantic seaboard and the one along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, because it will mean untold millions of dollars to the shippers of both sections of the country.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we cannot agree to a limitation of debate on this matter.

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I may offer a substitute amendment, and in case I do, I wish to reserve 5 minutes on that amendment.

Mr. SNYDER. I will limit it to this amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I will not object, provided it does not prevent me from offering a substitute and being heard on the substitute.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has recorded the following gentlemen desiring to speak on this amendment, and will

divide the time accordingly: Messrs. DONDERO, RICH, KNUTSON, SIKES, PRICE of Illinois, HENDRICKS, and SNYDER.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, the Florida barge canal is not a new subject to the House or to me. I recall that on two previous occasions this House rejected the proposal. At that time the proposition was a deep water canal, of 30-foot depth. The present proposal is for a 12-foot depth canal.

The original estimate on the deep water canal was \$200,000,000.

The first estimate on the barge canal or the 12-foot depth was \$44,000,000. Now it is \$72,000,000.

The estimated tonnage to be carried on the canal has been given as 340,000 tons. Multiply that by four and the rate through the canal would still be about \$2 per barrel for oil. Mr. Davies testified that during the war 95 percent of all the oil that reached the eastern seaboard went by tanker, only 5 percent went either by rail or pipe line.

It must be evident to the House that the volume of traffic or commerce to go through the canal would be oil, and the oil tanker is the cheapest of all methods of transportation for this particular product. It costs from 22 to 25 cents a barrel to transport oil by tanker; about 35 cents a barrel by pipe line; and about \$1 per barrel by barge line.

It seems to me that such a proposal as this which cannot be justified economically should be voted down by the House at this time, particularly in view of the financial condition of the Nation. Some think when the volume of traffic and commerce warrant, it may be justified economically. Then let the House consider this project.

I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] will be voted down and that this item of \$15,000,000 will be stricken from the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, it certainly does amaze me to see the great number of Members in the House of Representatives who talk economy, get up on the floor of the House and make speech after speech favoring economy, yet when an opportunity comes along to save the money of the taxpayers of this country they do not vote economy. Where is the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations? Let him get up here. He has been talking economy lately. Why is he not here doing something to help us economize in this instance? Why is not he here supporting an amendment that will cut an appropriation out of the bill?

To those of you who believe in economy, I say now is the time to vote economy. We must get at this at the source.

Those sponsoring this canal insist on it. I say there is no necessity for this canal today; the wartime need for it has passed, and whether it be the State of Florida or any other State in the Union, we should not increase our national debt at this time. To vote appropriations for projects which are not economically jus-

tified is nothing but absolutely silly. To those Members of Congress who want to try to get their particular projects in every bill that comes up, I say it is a time when actions speak louder than words.

Let us vote this down.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman does not want to vote this amendment down; we want to vote this amendment up, for it strikes the item from the bill.

Mr. RICH. I want to strike the item from the bill, that is right. I want to cut out everything it is possible to cut out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] is recognized for 2 minutes.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, some of the discussion on the Florida canal has revolved about wartime costs and an effort is being made to use those costs to determine the canal's value. It might be well to remind ourselves that everything connected with the war effort cost a great deal more than it would have ordinarily. In war, it was victory that counted. We did not measure the cost and we did not use cost as the basis for determining whether a thing was good or bad. It was something we had to do and we saw it through.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that the uncompleted gap in the two great coastal waterways, which extends across the State of Florida cost thousands of lives during the war, it cost a great many ships, it cost many hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil and of other vital war material. They were lost because of submarine action in the Gulf and in the Atlantic. The intra-coastal waterway, then as now, was only partially completed and we felt its need very keenly. It was not until we turned to barge shipments along the coast and to pipe lines that we bested the problem of fuel and heat. Perhaps we will never need the intercoastal canal across the State of Florida for defense purposes. Let us hope we shall not, but who can say whether we will or not. It is worth the investment from the standpoint of national security alone.

Mr. Chairman, it is said that we will only have 340,000 tons of commerce to move over the Florida barge canal. May I point out that those were prewar figures, arrived at before we had terminals at a time when there were but few tugs and barges utilized in those waters, when there were a number of uncompleted gaps in the intracoastal waterway. They have little relation to the present. During the war we saw what happened to other shipping figures, similarly arrived at, in the same area. They were expanded 10 times, 20 times, yes, as much as a thousandfold, Mr. Chairman. No, my friends, we have not completed the development of our waterways. We are only beginning. Let the records speak for themselves. You show me a completed waterway in this Nation, I

will show you a resultant increase in trade, in economic activity, and in the prosperity of the people in the particular area.

I hold no particular brief for the cross-State canal. There are projects in my own district in which I am much more interested. Some of them are not included in this bill. But I seek the completion of our waterways pattern. Eventually, all of them will fit together, a monument to the foresight of Congress and a great asset to the Nation's economy and to its continued development. Because of its potential defense value, and because I am convinced that all of Florida, the Southeast, and the Nation will benefit from the link-up of our great waterway systems, I urge your support of this item.

[Mr. PRICE of Florida addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. HENDRICKS for the amendment offered by Mr. ENGEL of Michigan: Page 6, line 16, strike out "\$112,883,250" and insert "\$104,883,250."

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I do not care whether this amendment is adopted or not. I just want to bring to the attention of the House and to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] as well as others who have spoken of the fact that if this amendment is not adopted, it will be taking from others and it could be spent wiser on other projects. You may say that about any project in this bill. You can take the money from some other project and spend it on your particular project, if you want to be selfish about it.

The amendment I have offered reduces the amount in the bill by \$8,000,000. It takes \$5,000,000 off the Florida barge canal. It takes \$2,000,000 off the St. Marys River project in Michigan and \$1,000,000 from the project from Kansas City, Mo., to Iowa; therefore you have \$8,000,000 which I am perfectly willing that the committee adopt and take \$5,000,000 from me, \$2,000,000 from the gentleman from Michigan and \$1,000,000 from the people who want this waterway through Missouri and Iowa, and spread it out over these other projects. I do not care whether this amendment is adopted or not, but it shows how selfish we can be. I just want to bring to the attention of this House that anybody can offer amendments to provide money that can be taken from somebody else or my amendment. We have to decide these projects on what the engineers have stated, and the engineers have stated that the canal is feasible and economically sound, and they have also said that it has defense justification, and I would take the word of the engineers, and I think this project ought to stay in the bill and other projects put in also. There is nothing mysterious about the way this thing came here. It came here like every other project in the bill, and I do not like

to have anybody insinuate that there was some mysterious manner in which it was put in. I believe this amendment of mine should be voted down and I believe the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan should be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Florida to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The substitute was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 103, noes 42.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control, general: For the construction and maintenance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented, including printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, and for the purchase in the fiscal year 1947, of not to exceed 200 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and for preliminary examinations, surveys, and contingencies in connection with the flood control, \$110,814,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein may be used for flood-control work on the Salmon River, Alaska, as authorized by law: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein may be used to execute detailed surveys, and prepare plans and specifications, necessary for the construction of flood-control projects heretofore or hereafter authorized or for flood-control projects considered for selection in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938, and section 3 of the Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 638): *Provided further*, That the expenditure of funds for completing the necessary surveys shall not be construed as a commitment of the Government to the construction of any project: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate the Garrison (N. Dak.) Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than 1,830 feet, or for constructing dikes or levees which would be required by a higher maximum normal pool elevation than 1,830 feet for operating such dam.

OAHE AND RANDALL RESERVOIRS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, if I may have the attention of the chairman of the committee, I have previously discussed with him a paragraph which appears at page 7 of the committee report which deals entirely with some money recommended for reservoirs in South Dakota.

Mr. SNYDER. I recall that.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Would the chairman have any objection to my placing that paragraph in my remarks at this point, modified as I suggested to him?

Mr. SNYDER. No.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I have consulted my colleague from South Da-

kota. It has no relation to any project outside of the State. It does not affect the Budget recommendation so far as totals are concerned, but we think it would make a better division of the recommendation of the Budget.

The paragraph as it appears in the committee print reads:

The Budget estimates for projects in the comprehensive plan of flood control in the Missouri Basin include a recommendation of \$700,000 for continued planning on the Oahe Reservoir. Since the sum of \$200,000 for further exploration of sites and related questions of spillway and foundations was appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and only recently has become available and final plans cannot well be made until those studies are completed, and since testimony before the committee made clear the urgency of establishing flood control for the lower basin at the earliest possible date, the committee believes that the \$700,000, which it is recommending should be added to the \$400,000 it is recommending for the Fort Randall Reservoir, the flood-control reservoir farthest downstream on the river, and that the combined fund should be available either for plans or construction of the Randall Reservoir. It is included in the appropriation total for flood control with that understanding.

Under the agreement now reached, the paragraph is modified to read as follows:

The Budget estimates for projects in the comprehensive plan of flood control in the Missouri Basin include a recommendation of \$700,000 for continued planning on the Oahe Reservoir. Since the sum of \$200,000 for further exploration of sites and related questions of spillway and foundations was appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and only recently has become available and final plans cannot well be made until those studies are completed, and since testimony before the committee made clear the urgency of establishing flood control for the lower basin at the earliest possible date, the committee believes that of the \$700,000 recommended for plans, \$600,000 should be added to the \$400,000 recommended for planning the Fort Randall Reservoir, the flood-control reservoir farthest downstream on the river, and that the combined fund should be available either for plans or initiating construction of the Randall Reservoir. The Budget amount for these reservoirs is included in the appropriation total for flood control with that understanding.

The listing in the table given in the committee's report on the bill, then, instead of reading—

Missouri River Basin:	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	\$20,000
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak..	1,100,000

will read—

Missouri River Basin:	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	\$20,000
Oahe Reservoir, S. Dak.....	100,000
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak..	1,000,000

I thank the chairman and the committee for their consideration in this matter.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POAGE: On page 8, line 5, strike out "\$110,814,000" and insert "\$113,814,000."

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has for its purpose the increasing by \$3,000,000 the appropriation for flood control. The purpose of asking

for the increase is to allow the engineers to commence work on the Whitney Dam on the Brazos River. The Whitney Dam was authorized by this Congress before the war. It was again authorized by the last flood-control bill. It has been authorized on two separate occasions by this body and by the other body. Twice the President of the United States has approved the authorization of this project. Twice has the Congress approved it.

This matter may not seem of much importance to some of you when compared with other improvements with which you are more closely associated, but it is of vital importance to those of us who live in the valley of the Brazos River, and I hope that we may have your serious consideration of the problem we have to present to you.

There are very few flood-control projects in the United States involving loss of life, but the figures show there have been 411 people drowned, died, lost their lives below the site of the Whitney Dam on the Brazos River. In addition to the loss of life, there is recurrent property loss which has been estimated to exceed \$100,000,000. The alluvial flood plain of the Brazos stretches for 300 miles from Whitney to the sea. It contains the most fertile land in our State. Every acre is subject to overflow.

This dam we are asking be commenced has been authorized for years. It is the keystone to the control of the largest stream in the State of Texas, a stream more than 1,000 miles long. I do not know of another stream in the United States of that length and which carries an equal volume of water that has not had some kind of governmental assistance in stopping floods and in protecting people that live along its lower reaches. The depredations of the Brazos have been such that the Legislature of Texas in 1929 created a district involving all of the drainage basin of the Brazos. The first stream valley in the United States ever organized as an entire valley was organized by the Legislature of Texas in 1929 as the Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District. In 1935 the State of Texas appropriated \$6,120,000 for the control of floods on this stream, and approximately \$5,000,000 of State money has been put into this work—not promised, but put into it. We are asking now that the Federal Government make a start on the work that has been promised year after year and year after year. After we have put our own money into it, and after we have relied upon the promises that have been made, we believe that we have a meritorious claim on your consideration.

I am especially familiar with this work for I was a member of the Texas Legislature which provided State assistance 11 years ago. In fact, I drew the bill that made State participation possible. At that time we expected the Federal Government to at least aid us and not to discriminate against us because of the effort of our local people. We have, however, been chagrined to find the Federal Government appropriate freely for all manner of projects where the local people contributed nothing, and yet refuse to

give the Brazos one red cent. We believe we have a project that actually involves more real flood loss than any project we know of in the United States.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Does the bill specify this stream?

Mr. POAGE. No, because the bill does not specify any streams. The bill simply provides a lump sum to carry out authorized projects. This is an authorized project. Of course, we feel in all fairness that should this House adopt this amendment, the engineers would recognize it was for the purpose of commencing this project.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The point I was going to make was that if the engineers saw fit, they might use that money for some other approved project.

Mr. POAGE. They might.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Do you not think you had better amend it so that you will get the relief you want?

Mr. POAGE. We do not think so because we have confidence in the sincerity of the engineers. As a matter of fact, the entire bill provides so much money in one lump sum. There are no projects specified by name. I have already submitted this amendment to the Parliamentarian, and he has approved its form.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I will state that the engineers have never violated the confidence of Congress. When they are given money with the understanding that it will go into certain matters, although they are not bound by law to do so, they have never violated that understanding.

Mr. POAGE. We are not afraid to trust the engineers in this matter. All we ask is that this House give us an opportunity to commence work on a project which means more to 10 great congressional districts in Texas than any other one project I can think of; a project about which there is no difference of opinion; a project on which all of our people are united; a project on which our State government is united; a project on which every Congressman up and down the stream is united; a project on which there is unanimous accord. Let this House not withhold approval of this undertaking. There is no objection to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

Mr. SNYDER. If the gentleman will accept 2 minutes, I will not object but I must object to 3 minutes.

Mr. POAGE. If the chairman wants to cut me off, I will have to accept his terms.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that we must be limited in the discussion of a project that is of such vast

importance. We properly discussed at some length a very important project in another section just before this amendment was considered. It was entitled to full consideration, but the drainage basin of the Brazos River is larger than the entire State of Florida. Bear in mind that the drainage basin of that river is larger than the Tennessee Valley. There is not one single Federal structure to prevent floods on that whole great thousand miles of river.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. I want to corroborate the statement made by the gentleman. All of us who live in that section, and my own district is partially in that watershed, are all united in the feeling that this is perhaps the most urgent project in the whole State of Texas.

Mr. POAGE. Everybody agrees on that. I repeat we have no division on that subject. Let us have the funds we need that we may start this work and get it under way. We hope to prevent floods that are killing people. You come to us and make appropriations of money to prevent floods that destroy property. Yes, our floods destroy property, too, but we have 411 corpses that we could lay out before you. I do not know where you are going to find that sort of a situation on any of the 500 other streams which the chairman states are just like this one. I want to plead with this House to give us an opportunity to commence a great program on a great stream system and that you not discriminate against this system. We do not know why it was left out. We are not coming here charging anybody with anything and we are not criticizing anyone. But an injustice has been done and we want this House to rectify that injustice.

I came to this House about 10 years ago. One of my first efforts was directed toward the authorization of a survey of this project. I was successful. The survey was made. The Corps of Engineers gave a favorable report. The Congress authorized the project. The State of Texas spent its \$5,000,000 in good faith. I relied, my colleagues relied, our people relied on the repeated assurances that this dam would be built just as soon as the war was over. Together with my colleagues, Hon. LUTHER JOHNSON, Hon. SAM RUSSELL, Hon. GEORGE MAHON, Hon. TOM PICKETT, Judge MANSFIELD, and others, were advised just before Christmas not to harass those in authority—that the appropriation would be in the regular appropriation bill. I know that within the last 6 months it has become apparent that there will not be the widespread unemployment this spring and summer which was anticipated, and that as a result the Budget has cut two-thirds to three-fourths off the estimates for public works including flood control, but this is not and never was a make-work project. It is a project which should stand and can stand on its own merits.

I plead with you to correct the injustice that this bill does and to give us enough money to get this great project started.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to have to disagree, or be opposed to this amendment offered by my friend the gentleman from Texas, but I think all of you within the sound of my voice know the situation, that there are more than 500 projects in the United States, many of them in California, Pennsylvania, in fact, in most of the States of the Union, in exactly the same status as the one we are talking about, just as important to those people as this one is important to the gentleman from Texas. So it would be inconsistent for us to adopt his amendment today applying to that particular case. We want to be consistent on all these projects and treat every Member of this House fairly.

The Bureau of the Budget has had this before them for a number of years. They turned us down. They did not send it to us.

It is said in answer that the Army engineers have made a recommendation on it. Certainly. They send in recommendations on items totaling more than a billion. But we do not have the money to cover them all, and the Bureau of the Budget together with the Corps of Engineers decided that they would send up only those incorporated in the bill. They left our projects in my district as well as in the State of Texas.

So I ask the Committee to vote the amendment down.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I accept the challenge of the chairman of this subcommittee when he says there are 500 other projects in the United States that are in the same situation. I challenge the accuracy of that statement, because there is no other project where they can show the loss of as many lives from lack of flood control as is shown on the Brazos River.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. SNYDER. I challenge the gentleman's statement.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Name a place.

Mr. SNYDER. The Pittsburgh district on the Ohio River.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. And they got the money too, did they not?

Mr. SNYDER. They did not get the money, they only got one-third of it.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. We did not get any. Give us one-third and we will be satisfied.

I still challenge the gentleman's statement and say there is not another project as worth while and necessary from the standpoint of the saving of human life.

In this connection let me point out that my State has already spent more than we are asking the Federal Government to give. Texas has already appropriated \$6,000,000 and spent \$5,000,000 trying to control this stream. All we are asking for now is \$3,000,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I yield. Mr. SNYDER. The gentleman says all he is asking is \$3,000,000?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. That is all we are asking for now.

Mr. SNYDER. How much will it take to complete it?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. What we want is to start it.

Mr. SNYDER. It must be completed or the money invested in it will be lost.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. It will take, I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, \$20,000,000 to complete it, but that is to be spread over a period of years. What we want first is money to start our project and let us begin work on it.

Mr. SNYDER. It will take \$200,000,000 before the thing is finished.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Are we talking about the same project? The estimate of the Army engineers, after a careful survey, is that \$20,000,000 will complete the Whitney Dam on the Brazos River, and that is what I am talking about.

Mr. SNYDER. Why did not the gentleman go down to the Bureau of the Budget and speak to them down there about getting this amount included for this project?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Those of us interested in this project, and remember there are 10 Texas congressional districts affected by it, had every reason to believe that in view of the very favorable report made by the Army engineers that it would undoubtedly be included by the Bureau of the Budget, and when we learned that it had not been included we did go to the Bureau of the Budget and vigorously protest its omission. Those who did go besides myself were my colleagues Mr. POAGE, Judge MANSFIELD, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. MAHON. My colleague, Mr. POAGE, myself, and others of the Texas delegation have been active for a long time in this matter. We know that there is no flood control project more badly needed in any State of the Union than the building of Whitney Dam on the Brazos River and we are now here asking for help on this meritorious project which has been thoroughly examined, surveyed, and approved by the Army engineers. The State of Texas has already spent \$5,000,000. We are asking for only \$3,000,000, and I hope we will be supported and this amendment adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, let me say furthermore that there is no division of opinion in Texas about the necessity or the value of this project. The Brazos River and its overflows affects 10 congressional districts in the State of Texas and the Whitney Dam is the key in the control of floods on that stream. We are all back of the project, the State of Texas is back of it, and we need the money to get started to save

human lives. On the basis of the humanitarian plea, if there is nothing else that can be used as an argument justifying this appropriation, I ask you to give us this appropriation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, most usually you find me on the side that is trying to save money. You know I grew up so poor down there in this district where the Brazos River runs that I reckon I learned the value of money.

This is one amendment that I think this House in justice ought to pass.

The Brazos River runs through my district. Until yesterday afternoon I had been led to believe by everybody that there was no question but what the appropriation was going to be made to start the Whitney Dam.

As told you by my colleagues, we are not asking it upon a charity basis, because we have done something ourselves, we have spent \$5,000,000 of the Texas taxpayers' money trying to curb the river.

Let me make you this promise: If you will pass this amendment and get this Whitney Dam under construction the State of Texas is going to spend more money, a lot of our money in order to handle the situation. You are not going to handle it by yourselves. We are going to do our full-fledged part.

This is a project that is believed in by everybody who knows anything about it; they could not possibly disbelieve in it, they would have to back it. If you vote for this amendment and let it be carried you will find it money well spent. As my colleague from Waco said, we have something to show on our part, and I think we have something to show you of the damage done by the floods in this district that is as large as most of the States. We are only asking you to give us a little to start with in addition to what we are going to spend. Please help us to put this dam over.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I am going to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE]. My distinguished friend the gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] went on to refer to a large number of other projects over the country that also are entitled to consideration. But now is the time to consider them. We

are in the postwar period, and if we are ever going to promote a program of internal development in America now is the time.

Mr. Chairman, you are soon going to be asked to vote about \$4,000,000,000 for Great Britain; then you are going to be asked to vote about \$6,000,000,000 for Russia; then you are going to be asked for two and a half billion dollars for Italy; then you are going to be asked to vote three and a half billion dollars for France, and many billions to other countries.

Now you are being asked to appropriate money for a worth-while project on the Brazos River in Texas, United States of America. It is about time we look after the internal affairs of America and make it possible for our own people to live in our own country.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Well, the gentleman refers to all that money we are going to be asked for. Can the gentleman or any other Member of Congress tell me where we are going to get the money?

Mr. RANKIN. I can tell the gentleman where we are going to get the money to develop the Brazos River if this amendment is adopted. We will get it right here in America where we will have to get the money to pay these foreign debts.

Mr. RICH. You are not going to get the money to pay these foreign debts. If you keep on you are going to wreck the country.

Mr. RANKIN. Do not misunderstand me; I am not advocating those foreign loans. But I am advocating this improvement.

The development of this project on the Brazos River will add 10 times as much to the wealth of America as it will ever cost.

Mr. RICH. I have heard Members on that side of the aisle talk about doing that for the last 12 years. Where have you got us? You have us \$269,000,000,000 in debt. You are going to swamp us. If you do not do something pretty soon to stop this it will be all over over here.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is talking about money that has been spent in a foreign war. Do not ever get the idea that the people of Texas are a burden, or that the State of Texas is a burden, on the United States.

Mr. RICH. I am not talking about Texas any more than I am talking about Mississippi or Alabama or Florida or Tennessee or those States that have been getting everything out of the Government and not putting anything back.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that it is just a question whether or not you want to let the internal development of America go down or whether you want to keep the pace along which we started toward making this the greatest country the world has ever seen. This project will not be a dead burden on the people of the United States. The truth of the matter is that this Brazos River project will be a money maker in the long run.

Mr. RICH. If it were only this project you were asking for, if that were the only thing, I would say give it to them, but you have your finger in the pie all the time, you have pie smeared all over your face; the only trouble with you is you do not want to stop.

Mr. RANKIN. That is not pie you see on my face; it is just a smile over the success of the TVA and other similar improvements.

This project is down in the State of Texas. I have no financial or political interest in the State of Texas any more than any other individual American. I do know that this is a worth-while project. I have gone over it time and again, and I say the House can make no mistake in approving it.

I am surprised at my distinguished economic friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] opposing a project that means so much to the people of the State of Texas, and one which will not be a burden on the American people as a whole.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. May I say that the Army engineers have shown that we lost \$103,000,000 last year in flood damages and if this appropriation and other flood-control appropriations will save some of that \$100,000,000, it will be money in the bank.

Mr. RANKIN. Those men who have opposed me for the last 15 years on the internal development of America's water resources overlook the fact that hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of lives are destroyed by floods every year because we did not develop projects of this kind.

Mr. RICH. If these Members from Texas will vote for this appropriation to give this money to help Texas, how many of those Members from Texas will vote to give Great Britain \$3,000,000,000; how many of them will vote to give \$6,000,000,000 to Russia; how many will vote to give away other money; how many will vote to bankrupt us in trying to save these other nations of the world? Why do they not do something for America?

Mr. RANKIN. They want to take care of Texas, just as the gentleman takes care of Pennsylvania, and I want to take care of Mississippi. But this is a Federal project on one of the longest rivers in America, and it is our duty to develop it just as we have done on the other great rivers of the country.

This amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I do not know how long it has been since I addressed a committee of the House, but, may I say, during the 29 years I have been a Member I believe I have said less than any other Member of the House. I never talk unless I have something to talk about that I know something about.

The project under consideration here was authorized in a flood-control bill be-

fore the war. During the war we asked for no appropriations for it, that I recall. If there was a request made it was not called to my attention.

If there ever was a meritorious project for flood protection I know that this is one of them. If there is anything I know it is something about the rivers and harbors of this country. I have been working on them for 29 years. I know the conditions on nearly every river in the United States to a certain extent.

Mr. Chairman, this river is practically 1,000 miles long. Its headwaters are across the State line in New Mexico, up in the Great Plains region. It flows southeast a thousand miles into the Gulf of Mexico.

In the great flood of 1913 the Colorado River and the Brazos River flowed together down in the Coastal Plains. They both flowed into an intervening stream known as the San Bernard River. The river was 63 miles wide at that point, not continuously, but from its eastern edge to its western edge the width was 63 miles. The valley of the river on the lower 175 miles ranges from 3 to 15 miles in width and consists of very fine, fertile land.

Every acre in that area overflows every few years whenever we have an extremely heavy rainfall. The damage in the past has run into the hundreds of millions of dollars. The loss of human life has been enormous. I have seen people floating down the river on fragments of driftwood, who had to be hauled out. I have been present when they brought in 40 or 50 Coast Guard boats from the Gulf to rescue the people and save their lives. We have spent millions and hundreds of millions of dollars on projects that to my positive knowledge are not half as meritorious as this one. The trouble is that this is not a power dam. It is a flood-protection dam. If it had power connected with it we would have thousands of people all over the country clamoring for it, as a matter of course. But it is strictly for the protection of property and for the protection of human life.

I hope that the committee will authorize the commencement of this work. I do not remember when it was authorized, but it was several years ago, and it has been lying dormant on account of the war. My district will not get a cent out of this bill, and I am not asking for it, because I know what the committee has been up against. But this is a thing that ought not to be neglected any longer.

BRAZOS RIVER PROJECT

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am very much in favor of this amendment. This river does not touch the district that I have the honor to represent, but I know it is a worthy project.

DEPLORE SECRET HEARINGS BEFORE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

One of the reasons I asked for this time is to deplore the system we have in this House in the Committee on Appropriations. I am not criticizing the present

members of the Appropriations Committee. Doubtless the system has been handed down or inherited. Anyway, I think it is undemocratic. I think it is unfair to the other Members of Congress. Here is a case where a committee gets together and they hold what might be construed star-chamber proceedings—at least, secret sessions, and only certain members, members of the subcommittee, are privileged to attend. If another Member of the House makes a request to get in and attend the hearing, he is denied that privilege.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SNYDER. Any Member can appear before my committee at any time and stay as long as he wants to.

Mr. PATMAN. All right. Can he stay there and listen to other witnesses?

Mr. SNYDER. No, sir; he cannot.

Mr. PATMAN. Well, then, that is what I am complaining about. That is undemocratic, according to my opinion.

Mr. SNYDER. No; it is not a star-chamber proceeding.

Mr. PATMAN. You do not advise them what is going on, do you?

Mr. SNYDER. That rule has been in force since the days of George Washington.

Mr. PATMAN. I do not care in whose time it commenced. It is undemocratic. I am not complaining about any present member of the Appropriations Committee. I commend all of them for faithful, able service, but I still say the system is wrong. Here is a committee that gets into a room, closes the doors, and we must assume they have their biases and their prejudices just the same as other Members of this House, and if they happen to be biased in favor of certain projects they can build up a case if they want to—I do not say they have—to bring to this House and substantiate what they have reported. If they are against certain projects it is possible for them to build up their case to suit their own feelings in the matter. I do not think it is fair to allow such privileges, even though up to now they have not been abused. I do think it is undemocratic. I think it ought to be changed. Here we are always opposing undemocratic things. Let us know what is going on. Let us have no secret undertakings here among our own colleagues when testimony of witnesses is being taken. We are denying our own colleagues the privilege of knowing what is going on in those secret committees. I do not think it is right. I think it is wrong, and this is a fine example of what can happen at a secret session. After all testimony is taken, it would be all right for the committee to have an executive session to pass on it.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. There is not a scintilla of truth in what the gentleman is saying, and the gentleman knows that better than any man in this House.

Mr. PATMAN. The statement I made is absolutely true.

Mr. RABAUT. No; it is not presented correctly.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. Wait just a minute; let us get this straight. Is it not a fact that you will not let Members get in there and hear other witnesses? Is that not a fact?

Mr. RABAUT. No; it is not a fact. If Members wish to testify they may arrange to come to testify when other witnesses are present on the same project.

Mr. PATMAN. Well, the chairman of the committee said so. He is your chairman.

Mr. RABAUT. Oh, well; that has been a rule for a long time.

Mr. PATMAN. I do not care how long it has been here; it is wrong. I do not care how long it has been, I say it is wrong, and they admit it and you have to admit it.

Mr. RABAUT. No; I do not admit it.

Mr. PATMAN. You will not tell anybody what goes on there until the bill comes out on the floor. You hold your secret sessions, you make your case, and you do not let any Member of this House know what is in your report until you bring the bill up on the floor. When you bring the bill up, then you give us the benefit of what you want us to know. I am not charging any unfairness. I deplore the system regardless of who started it and when. It should be changed.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is not?

Mr. PATMAN. No, I am not; I am just telling you the possibilities. I am not attacking any Member, just the system. That is my personal opinion. If the gentleman wants to defend that secret system, that is up to him, but I want to deplore the fact that we have a secret system here in our House of Representatives that will deny our colleagues the privilege and opportunity of knowing what is going on affecting their own districts.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman has made some pretty broad statements here.

Mr. PATMAN. No. I do not like it a bit. It is unfair, it is not democratic.

Mr. RABAUT. Is it a policy of the committee or is it a rule of the House under which the Committee on Appropriations acts?

Mr. PATMAN. I do not care whether it is a rule of the House, it is just as wrong. I do not care if it has existed 100 years, it is still wrong. I am not blaming any Member, I am not criticizing any Member, I am denouncing it as wrong and as undemocratic.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. In view of the fact that I think the gentleman's statement was so unfair to this committee, may I ask the gentleman if the Committee on Appropriations has ever refused to hear him before any subcommittee?

Mr. PATMAN. No; it only came about this way.

Mr. NORRELL. This subcommittee has not refused to hear the gentleman.

Mr. PATMAN. The policy of the committee is not to let any Member come in but the committee members, and we do not know what is going on. It came

to my notice several years ago when I complained about it. They were just slaughtering the Farm Security Administration. I thought I could come over here and stay and hear the witnesses. I came and testified. Although treated with every courtesy, when I mentioned about remaining in the committee room, I was told "No, you have to go out now, we are going to hear the other witnesses." "Can I wait and find out what is being brought up against it?" "No; you cannot do that. You will get that information when the bill comes before the House, then and not before." Imagine a Member of this body being denied the right to know what is being presented in the way of testimony concerning a problem he is vitally interested in.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ELLIOTT. May I say to the gentleman from Texas that on two occasions I had the pleasure of appearing before this committee, and before this morning I knew what I had in my own congressional district, and I found out by going down to the committee.

Mr. PATMAN. That is fine.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I have no complaint to make. I just want to make that statement.

Mr. PATMAN. I am not attacking any member of this committee, I am just attacking the policy. I think it is wrong.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I am not trying to contribute to making this a Texas day, but as a member of the subcommittee I do want to testify to the vigorous and continuous and persistent efforts of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON] the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RUSSELL], and other Members who are interested in this project. It would probably have been in the deficiency bill last December except for a lapse of a few days. The Army engineers did not have their plans quite ready to go. Shortly after the deficiency bill was presented they had their plans ready to go. I talked to General Wheeler yesterday. He is ready to go. He is for the project and everything is all set. It is a project of great merit. While it is not in the Budget, it is in the recommendation of the Army engineers. It vitally affects my State. May I respectfully request the very serious consideration of the House on this important project.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, my good friend and colleague just said that General Wheeler was ready to go on the project. He is ready to go on 500 other projects like this. I ask that the Committee vote it down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. POAGE) there were—ayes 62, noes 81.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana: On page 8, line 5, strike out the figures "\$110,814,000" and insert "\$111,816,300."

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I probably may be considered a brave fellow to undertake another amendment like the amendment of my good friend from Texas, which was defeated a moment ago, but I am doing exactly that. The only difference is that my amendment embraces smaller projects than his, and if my good friend from Texas will pardon me for disagreeing with him, I think my projects are perhaps the most meritorious projects in the Nation.

In my amendment I seek to increase the sum of \$110,814,000 provided for flood control on page 8, line 5, to the sum of \$111,816,300. The object of this amendment is to include two projects in the district which I have the honor to represent. These projects are as follows:

The Pineville, La., project: The plan of improvement provides for the enlargement of 0.8 mile of levee on the Pineville city front; the enlargement of the Louisiana and Arkansas bridge approach fill; the construction of 0.6 mile of new levee and the construction of one floodgate. It also provides for the enlargement of 0.5 mile of existing levee in the Rocky Bayou loop. The project was authorized in the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941. Amount of estimate for 1947 was \$128,300.

The Aloha-Rigollette project: The plan of improvement provides for the enlargement of the authorized levee along the Red River between miles 171 and 151 above the mouth; extension of the levee along the Red River from the north bank of Bayou Darrow to the hills on the south side of Bayou Rigollette, mile 125 above the mouth; construction of a drainage ditch, two floodgates, and the provision of sump storage areas at the mouth of Bayou Darrow and at the mouth of Bayou Rigollette; improvement of Bayou Rigollette from the vicinity of United States Highway No. 71 to the mouth by clearing and snagging of the old channel; and construction of an embankment at the head of Bayou Darrow to isolate the Bayou Darrow and Bayou Rigollette drainage areas. The project was authorized in the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941. Estimate for 1947 was \$874,000.

You will thus see that I ask to add \$128,300 to start the project first named and the sum of \$874,000 to start the second project.

I say to the gentlemen on my left, some of you manifested interest when I spoke on this floor a few months ago about the flood on Red River in 1945 when much of that valley was ruined with several feet of water. I drove over the country in a motor boat and had to duck my head when I went under the telephone wires which were over the railroad tracks. I appeal to you gen-

tlemen on the left. I beg you. I want to importune like the importunate widow in the Bible, if I may. I plead with you. Let these two small projects go into this bill. They were authorized back in 1941. One of them is near the city of Pineville. Just above there is splendid land, yet it is overflowed, and it may be overflowed again if you do not put these projects in this bill.

Both of these projects have been approved by the Engineers. The Engineers are ready to proceed with the work. These projects, like the project presented by my good friend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] were left out of the bill by the Bureau of the Budget. Of course, that was done at the behest of the administration. We all understand that the administration determines how much money it can spend for this or that purpose in a given year, and the Budget Bureau simply cuts out enough projects to bring the sum in line with what the administration determines it can spend. The chairman of the committee has just told us that the Budget Bureau cut out about 500 projects which had formerly been approved by Congress and the engineers. But it seems to me that this is a thing for Congress to decide.

May I ask this House, in all seriousness, who is running this Congress? Who is running the country? The elected representatives of the people or the Budget Bureau that knows nothing about a single project? The Budget Bureau has no opportunity to weigh the merits or demerits of the project as have Members of Congress, yet they cut out 500 good projects, including the two I am now discussing. Then the Appropriations Committee takes the position that it will not put in any projects that have not been approved and recommended by the Budget Bureau. As I understand it, the Budget Bureau, representing the administration, takes the position that it cannot begin any new projects right now that were not included in the deficiency bill late last year. They therefore refuse to put in any new projects and turn a deaf ear to 500 projects, which the chairman has just admitted a few minutes ago. Frankly, I do not like the way this is handled. I am doing what I can to stop this procedure.

Who is running this country? Is it being run by the Congress?

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Will the gentleman yield right there? I will tell you.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. I will tell you who is running the country. The New Deal administration has been trying to run the country, and if you do not watch out, they are going to run it into a hole.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The gentleman knows I am not a New Dealer, and never have been. I am a southern Democrat and I am contending for the rights, prerogatives, and authority of Congress, and I ask the gentleman to support me in that.

Now, I appeal to you Members to go along and help me put these projects in this bill. The House has just turned

down the amendment of my friend from Texas [Mr. POAGE], but I hope that you will not visit that fate upon my amendment, for I consider my amendment most meritorious.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. It is not flood control that is ruining this Government or this administration or this country.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I thank my colleague. No, it is not what we are spending for flood control. Our expenditures for flood control are not too large. Those expenditures are investments.

Now, it has already been said on this floor that you are going to be asked to make great loans to Great Britain, to Russia, and to other nations.

How can this administration ask us to do that and at the same time deny flood-control money for our own internal deserving projects? Suppose there are 500 projects deserving and left out, as the Chairman says. They have all been carefully considered by the Flood Control Committee and by the Army engineers and declared worthy. They are important to their States and communities.

Let me say this to you people from the industrial sections: I hope with all my heart that I may be able to appeal to you so that, at least, if you cannot vote with me, please sit down. Please vote with me or sit down for once, because I am appealing to you as one whose people need this relief. They cannot get relief unless you gentlemen come to their rescue. We have no large industrial projects like you have up North.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I need three additional minutes.

Mr. SNYDER. Very well; we will give it to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I appreciate the generosity of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Now, we have no industrial plants down there, and we need these two small projects to help our employment situation, in addition to the need for the protection from floods. We have had a lot of veterans return. As I stated, we have no large industrial plants. We cannot secure industrial jobs for all of them. Ours is largely an agricultural section. Get up and vote against this project if you want to, but remember you are turning down veterans who need this work.

Let me tell you something. Now is the time we should have these projects. If we ever needed projects like this, we need them now. We have had no work done for four long years during the war. Like all other sections, we have remained patient. Now we have got veterans down there who need these jobs, who are finding it hard to secure proper jobs.

The inclusion of these projects will not only help solve our flood problem, but it will be a great blessing to our returning veterans.

I plead with you gentlemen that we may have this. We ought not only to begin these two projects, but I think we ought to do our best to begin as many projects as we can as soon as we can to meet the situation which I have just described. I know there are other deserving projects. The chairman says there are 500 and he seems to feel that they are all deserving. That may be. No doubt they are. But these two projects are urgent. To fail to include them in this bill just puts them off that much longer. I serve notice that I am going to hammer away with all my power until I do get them included. I will drive at every appropriation bill that comes up for flood control until it is done. But we need it now. The flood protection may be needed again soon and the veterans need the work now. Why, Mr. Chairman, if there are 500 deserving projects that were left out, as the chairman of the committee advises us there were, then it is obvious that only a handful of projects will be started, for this bill covers only a handful of projects, compared to the 500 he says were left out.

A few minutes ago this House in its wisdom cut out a project for \$15,000,000. Now that that was cut out, Mr. Chairman, I say let us put a part of that \$15,000,000 back in the bill where it is badly needed and where it will be of great help to veterans and all other people. The sum that the House has just cut out will take care of a lot of these other worthy projects.

We need your help. I beg you, I beg you gentlemen on my right, I beg you gentlemen on my left, stay with me and write this project in the bill.

I thank you.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I would like a minute and a half of the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I am always entertained by the inflammatory pronouncements of my flamboyant friend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]. And his invectives today are particularly unrestrained. "The Committee on Appropriations is unfair. It is unjust. It is undemocratic." The indictment is characteristically Patmanesque.

The complaint seems to be that the Texas delegation has not been allowed to sit in on the hearings on this bill, and therefore has been denied a particularly delectable piece of pork.

Now, I am constrained, reluctantly, to disagree with the distinguished gentleman from Texas. The great State of Texas and the Texas delegation have not been discriminated against in the matter of admission to the hearings of the Committee on Appropriations. In fact the Texas delegation has had the advantage in that respect over every

other State in the Union. For Texas alone of all the States has two members on the Committee on Appropriations. No other State has more than one. Some States have none at all. But Texas has two. And Texas therefore has twice the representation at the meetings of the committee that any other State has. On the subcommittee that conducted the hearings and formulated this bill Texas had a representative while 40 other States of the Union had none. There never was a session of the subcommittee or of the whole committee at which the Texas delegation was not represented.

Furthermore, Texas has more chairmanships than any other State in the Union, and the Speaker in addition. And every chairman, and the Speaker in particular, reflect honor upon the great State which they so ably represent. We are glad and honored to have these two Texans on the committee. They are among the most valuable members of the committee. But certainly it is startling, to say the least, to hear the gentleman's contention that Texas has not sat in on this bill or any other appropriation bill.

And Texas has not been neglected in this bill. This bill carries more money for Texas than for any other State in the Union. States with vastly larger rivers receive less. No State in the Union has as much money in this bill as Texas. And yet the gentleman from Texas is not satisfied. He is so accustomed to monopolize committee assignments, committee chairmanships, House and committee patronage and Federal appropriations that he is never satisfied. Like Oliver Twist, he continually cries for more. And when he does not get more and more and more, he begins to abuse the committee and its procedure. "The committee is unfair. The committee is unjust. The committee is undemocratic."

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I only have 2 minutes. If the gentleman will get me more time, I shall be glad to yield to him.

Mr. PATMAN. I only complained about the procedure and the secrecy. Will the gentleman deny that?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; I am going to talk about that if the gentleman will just give me the time. He had 5 minutes and I have 2. He not only wants to monopolize the committee assignments and the chairmanships and the appropriations, he also wants to monopolize the time.

The sessions of the Committee on Appropriations or its subcommittees are not secret. They are executive. Everybody is admitted who has any business before the committee. Everybody is heard who asks to be heard. The hearings are published in full and are free to anyone who asks for them. There is nothing secret about them.

But the committee is a workshop. It is not a bull pen for daily exhibitions. It deals in facts and figures and works under continuous pressure 6 days in the week, mornings and afternoons. It cannot have its work interfered with by idle spectators and lobbyists. If it did it would be delayed indefinitely in getting its bills to the floor.

The same is true of the Committee on Ways and Means and other committees of the House. They do not admit spectators. And yet I have never heard the gentleman condemn them because he could not walk in and bring influence to bear whenever he had a pet project before them. And although the Committee on Appropriations has repeatedly brought in appropriation bills this session he has never expressed his discontent with its procedure until today. Perhaps allowance should be made for his pique at being pushed—as gently as possible—from the "pork barrel," from which he has already had a larger share than anybody else.

Mr. Chairman, the appropriation which the gentleman asks is unbudgeted. There is no budget estimate for it. The Committee on Appropriations has received no official request for or notification of the need for any such expenditure. The attempt to gang up on the committee and force this additional expenditure into the bill here on the floor without Budget recommendation or committee consideration is unwarranted and out of keeping with budgetary government. If I should use the gentleman's words I would say truthfully that it is unfair, unjust, and un-American.

This bill is already too large. The committee has been too generous. There is already too much money in the bill, considering the condition of the Treasury. To agree to the gentleman's amendment would be to take that much more money out of the pockets of the taxpayers of the Nation to be spent for the sole benefit of this particular section of Texas. It is time we started paying the national debt and protecting the Nation from inflation and depreciation of its bonds instead of dishing out pork to the querulous gentleman from Texas.

To recapitulate, the hearings of the committee are not secret. They are published in full and are free to any who want a copy. The Texas delegation, instead of being discriminated against have more members on the committee than any other State. The State of Texas has more appropriations committee assignments. It has more chairmanships. It has more patronage here in the House. It has more money in this bill than any other State in the Union. And yet the gentleman is not satisfied. Mr. Chairman, it is about time the United States issued a second declaration of independence declaring its independence from Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks] is recognized for one-half minute.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I think this is a most worthy project. Here is a river, the Red River, which is 1,300 miles long. It rises in New Mexico, flows through Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and north Louisiana. The waters of New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas last year descended on this little community and put it under some 12 or 15 feet of water.

Again I say this is a most worthy project, and I should like very much to see it approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] is recognized for one-half minute.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, all I have to say is that it is unfortunate that we cannot always allow our desire to accommodate our friends control our actions. Under the circumstances I feel we should stand by the Board of Army Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget, and vote the amendment down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana) there were—ayes 30, noes 64.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to take just a moment now to more or less clarify this situation, if I can. I do not think anyone will be critical of those who offer amendments to the bill because they know about the projects in their districts, just like the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Louisiana. There is no doubt but what those projects are meritorious, there is no doubt but what construction should be started.

Here is the situation: The President has requested a reduction in expenditures and has recommended that a certain number of millions of dollars will be allocated for the flood-control program. The Army engineers were, therefore, unable to proceed in making request before the committee with more projects than the money requested by the President would allow. They could not exceed the President's program.

This bill is pretty liberal as it is. It provides for more than \$300,000,000 and personally I am not willing to go further than \$300,000,000 at this time. I am one of those who voted against the Florida barge canal because I do not think it is sufficiently urgent at this time. I see the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] on his feet, a member of the committee, who I am sure shares the same view.

Mr. NORRELL. May I say to the gentleman that I voted as he did against the Florida barge canal and I have been compelled to vote against these other amendments, not because I am not convinced they are good, meritorious projects, but because of the financial condition of the country at this time.

Mr. MAHON. Yes. As I stated, this bill provides \$300,000,000. Let me make the further statement that when the engineers came in here with a program following the end of the war they submitted to the Congress last December a program which we put into operation. No project that was not submitted by the engineers to the Budget for deficiency action is in this bill today. In other words, the fiscal year 1947 program of the Army engineers for flood control insofar as new projects are concerned is not in this bill. It has been completely excluded and, of course, Members are disappointed, we are all disappointed, but if we are going to hold these expenditures down for rivers and harbors and flood control to \$300,000,000 they have to

be cut. That is the fault of nobody. It is simply a matter of trying to protect and preserve the Federal Treasury by deferring these projects until conditions may be more desirable for the prosecution of the projects. The money included in this bill is for the continuation of flood-control projects originally recommended last fall by the engineers to the Budget Bureau. There are some new river and harbor projects.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The gentleman said the program will be to defer these projects. That is exactly what I want to know. If it is going to be the plan of the Budget Bureau and of the committee not to permit any new projects to begin at all until these projects are finished, and if it takes years to finish these projects now in the bill and approved by the Budget Bureau, when can we folks who represent other projects ever expect to get relief?

Mr. MAHON. I cannot answer the question. Of course, I know that Congress can increase the amounts if it wants to, but I think most of us want to reduce expenses as much as possible. That is the reason why these projects are not in here. It is not because they are not meritorious. It is not because many of us were not for them. It is because we wanted to conform to the President's request to keep this expenditure within this \$300,000,000 limit.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman speaks of economy, and here is the Panama Canal that carries a \$19,000,000 appropriation. How does the gentleman account for his support of that item?

Mr. MAHON. The Panama Canal is the cheapest project that has ever been constructed in the history of America, as anyone familiar with it knows. This Congress would not think for a moment of hamstringing the Panama Canal or of not taking the necessary precaution to keep it in shape. It has helped save our lives once, and we might call upon it again to help us in an emergency. It is a very important peacetime project as well.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BAILEY: Page 8, line 5, strike out the sum "\$110,814,000" and insert "\$112,314,000, and for the construction of a flood-control project at Sutton, on Elk River, in West Virginia, \$1,000,000, and for flood-control work at Ridgeway, Johnsonburg, Brockway, St. Marys, in Elk County, Pa., the sum of \$500,000."

[Mr. BAILEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, it is rather with fear and trepidation that I present the Elk County flood-control project, knowing the attitude of my good friends on the left side of the aisle. I am of the opinion that they are rather ruthless in their determination to eradicate anything in the way of an amendment that might change the complexion of this appropriation bill.

The project I am talking about is the \$6,500,000 project up in my State of Pennsylvania. In 1942 I went through my district and I saw the three towns of Johnsonburg, Ridgeway, and St. Marys after a disastrous flood, where the devastating flood waters had swooped down and destroyed their property, destroyed their homes, and destroyed their industries, and upset the whole economic life of the area with a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The question I want to present to my colleagues is the fact of the economic justification to make investments to prevent these devastating and recurring floods that are periodically visited on these areas, or are we going to continue to permit these floods which harass and haunt and torture these people, who appeal to us for protection from these devastating waters and terrific losses. They are asking for relief and they come to their Government for relief. Just do not brush all these projects off lightly as though they were of no great concern. They are, and these conditions should be and must be corrected.

As my distinguished friend from West Virginia has said, we appeared before the Board of Engineers last year. They said, "Your project will be included in the appropriation bill next year." Therefore, we let the matter rest and did not insist that it be placed in the deficiency appropriation bill last year as we had faith in Army engineers' recommendation that an appropriation would be in this bill. We then came before the Civil Functions Committee. I want to pay my respects to the committee. They were very fair and considerate. After I presented my case, they informed me that the Elk County project was not in the bill, except \$120,000 for engineering work.

I was very much surprised and I was very much shocked to find that even though the engineers had said that an appropriation would be in the bill nothing other than appropriations for engineering was included. My project had been deleted by the Bureau of the Budget.

Suddenly we in the Congress get economy-minded. Isn't that wonderful? After 14 years of prolific spending and with a \$300,000,000,000 debt we talk about economy where people are being punished from damaging floods. At the same time we float an \$11,000,000,000 loan that we ask the American taxpayer to pay for, and we are going to give \$4,000,000,000 to the British and \$6,000,000,000 to Russia. So I am appealing to you on this side of the aisle to support this amendment, to give us an opportunity to bring relief to the people who for the

last 35 or 40 years have been suffering from these devastating floods and spend some of our own money in our own back yards for the relief of our own people who are paying the taxes.

Up in my district there is the most prolific watershed in the world—11,580 square miles, coming down many tributaries into the Allegheny River contributing four-fifths of the flow of the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, causing tremendous floods and damage every spring and fall in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. These projects, that of the gentleman from West Virginia and mine, will be a contributing factor to the relief of the flood stage at Pittsburgh. Now, I find we do not have an appropriation other than one hundred and twenty thousand for engineering. To whom can we appeal? We represent the people. They ask us for help for relief from these flood waters. We come to you, the Congress, and ask for honest consideration and you say nothing can be done at this time. This certainly will not satisfy a people who ask for help. Now, I do not think this is the logical solution of the problem. The projects that already are in this bill possibly are in some cases essential and some not so necessary but the project I am talking about and that of the gentleman from West Virginia, are very important and action should be taken here today so work can be undertaken. This will bring relief to a suffering people who are appealing to you just as my friends and colleagues here from Louisiana and West Virginia have requested consideration for their projects to help people from devastating flood waters.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. Are the Susquehanna and Monongahela Rivers in this?

Mr. GAVIN. They are not. This is the Allegheny-Ohio project.

Mr. PITTENGER. I would support it anyhow if they were.

Mr. GAVIN. Well, that is perfectly splendid. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I think in flood-control projects we are making an investment, an investment that is justified to wisely spend the money of the American taxpayers, rather than to carry on these over-all global expenditures like the \$4,000,000,000 loan to Britain that means nothing to the 11,000,000 people of my State, as well as to the people of your States.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BAILEY) there were—ayes 29, noes 54.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, including gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent discharged prisoners, \$2,424,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. SNYDER: On page 14, line 10, after the fig-

ures, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following language: "Provided, That \$18,000 of such amount shall be immediately available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. CANNON of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

According to the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. STIGLER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5400), making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after other special orders, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a letter from a gentleman in St. Petersburg, Fla.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SPECULATIVE REAL-ESTATE BUILDERS
HOARD SCARCE MATERIALS, SMALL
BUILDERS BEING DRIVEN TO WALL.
TIME HAS COME FOR BOLD ACTION TO
MEET HOUSING CRISIS—\$4,000 HOMES
SOLD FOR \$15,000

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, 3 months ago I stood before the House and made the prediction that, unless swift and drastic action was taken to meet the

housing crisis, the speculative real-estate builders would gobble up available building materials and bankrupt their legitimate small competitors.

Today I have a concrete example of a real-estate speculator who has done just that. I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that this is but one example of similar occurrences that are taking place in every State in the Union. I maintain that it is a national disgrace for us to sit here idly, doing nothing—permitting these speculative profiteers to gobble up little competitors, build houses for the wealthy—while our returning veterans walk the streets of our cities, unable to find shelter.

Mr. Speaker, we already have delayed too long in taking the proper steps to stop such monopolistic practices. We must bring back a business climate where smaller, responsible builders can compete on a fair basis.

I first brought the scarcity of homes to the attention of the House last October. Since then some action has been taken, but there has been stalling, quibbling, arguing over half-way measures that do not begin to attack the problem with the vigor and imagination that is required to meet it. I want to urge now, with every force that is within me, that the administration leaders discard the timid cautiousness it has so far exhibited and take the bold steps necessary to bring housing for our veterans.

Under permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I should like to include this letter from Mr. Herman R. Price, of St. Petersburg, Fla.:

GENERAL DRAFTING SERVICE,
St. Petersburg, Fla., February 3, 1946.
HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Subject: The reasons back of material shortages in our city which prevent the building of GI homes.

DEAR SIR: We have on file complete plans and specifications for 28 GI homes and 64 other small homes, which cannot be built, because of the following reasons:

1. Previous to the enactment of the present priority laws, big developers completely stripped the local lumber dealers of all types of materials which they stacked up on the site of the proposed building for future use.
2. They purchased in advance, paying exorbitant prices, all materials before they were delivered.
3. They temporarily purchased the whole lumber yard to prevent anyone else from getting materials until after they had an opportunity to sell at inflation prices the houses which they have already built or plan to build.
4. They have tied up all labor at premium prices, to an extent that none of the old reliable contractors which would normally build GI homes can meet them.
5. They are charging \$15,000 for a home that can be built with a fair and reasonable profit to all for \$4,000.

Trusting that the foregoing information may be helpful to you in your important work.

Yours truly,

HERMAN R. PRICE.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOYKIN (at the request of Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana asked and was given permission to revise and ex-

- Feb
8

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5400

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 8 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
for civil functions administered by the War Department,
and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
5 year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered
6 by the War Department, and for other purposes, namely:

1 CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

2 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

3 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

4 Cemeterial expenses: For maintaining and improving
5 national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of super-
6 intendants and the superintendent at Mexico City, and
7 other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools
8 and materials; purchase (not to exceed five), repair,
9 maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor
10 vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memo-
11 rial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arling-
12 ton National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional
13 Cemetery to which the United States has title and the
14 graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves,
15 and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw
16 Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a
17 single approach road to any national cemetery constructed
18 under special Act of Congress; for headstones or markers
19 for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under
20 the Acts approved March 3, 1873, February 3, 1879,
21 February 26, 1929, and April 18, 1940 (24 U. S. C.
22 279-280b), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for
23 repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences,
24 and so forth, made and constructed by the United States
25 in Cuba and China to mark the places where American

1 soldiers fell; care, protection, and maintenance of the Con-
 2 federate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the
 3 Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the
 4 Confederate burial plats owned by the United States
 5 in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate
 6 Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate
 7 Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery
 8 at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves
 9 used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries,
 10 \$2,433,000: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted
 11 upon any right-of-way which may have been acquired by
 12 the United States leading to a national cemetery, or to
 13 encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and
 14 maintained by the United States: *Provided further*, That
 15 no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any
 16 roadway not owned by the United States within the cor-
 17 porate limits of any city, town, or village.

18 SIGNAL CORPS

19 ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

20 Alaska Communication System: For operation, main-
 21 tenance, and improvement of the Alaska Communication
 22 System, including travel allowances and travel in kind as
 23 authorized by law, and operation and maintenance of passen-
 24 ger-carrying vehicles, \$543,000, to be derived from the re-
 25 ceipts of the Alaska Communication System which have been

1 covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain
2 available until the close of the fiscal year 1948: *Provided*,
3 That the Secretary of War shall report to Congress the
4 extent and cost of any extensions and betterments which
5 may be effected under this appropriation.

6 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

7 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

8 To be immediately available and to be expended under
9 the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision
10 of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until
11 expended: *Provided*, That the services of such additional
12 technical and clerical personnel as the Secretary of War
13 may deem necessary may be employed only in the Office
14 of the Chief of Engineers, to carry into effect the various
15 appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control,
16 surveys, and preparation for and the consideration of river
17 and harbor and flood control estimates and bills, to be paid
18 from such appropriations: *Provided further*, That no appro-
19 priation under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year 1947
20 shall be available for any expenses incident to operating
21 any power-driven boat or vessel on other than Government
22 business:

23 RIVERS AND HARBORS

24 Maintenance and improvement of existing river and
25 harbor works: For the preservation and maintenance of

1 existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of
2 such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desir-
3 able in the interests of commerce and navigation; for survey
4 of northern and northwestern lakes and other boundary and
5 connecting waters as heretofore authorized, including the
6 preparation, correction, printing, and issuing of charts and
7 bulletins and the investigation of lake levels; for prevention
8 of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and
9 adjacent waters of New York City; for expenses of the
10 California Débris Commission in carrying on the work
11 authorized by the Act approved March 1, 1893, as amended
12 (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and 683) ; for removing sunken
13 vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation as
14 authorized by law; for operating and maintaining, keeping
15 in repair, and continuing in use without interruption any
16 lock, canal (except the Panama Canal), canalized river,
17 or other public works for the use and benefit of navigation
18 belonging to the United States, including maintenance of
19 the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for payment annually of
20 tuition fees of not to exceed fifty student officers of the
21 Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions under the
22 provisions of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as
23 amended (10 U. S. C. 535) ; for examinations, surveys,
24 and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for the execution
25 of detailed investigations and the preparation of plans and

1 specifications for projects heretofore or hereafter authorized;
2 for printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of
3 reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment re-
4 quired in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out
5 the purposes of this appropriation, including such printing
6 as may be authorized by the Committee on Printing of the
7 House of Representatives, either during a recess or session
8 of Congress, of surveys authorized by law, and such surveys
9 as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be
10 printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeed-
11 ing session of Congress, and for the purchase in the fiscal
12 year 1947, of not to exceed five hundred and fifty motor-
13 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and ten motorboats:
14 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
15 pended for any preliminary examination, survey, project,
16 or estimate not authorized by law, \$97,883,250, including
17 \$25,000 for the removal of the Upper Free Bridge over
18 the Illinois River at Peoria, Illinois: *Provided further*,
19 That from this appropriation the Secretary of War
20 may, in his discretion and on the recommendation of the
21 Chief of Engineers based on the recommendation by the
22 Board of Rivers and Harbors in the review of a report or
23 reports authorized by law, expend such sums as may be
24 necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided
25 by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of

1 harbor lines and serving essential needs of general commerce
2 and navigation, such work to be subject to the conditions
3 recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his report or re-
4 ports thereon: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000
5 of the amount hercin appropriated shall be available for the
6 support and maintenance of the Permanent International
7 Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for the pay-
8 ment of the expenses of the properly accredited delegates of
9 the United States to the meeting of the Congresses and of
10 the Commission.

11 Alteration of bridges over navigable waters of the
12 United States: For payment of the share of the United
13 States of the cost of alteration of bridges over navigable
14 waters of the United States in accordance with the pro-
15 visions of the Act of June 21, 1940 (Public Law 647),
16 \$2,900,000, to remain available until expended.

17 FLOOD CONTROL

18 Flood control, general: For the construction and main-
19 tenance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for
20 flood control, and for other purposes, in accordance with the
21 provisions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22,
22 1936, as amended and supplemented, including printing and
23 binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodi-
24 cals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office
25 of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this

1 appropriation, and for the purchase in the fiscal year 1947,
2 of not to exceed two hundred motor-propelled passenger-
3 carrying vehicles, and for preliminary examinations, surveys,
4 and contingencies in connection with the flood control,
5 \$110,814,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein
6 may be used for flood-control work on the Salmon
7 River, Alaska, as authorized by law: *Provided further*,
8 That funds appropriated herein may be used to
9 execute detailed surveys, and prepare plans and speci-
10 fications, necessary for the construction of flood-control proj-
11 ects heretofore or hereafter authorized or for flood-control
12 projects considered for selection in accordance with the pro-
13 visions of section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June
14 28, 1938, and section 3 of the Flood Control Act approved
15 August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 638) : *Provided further*, That the
16 expenditure of funds for completing the necessary surveys
17 shall not be construed as a commitment of the Government to
18 the construction of any project: *Provided further*, That no
19 part of this appropriation shall be available or used to
20 maintain or operate the Garrison (North Dakota Reservoir
21 at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than one thousand
22 eight hundred and thirty feet, or for constructing dikes or
23 levees which would be required by a higher maximum normal
24 pool elevation than one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet
25 for operating such dam.

1 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For
2 prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the
3 provisions of the Flood Control Act approved May 15,
4 1928, as amended (33 U. S. C. 702a), including printing
5 and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference,
6 periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in
7 the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the pur-
8 poses of this appropriation, and for the purchase, in the
9 fiscal year 1947 of not to exceed one hundred and sixteen
10 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and four
11 motorboats, \$46,000,000.

12 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of
13 Mississippi River: For rescue work and for repair or main-
14 tenance of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the
15 Mississippi River threatened or destroyed by flood, in
16 accordance with section 9 of the Flood Control Act, approved
17 June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1508), \$500,000.

18 Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For
19 prosecuting work of flood control, Sacramento River, Cali-
20 fornia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act
21 approved March 1, 1917, as amended (33 U. S. C. 703,
22 704; 50 Stat. 849; 55 Stat. 638-651), \$2,000,000.

23 Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Montana: For completing
24 the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Fort

1 Peck Dam, Montana, as authorized by the Act approved
2 May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), to remain available until
3 expended, \$1,505,000.

4 MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL WORKS

5 Maintenance and operation, certain Federal water
6 mains outside the District of Columbia: For the mainte-
7 nance, operation, improvement, extension, and protection of
8 Federal water lines located outside the District of Columbia
9 required to serve nearby Government establishments and
10 facilities with water from the water supply system of the
11 District of Columbia, including interconnections with other
12 water systems for emergency use wherever located, to be
13 immediately available and to be expended under the direc-
14 tion of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief
15 of Engineers, \$12,000.

16 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

17 For maintenance and operation of the United States
18 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
19 nent fund, \$1,596,248: *Provided*, That \$54,768 of such
20 amount shall be immediately available: *Provided further*,
21 That this appropriation shall not be available for the pay-
22 ment of hospitalization of members of the home in United
23 States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed
24 by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the

1 Board of Commissioners of the home and the Surgeon
2 General of the Army.

3 THE PANAMA CANAL

4 For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the
5 maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government
6 of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and construction of
7 additional facilities, including the following: Compensation
8 of all officials and employees; foreign and domestic news-
9 papers and periodicals; lawbooks; textbooks and books of
10 reference; printing and binding, including printing of annual
11 report; personal services in the District of Columbia,
12 purchase (not to exceed twenty in the fiscal year 1947),
13 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and
14 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for dam-
15 ages to vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, as author-
16 ized by section 10 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended
17 (54 Stat. 387) ; claims for losses of or damages to property
18 arising from the conduct of authorized business operations;
19 claims for damages to property arising from the maintenance
20 and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the
21 Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities;
22 acquisition of land and land under water, as authorized in
23 the Panama Canal Act; expenses incurred in assembling,
24 assorting, storing, repairing, and selling material, machinery,
25 and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased or acquired

1 for the construction of the Panama Canal which are unserv-
2 iceable or no longer needed, to be reimbursed from the
3 proceeds of such sale; expenses incident to conducting hear-
4 ings and examining estimates for appropriations on the
5 Isthmus; expenses incident to any emergency arising be-
6 cause of calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character
7 not foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; travel ex-
8 penses when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama
9 Canal to persons engaged in field work or traveling on
10 official business; not to exceed \$2,000 for travel and sub-
11 sistence expenses of members of the police and fire forces
12 of the Panama Canal incident to their special training in
13 the United States; transportation, including insurance, of
14 public funds and securities between the United States and
15 the Canal Zone; purchase, construction, repair, replacement,
16 alteration, or enlargement of buildings, structures, equip-
17 ment, and other improvements; and for such other expenses
18 not in the United States as the Governor of the Panama
19 Canal may deem necessary best to promote the maintenance
20 and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the
21 Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities, all
22 to be expended under the direction of the Governor of the
23 Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:

24 For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal:
25 Salary of the Governor, \$10,000; contingencies of the Gov-

1 error, including entertainment, to be expended in his discre-
2 tion, not exceeding \$3,000; purchase, inspection, delivery,
3 handling, and storing of materials, supplies, and equipment
4 for issue to all departments of the Panama Canal, the Panama
5 Railroad, other branches of the United States Government,
6 and for authorized sales; payment in lump sums of not ex-
7 ceeding the amounts authorized by the Injury Compensation
8 Act approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to alien
9 cripples who are now a charge upon the Panama Canal by
10 reason of injuries sustained while employed in the construc-
11 tion of the Panama Canal; relief payments authorized by
12 the Act approved July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 478); and not to
13 exceed \$7,500 for deposit in the general fund of the
14 Treasury for cost of penalty mail for offices of the Panama
15 Canal in the United States as required by section 2 of the Act
16 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); in all, \$12,749,000,
17 together with all moneys arising from the conduct of business
18 operations authorized by the Panama Canal Act.

19 For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid
20 and support of the insane and of lepers and aid and sup-
21 port of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone,
22 including expenses of their deportation when practicable,
23 the purchase of artificial limbs or other appliances for
24 persons who were injured in the service of the Isthmian
25 Canal Commission or the Panama Canal prior to Sep-

1 tember 7, 1916, additional compensation to any officer of
2 the United States Public Health Service detailed with the
3 Panama Canal as chief quarantine officer, and payments
4 of not to exceed \$50 in any one case to persons within
5 the Government service who shall furnish blood from their
6 veins for transfusion to the veins of patients in Panama
7 Canal Hospitals, \$2,010,000.

8 For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal
9 Zone, including gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent
10 discharged prisoners, \$2,424,000: *Provided*, That \$18,000
11 of such amount shall be immediately available.

12 Construction of additional facilities, Panama Canal:
13 For construction of additional facilities for the improve-
14 ment and enlargement of the capacity of the Panama
15 Canal, in accordance with the Act of August 11, 1939
16 (53 Stat. 1409), and for carrying out the purposes of Public
17 Law 280, approved December 28, 1945, including reim-
18 bursements to the appropriations for "Maintenance and
19 operation, sanitation, and civil government, Panama Canal",
20 in such amounts as the Governor of the Panama Canal shall
21 from time to time determine to be additional costs incurred
22 for the objects specified in said appropriations on account
23 of the prosecution of the work; in all, \$2,618,000, to be
24 immediately available.

1 Total Panama Canal. \$19,801,000, to be available until
2 expended.

3 In addition to the foregoing sums there is hereby made
4 available for the fiscal year 1947 for expenditures and rein-
5 vestment under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid,
6 without being covered into the Treasury of the United States,
7 and to remain available until expended, all moneys received
8 by the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1947 and prior
9 fiscal years (exclusive of net profits for such prior fiscal years)
10 from services rendered or materials and supplies furnished to
11 the United States, the Panama Railroad Company, the
12 Canal Zone government, or to their employees, respectively,
13 or to the Panama Government, from hotel and hospital sup-
14 plies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and like service;
15 from labor, materials, and supplies and other services fur-
16 nished to vessels other than those passing through the Canal,
17 and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere; from the
18 sale of scrap and other byproducts of manufacturing and
19 shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unserviceable
20 materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired
21 for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and
22 government of the Canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits
23 accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall
24 annually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

1 There is also made available for the fiscal year 1947
2 for the operation, maintenance, and extension of water-
3 works, sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama
4 and Colon, to remain available until expended, the neces-
5 sary portions of such sums as shall be paid during that
6 fiscal year as water rentals or directly by the Government of
7 Panama for such expenses; and notwithstanding the transfer
8 of the waterworks and sewer systems pursuant to the joint
9 resolution approved May 3, 1943 (Public Law 48), any
10 unexpended balances of the sums made available by this para-
11 graph, together with the unexpended balances of sums
12 heretofore made available for the same purpose in prior
13 fiscal years, shall be immediately available and shall remain
14 available until expended for the purposes for which they
15 were made available.

16 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in
17 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for
18 temporary employment in case of emergency, for the pay-
19 ment of any civilian for services rendered by him on the
20 Canal Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical,
21 administrative, executive, or supervisory position unless
22 such person is a citizen of the United States of America
23 or of the Republic of Panama: *Provided, however, (1) That,*
24 notwithstanding the provision in the Act approved August
25 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the

1 above-mentioned positions to citizens of the United States
2 from and after the date of the approval of said Act, citizens
3 of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2) that at
4 no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens employed in
5 the above-mentioned positions exceed the number of citizens
6 of the United States so employed, if United States citizens are
7 available in continental United States or on the Canal Zone;
8 (3) that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the continued
9 employment of any person who shall have rendered fifteen
10 or more years of faithful and honorable service on the Canal
11 Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel for skilled,
12 technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or executive
13 positions, the controlling factors in filling these positions
14 shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education;
15 (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States ren-
16 dering skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive,
17 or supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms
18 of this Act (a) shall normally be employed not more than
19 forty hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation
20 equal rates of pay based upon rates paid for similar em-
21 ployment in continental United States plus 25 per centum;
22 (6) this entire section shall apply only to persons employed
23 in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or
24 supervisory positions on the Canal Zone directly or indi-
25 rectly by any branch of the United States Government

1 or by any corporation or company whose stock is owned
2 wholly or in part by the United States Government: *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That the President may suspend from time
4 to time in whole or in part compliance with this section
5 in time of war or national emergency if he should deem
6 such course to be in the public interest: *Provided further*,
7 That despite the fact that the war emergency has ended, the
8 President may, if he finds it necessary because of a shortage
9 of housing, suspend, for the fiscal year 1947, the application
10 of those portions of this section which require the employ-
11 ment of citizens of the Republic of Panama or of the United
12 States in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive,
13 or supervisory positions with the proviso that any positions
14 now filled by persons not citizens of the Republic of Panama
15 or the United States which are vacated for any cause shall
16 be filled in compliance with the terms of this section as
17 adopted for the fiscal year 1946.

18 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
19 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
20 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
21 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
22 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
23 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence

1 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
2 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
3 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
4 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
5 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
6 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
7 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
8 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
9 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
10 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
11 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
12 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
13 provisions of existing law.

14 SEC. 4. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby
15 authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without regard
16 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates as he
17 may determine, the services of architects, engineers, and
18 other technical and professional personnel, or firms or cor-
19 porations thereof, as may be necessary.

20 SEC. 5. Appropriations for the Military Establishment
21 and for civil functions administered by the War Department
22 for the fiscal year 1947 may be used for carrying into
23 effect the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settle-

1 ment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of prop-
2 erty or personal injury or death caused by military personnel
3 or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of
4 the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3,
5 1943.

6 SEC. 6. The limitation on the use of funds appropriated
7 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public,
8 269, Seventy-ninth Congress), with respect to Indian lands
9 involved in the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam
10 (North Dakota), is hereby amended to read as follows:

11 "Such funds as are or may be appropriated for the
12 construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota)
13 and the Oahe Reservoir Dam (South Dakota) may be
14 expended, but no water may be stored in these reservoirs
15 until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior
16 to be comparable in quality and sufficient in area to com-
17 pensate the Indians of the Three Tribes in North Dakota
18 and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe in South Dakota and
19 the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North Dakota and South
20 Dakota shall be offered to the said tribes and the individual
21 members thereof affected in exchange for their lands on the
22 Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, and Cheyenne River Reserva-
23 tions which would be inundated by the storage of water in
24 the reservoirs named."

1 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the “War Depart-
2 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1947”.

Passed the House of Representatives February 7, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 8 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

H. R. 5400

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 27 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PEPPER to the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 6, line 16, strike out the figure "\$97,883,250"
- 2 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$158,578,650,
- 3 or such portion thereof as the Chief of Engineers may
- 4 estimate can be economically expended during the fiscal
- 5 year ending June 30, 1947, and in accordance with his
- 6 recommendations to Congress".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PEPPER to the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 27 (Legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION
BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

MARCH 18, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5400]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$285, 987, 498
Amount of increase by Senate (net).....	73, 615, 000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	359, 602, 498
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1947.....	337, 028, 509
Amount of appropriations, 1946.....	261, 091, 540
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Exceeds the estimates for 1947.....	22, 573, 989
Exceeds the appropriations for 1946.....	98, 510, 958

The break-down of the direct appropriation of \$359,602,498 in the bill recommended by the committee is as follows:

Quartermaster Corps:	
Cemeterial expenses.....	\$2, 433, 000
Signal Corps:	
Alaska Communication System.....	543, 000

Corps of Engineers:

Rivers and harbors.....	\$118, 534, 750
Alteration of bridges.....	2, 900, 000
Flood control, general.....	161, 777, 500
Flood control, Kern River, Kings River, and Tulare Lake, Calif....	2, 000, 000
(\$1,000,000 each for Kern River (Isabella Reservoir), Calif., and Kings River and Tulare Lake project, Cali- fornia.)	
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries.....	46, 000, 000
Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of Mississippi River..	500, 000
Flood control, Sacramento River, Calif.....	2, 000, 000
Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Mont.....	1, 505, 000
Miscellaneous civil works.....	12, 000

Total, Corps of Engineers..... \$335, 229, 250

U. S. Soldiers' Home..... 1, 596, 248

The Panama Canal:

Maintenance and operation.....	\$12, 749, 000
Sanitation, quarantine, etc.....	2, 010, 000
Civil government.....	2, 424, 000
Construction of additional facil- ities.....	2, 618, 000

Total, the Panama Canal..... 19, 801, 000

Total, direct appropriations in bill as recom-
mended to the Senate..... 359, 602, 498

RIVERS AND HARBORS

CONSTRUCTION

The Budget estimate for rivers and harbors improvement work (including construction and advance planning) totals \$52,815,000. The bill as passed by the House contains \$30,011,750 for rivers and harbors improvement work, of which \$27,776,250 was allowed by the House for construction (including \$2,579,500 for advance planning on such projects). The rivers and harbors construction funds allowed by the House (\$27,776,250) were earmarked by the House action for the following projects:

New York Harbor, N. Y.....	\$1, 510, 000
New York and New Jersey Channels.....	3, 634, 000
Waterway on the coast of Virginia.....	65, 000
Canaveral Harbor, Fla.....	830, 500
Mobile Harbor, Ala.....	475, 000
Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, Ga. and Ala....	1, 010, 000
Pearl River, Miss. and La.....	1, 010, 500
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, Fla., and the Mexican border (Galveston district).....	2, 030, 000
Trinity River, Tex.....	¹ 1, 490, 000

¹ This item contains \$1,040,000 for advance planning and \$450,000 for commencement of construction.

Neches and Angelina Rivers, Tex.....	\$1, 500, 000
Mississippi River between the Ohio and Missouri Rivers.....	3, 500, 000
Missouri River, mouth to Kansas City.....	1, 500, 000
Missouri River, Kansas City Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa.....	2, 500, 000
Ohio River open-channel work.....	526, 000
Kanawha River, W. Va.....	554, 200
Illinois waterway, Illinois.....	160, 000
St. Marys River, Mich.....	4, 611, 250
Old River, Calif.....	25, 000
Columbia River between Vancouver, Wash., and Bonneville, Oreg.....	39, 000
(An additional \$400,000 recommended by Senate com- mittee.)	
Columbia River at Bonneville, Oreg.....	805, 800
Total.....	<u>27, 776, 250</u>

ADVANCE PLANNING ON RIVER-AND-HARBOR PROJECTS

For advance planning on river-and-harbor projects (exclusive of \$2,579,500 for advance planning estimated for in connection with projects for which construction funds were allowed in the estimates), the Budget estimate totals \$2,235,500, all of which was allowed by the House. The \$2,235,500 allowed by the House was earmarked for the following projects:

St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to the ocean.....	\$83, 000
(An additional \$2,689,000 for improvement work recom- mended by Senate committee.)	
Intracoastal Waterway from Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.....	40, 000
Miami Harbor (Biscayne Bay), Fla.....	5, 000
Intracoastal Waterway from Caloosahatchee River to Anclote River, Fla.....	115, 000
Tampa Harbor, Fla.....	19, 400
(An additional \$400,000 for improvement work recom- mended by Senate committee.)	
Alabama and Coosa Rivers, Ga. and Ala.....	316, 000
Chocolate Bayou, Tex.....	5, 000
Guadalupe River, Tex.....	157, 000
Lavaca and Navidad Rivers, Tex.....	3, 500
Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.....	289, 000
Missouri River at Fort Peck, Mont.....	20, 000
Ohio River lock and dam construction.....	28, 000
Harbors of refuge for light-draft vessels.....	29, 100
Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio.....	5, 000
Buffalo Harbor, N. Y.....	12, 500
Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y.....	5, 000
Chetco River, Oreg.....	2, 000
Depoe Bay, Oreg.....	1, 000
Snake River, Oreg., Wash., and Idaho.....	500, 000
Columbia River, Oreg., and Wash., Umatilla (McNary) Dam.....	600, 000
(An additional \$4,400,000 for improvement work recom- mended by Senate committee.)	
Total.....	<u>2, 235, 500</u>

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON CONSTRUCTION AND ADVANCE PLANNING ON RIVER AND HARBOR PROJECTS

The committee has approved the foregoing river-and-harbor items allowed by the House, totaling for construction and advance planning \$30,011,750. In addition, the committee recommends that in some instances the amounts allowed by the House be increased and that

additional projects be added to the bill. The increased amounts and the additional projects recommended by the committee appear on page 8 of this report and total \$20,651,500; thus making a total in the bill as reported to the Senate for construction and advance planning on river-and-harbor projects of \$50,663,250.

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

CONSTRUCTION

The Budget estimate for construction items under the appropriation "Flood control, general" totals \$124,350,000. The bill as passed by the House contains \$96,150,000 for flood control, general, construction items to provide funds for continuing construction on 62 projects. The construction funds allowed by the House (\$96,150,000) were earmarked by the House action for the following projects:

Mansfield Hollow Reservoir, Conn.....	\$1, 445, 000
Union Village Reservoir, Vt.....	1, 309, 000
Holyoke, Mass.....	763, 000
(An additional \$344,000 recommended by the Senate committee to provide for the Springdale section of this project).	
Syracuse, N. Y.....	900, 000
Almond Reservoir, N. Y.....	1, 100, 000
East Sidney Reservoir, N. Y.....	1, 200, 000
Elmira, N. Y.....	540, 000
Sunbury, Pa.....	900, 000
Williamsport, Pa.....	1, 300, 000
Buggs Island Reservoir, Va. and N. C.....	3, 000, 000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.....	4, 000, 000
(An additional \$1,000,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga.....	4, 000, 000
(An additional \$1,000,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount requested by Corps of Engineers.)	
Homochitto River, Miss.....	14, 000
Narrows Reservoir, Ark.....	1, 500, 000
Bayou Bodcau, Red Chute, and Loggy Bayou, La.....	123, 500
Bayou Bodcau Reservoir, La.....	1, 300, 000
Shreveport, La.....	900, 000
Blakely Mountain Reservoir, Ark.....	1, 000, 000
Memphis, Tenn.....	1, 000, 000
Buffalo Bayou, Tex.....	2, 200, 000
Hords Creek Reservoir, Pecan Bayou, Tex.....	500, 000
John Martin Reservoir, Colo.....	1, 122, 400
Blue Mountain Reservoir, Ark.....	1, 132, 600
Clearwater Reservoir, Mo.....	2, 000, 000
Norfolk Reservoir, Ark.....	1, 000, 000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.....	3, 585, 200
(An additional \$2,000,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.....	3, 000, 000
Canton Reservoir, Okla.....	2, 500, 000
Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.....	3, 500, 000
Fall River Reservoir, Kans.....	2, 000, 000
Wister Reservoir, Okla.....	1, 750, 000
Hutchinson, Kans.....	800, 000
Kansas Citys, Mo. and Kans.....	2, 000, 000
(An additional \$500,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Kanopolis Reservoir, Kans.....	1, 972, 000
Harlan County Reservoir, Nebr.....	1, 500, 000
(An additional \$500,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	

Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.....	\$3, 000, 000
(An additional \$1,000,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	500, 000
Omaha, Nebr.....	800, 000
Missouri River between Kenslers Bend, Nebr., and the combination Bridge at Sioux City, Iowa.....	360, 000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky.....	3, 500, 000
(An additional \$1,300,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Dale Hollow Reservoir, Tenn. and Ky.....	1, 455, 000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn.....	3, 500, 000
(An additional \$1,300,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Mounds and Mound City, Ill.....	700, 000
Newport, Ky.....	800, 000
Delaware Reservoir, Ohio.....	1, 500, 000
Muskingum River Reservoirs, Ohio.....	1, 548, 000
Portsmouth—New Boston, Ohio.....	1, 000, 000
Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va.....	3, 500, 000
(An additional \$500,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Massillon, Ohio.....	1, 001, 000
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	500, 000
Dewey Reservoir, Ky.....	510, 000
Dillon Reservoir, Ohio.....	2, 000, 000
Youghiogheny River Reservoir, Pa.....	619, 200
Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa.....	2, 500, 000
Punxsutawney, Pa.....	556, 000
Elkins, W. Va.....	552, 900
Coal Creek drainage and levee district, Illinois.....	565, 400
Mount Morris Reservoir, N. Y.....	1, 000, 000
Los Angeles River, Calif.....	3, 000, 000
(An additional \$1,000,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Detroit Reservoir, Oreg.....	1, 500, 000
(An additional \$500,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Dorena Reservoir, Oreg.....	2, 018, 200
Tacoma, Wash.....	807, 600
Total.....	<u>96, 150, 000</u>

ADVANCE PLANNING ON FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

The Budget estimate for advance planning on flood control, general, projects totals \$8,000,000. Of this amount, the House allowed \$7,900,000 earmarked for the following projects:

Blackstone River Basin: West Hill Reservoir, Mass.....	\$40, 000
Thames River Basin:	
East Brimfield Reservoir, Mass.....	20, 000
South Coventry Reservoir, Conn.....	35, 000
Connecticut River Basin:	
West River Reservoirs, Vt.....	230, 000
North Hartland Reservoir, Vt.....	70, 000
North Springfield Reservoir, Vt.....	70, 000
Housatonic River Basin: Thomaston Reservoir, Conn.....	130, 000
Lake Champlain Basin:	
East Barre Reservoir, Vt.....	34, 000
Wrightsville Reservoir, Vt.....	20, 000
Waterbury Reservoir, Vt.....	8, 000
Hoosic River Basin: North Adams, Mass.....	10, 000
Susquehanna River Basin:	
Copes Corner Reservoir, N. Y.....	180, 000
Swoyerville and Forty Fort, Pa.....	50, 000
Genegantslet Reservoir, N. Y.....	60, 000
South Plymouth Reservoir, N. Y.....	190, 000

Roanoke River Basin: Philpott Reservoir, Va.....	\$300, 000
Colorado River Basin:	
Lake Brownwood Reservoir, Tex.....	42, 000
San Angelo Reservoir and Floodway, Tex.....	40, 000
(An additional \$2,000,000 recommended by the Senate committee for construction phases of this project.)	
Eagle Lake to Matagorda, Tex.....	75, 000
White River Basin:	
Greers Ferry Reservoir, Ark.....	30, 000
Long Rock Reservoir, Ark.....	23, 000
Table Rock Reservoir, Mo.....	100, 000
Arkansas River Basin:	
Optima Reservoir, Okla.....	60, 000
Mannford Reservoir, Okla.....	80, 000
Oologah Reservoir, Okla.....	100, 000
(Recommended by Senate committee to be deleted from the bill.)	
Neodesha Reservoir, Kans.....	75, 000
Elk City Reservoir, Kans.....	75, 000
Upper Mississippi River Basin:	
Red Rock Reservoir, Iowa.....	200, 000
Sabula, Iowa.....	3, 500
Coralville Reservoir, Iowa.....	62, 000
Joanna Reservoir, Mo.....	60, 000
Galena, Ill.....	6, 000
Turkey River at Elkport, Iowa.....	2, 000
Red River of the North Basin:	
Pembina River Reservoir, N. Dak.....	35, 000
Tongue River Reservoir, N. Dak.....	35, 000
Park River Reservoir, N. Dak.....	30, 000
Missouri River Basin:	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	20, 000
Oahe Reservoir, S. Dak.....	100, 000
(An additional \$600,000 recommended by Senate committee for advance planning.)	
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak.....	1, 000, 000
(An additional \$4,000,000 recommended by the Senate committee, making a total of \$5,000,000 proposed in the bill for advance planning and initiation of construction of this project.)	
Arlington Reservoir, Mo.....	50, 000
Richland Reservoir, Mo.....	50, 000
Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans.....	400, 000
(Recommended by Senate committee to be deleted from the bill.)	
Missouri River Levees, Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth.....	1, 000, 000
Ohio River Basin:	
Shenango Reservoir, Pa. and Ohio.....	100, 000
Eagle Creek Reservoir, Ohio.....	90, 000
Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa.....	155, 000
Turtle Creek Reservoir, Pa.....	41, 000
Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Brookway and vicinity, Pennsylvania	120, 000
Latrobe, Pa.....	20, 000
Dillonvale and Adena, Ohio.....	31, 000
Burr Oak Reservoir, Ohio.....	31, 000
Roseville, Ohio.....	5, 000
Jackson Cut-off, Ky.....	5, 000
Carrollton, Ky.....	15, 000
Greenup, Ky.....	15, 000
Cleves, Ohio.....	10, 000
Ashland, Ky.....	8, 000
Maysville, Ky.....	7, 000
Levee Unit No. 5, Wabash River, Ind.....	40, 000
Indianapolis (Warfleigh section), Ind.....	30, 000
Mining City Reservoir, Ky.....	40, 000

Illinois River Basin: Farm Creek Reservoirs, Ill.....	\$100, 000
(An additional \$996,000 recommended by the Senate committee to carry forward construction phases of these reservoirs).	
Colorado River Basin (Ariz.): Alamo Reservoir, Ariz.....	90, 000
Santa Ana River Basin:	
San Juan Reservoir, Calif.....	60, 000
San Antonio Reservoir, Calif.....	80, 000
Carbon Canyon Dam and Channel, Calif.....	50, 000
Los Angeles County drainage area:	
Compton Creek, Calif.....	35, 000
Pacoima Wash, Calif.....	51, 000
Rio Hondo Channel, Calif.....	40, 000
Rubio Canyon and Eaton Wash, Calif.....	40, 000
Ventura River Basin: Ventura River levees, California.....	50, 000
Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basin:	
Hogan Reservoir, Calif.....	27, 000
Farmington Reservoir, Calif.....	80, 000
Success Reservoir, Calif.....	120, 000
Tuolumne River Reservoir, Calif.....	5, 000
New Melones Reservoir, Calif.....	285, 000
Folsom Reservoir, Calif.....	150, 000
Kings River and Tulare Lake Basin, including Pine Flat Reservoir, Calif.....	200, 000
(An additional \$1,000,000 recommended by Senate committee for construction of works for flood control on Kings River and Tulare Lake project, California, with provision that none of the amount shall be used for construction of the dam until the Secretary of War has received the reports as to the division of costs between flood control, navigation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Reclamation and local organizations and a determination has been made as to what the allocation shall be. Provision is further made that the reports from these continuing studies shall be made not later than 9 months from the date of the enactment of H. R. 5400.)	
Merced County stream group, California.....	50, 000
Pacific coastal area: Pajaro River, Calif.....	25, 000
Willamette River Basin:	
Quartz Creek Reservoir, Oreg.....	130, 000
Sweet Home Reservoir, Oreg.....	100, 000
North Pacific coastal area:	
Coquille River Basin, Oreg.....	12, 000
Nehalem River Basin, Oreg.....	2, 500
Arlington, Oreg. (Alkali Canyon).....	4, 000
Recreational developments—investigations and plans.....	150, 000
Total.....	<u>7, 900, 000</u>

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON CONSTRUCTION AND ADVANCE PLANNING ON
FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL, PROJECTS

With the exception of \$400,000 for the Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans., and \$100,000 for the Oologah Reservoir, Okla., the committee has approved the foregoing flood control, general, items for construction and advance planning allowed by the House, totaling \$104,050,000. In addition, the committee recommends that in some instances the amounts allowed by the House be increased and that additional projects be added to the bill. The increased amounts and the additional projects recommended by the committee appear on pages 9-11 of this report and total \$51,463,500. Taking into account the \$400,000 decrease recommended for the Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans., and the \$100,000 decrease recommended for the Oologah Reservoir, Okla., the net increase recommended for flood control, general,

projects is \$50,963,500. Therefore, as recommended by the committee, the bill contains a total of \$155,013,500 for construction and advance planning on flood control, general, projects.

In addition, the committee recommend to be included as separate appropriations in the bill \$1,000,000 for construction of works for flood control on the Kern River (Isabella Reservoir), Calif., and \$1,000,000 for construction of works for flood control in connection with the Kings River and Tulare Lake project, California.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Corps of Engineers:

Office of the Chief of Engineers:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year 1947 shall not exceed \$1,000,000, and the Secretary of War shall each year, in the Budget, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each

A limitation similar to the foregoing provision is carried in the law for the current fiscal year, and the committee feel that such a limitation should be continued in the law for the fiscal year 1947. The effect of the above provision is to establish a sum which cannot be exceeded in the payment of salaries of persons employed in the Office of the Chief of Engineers on civil works.

Rivers and harbors----- \$20, 651, 500

The increase of \$20,651,500 recommended by the committee is for the following projects:

Crescent City Harbor, Calif----- \$1, 610, 000

New Haven Harbor, Conn----- 700, 000

Bridgeport Harbor, Conn----- 300, 000

St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to Lake Harney----- 300, 000

St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to the ocean----- 2, 689, 000

(In addition to \$83,000 allowed by the House.)

Lake Worth Inlet, Fla----- 711, 000

Tampa Harbor, Fla----- 400, 000

(In addition to \$19,400 allowed by the House.)

St. Marks River, Fla----- 71, 000

Savannah Harbor, Ga----- 1, 651, 000

Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (New Orleans district)----- 3, 800, 000

Bayous Petit Anse, Tigre, and Carlin, La----- 160, 000

Cape Vincent Harbor, N. Y----- 59, 000

Cape Fear River, N. C., at and below Wilmington, and Northeast (Cape Fear) River, as authorized in H. Doc. No. 131, 76th Cong., S. Doc. No. 83, 76th Cong., and S. Doc. No. 170, 76th Cong----- 1, 465, 000

Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash.----- 4, 400, 000

Umatilla (McNary) Dam-----
(In addition to \$600,000 allowed by the House for advance planning.)

Corps of Engineers—Continued

Rivers and harbors—Continued

Columbia River between Vancouver, Wash., and Bonneville, Oreg.-----	\$400, 000
(In addition to \$39,000 allowed by the House.)	
Columbia River and tributaries above Celilo Falls to mouth of Snake River, Oreg. and Wash.-----	30, 000
Winyah Bay, S. C.-----	630, 000
Wolf River (Memphis Harbor), Tenn.-----	100, 000
Brazos Island Harbor, Port Isabel, Tex.-----	127, 500
Sabine-Neches waterway, Texas.-----	37, 000
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal, Wisconsin.-----	11, 000
Wrangell Narrows, Alaska.-----	1, 000, 000

Total increase, Rivers and Harbors.----- 20, 651, 500

Flood control, general.----- \$51, 463, 500

The increase of \$51,463,500 recommended by the committee is for the following projects:

Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.-----	\$2, 000, 000
(In addition to \$3,585,200 allowed by the House, to provide full amount of Budget estimate.)	
North Little Rock to Gillett, Ark.-----	150, 000
Augusta to Clarendon, Ark.-----	500, 000
De Valls Bluff, Ark.-----	48, 300
Van Buren, Ark.-----	301, 000
Crawford County levee district, Ark.-----	800, 000
McLean Bottom levee district No. 3, Arkansas.-----	504, 200
Near Dardanelle, Ark.-----	203, 300
Conway County levee district No. 6, Arkansas.-----	360, 700
Conway County levee districts Nos. 1, 2, and 8, Arkansas.-----	400, 000
Roland drainage district, Arkansas.-----	331, 500
Little Rock to Pine Bluff, Ark.-----	500, 000
Holbrook, Ariz.-----	243, 000
Los Angeles River, Calif.-----	1, 000, 000
(In addition to \$3,000,000 allowed by the House, to provide full amount of Budget estimate.)	
San Gabriel River, Calif.-----	1, 300, 000
Colorado Springs, Colo.-----	475, 000
Cherry Creek Reservoir, Colo.-----	3, 968, 500
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga.-----	1, 000, 000
(In addition to \$4,000,000 allowed by the House, to provide full amount requested by Corps of Engineers.)	
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.-----	1, 000, 000
(In addition to \$4,000,000 allowed by the House, to provide full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Heise-Roberts Area, Snake River, Idaho.-----	350, 000
Stringtown, Fort Chartres, and Ivy Landing, Ill.-----	392, 200
Wood River levee, Illinois.-----	400, 000
Fort Chartres and Ivy Landing drainage district No. 5, Illinois.-----	705, 000

Corps of Engineers—Continued

Flood control, general—Continued

Preston drainage and levee district, Illinois-----	\$100, 000
Degognia and Fountain Bluff drainage and levee district, Illinois-----	734, 000
Harrisonville and Ivy Landing drainage levee district, Illinois-----	426, 000
Farm Creek Reservoirs, Ill-----	996, 000
(In addition to \$100,000 allowed by the House for advance planning.)	
Cannelton, Ind-----	1, 000, 000
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo-----	500, 000
(In addition to \$2,000,000 allowed by the House.)	
Wichita and Valley Center, Kans-----	1, 500, 000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky-----	1, 300, 000
(In addition to \$3,500,000 allowed by the House.)	
Boeuf, Tensas Rivers, and Bayou Macon, La-----	1, 500, 000
Pineville, La-----	128, 300
Aloha Rigolette area, Louisiana-----	874, 000
Tully Reservoir, Mass-----	659, 000
Holyoke, Mass-----	344, 000
(The increase recommended by the Senate Committee is to provide for the Springdale section of this project, and is in addition to \$763,000 allowed by the House for other phases of the Holyoke project.)	
Harlan County Reservoir, Nebr-----	500, 000
(In addition to \$1,500,000 allowed by the House, to provide full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak-----	1, 000, 000
(In addition to \$3,000,000 allowed by the House, to provide full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Baldhill Reservoir, N. Dak-----	770, 000
Hulah Reservoir, Okla-----	3, 000, 000
Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir, Okla-----	1, 500, 000
Jenks, Okla-----	249, 500
Detroit Reservoir, Oreg-----	500, 000
(In addition to \$1,500,000 allowed by the House, to provide full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Lookout Point Reservoir, Oreg-----	4, 000, 000
Willamette River, Oreg. (bank protection)-----	550, 000
East Branch, Clarion River Reservoir, Pa-----	500, 000
Oahe Reservoir, S. Dak-----	600, 000
(The amount recommended is for advance planning, in addition to \$100,000 allowed by the House for advance planning.)	
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak-----	4, 000, 000
(In addition to \$1,000,000 allowed by the House.)	
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn-----	1, 300, 000
(In addition to \$3,500,000 allowed by the House.)	

Corps of Engineers—Continued

Flood control, general—Continued

Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville,
Ga-----

\$500, 000

In connection with this project the committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That in connection with the Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Rossville, Georgia, flood-control project, the State of Tennessee or local subdivisions thereof shall furnish the rights-of-way for the entire project.

San Angelo Reservoir and floodway,
Texas-----

2, 000, 000

(In addition to \$40,000 allowed by the House for advance planning.)

Whitney Reservoir, Tex-----

3, 000, 000

Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va-----

500, 000

(In addition to \$3,500,000 allowed by the House.)

Total increase, flood control,
general-----

51, 463, 500

Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That in the construction of the Fort Gibson flood control project in Oklahoma, the Chief of Engineers is authorized and directed to cooperate with the officials of the city of Muskogee in protecting the domestic water supply of such city

Flood control, Kern River, Kings River and
Tulare Lake, Calif.:

Kern River (Isabella Reservoir), Calif-----

\$1, 000, 000

Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif-----

1, 000, 000

The committee recommend that the following new paragraph be added to the bill:

Flood control, Kern River, Kings River and Tulare Lake, California: For construction of works for flood control and other purposes on the Kern River (Isabella Reservoir), California, \$1,000,000, and on Kings River and Tulare Lake, California, \$1,000,000, both as authorized in Public Law Numbered 534, 78th Congress, Second session, approved December 22, 1944: Provided, That none of the appropriation for the Kings River and Tulare Lake project, California, shall be used for the construction of the dam until the Secretary of War has received the reports as to the division of costs between flood control, navigation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Reclamation and local organizations and shall have made a deter-

Corps of Engineers—Continued

Flood control—Continued

mination as to what the allocation shall be: Provided further, That the reports from these continuing studies shall be made not later than nine months from the date of the enactment of this Act

Total increase, Corps of Engineers--- \$74, 115, 000

Section 2:

The Panama Canal:

The committee recommend that the following language in this section be deleted:

despite the fact that the war emergency has ended, so that the last proviso of the section will read as follows:

: Provided further, That despite the fact that the war emergency has ended, the President may, if he finds it necessary because of a shortage of housing, suspend, for the fiscal year 1947, the application of those portions of this section which require the employment of citizens of the Republic of Panama or of the United States in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory positions with the proviso that any positions now filled by persons not citizens of the Republic of Panama or the United States which are vacated for any cause shall be filled in compliance with the terms of this section as adopted for the fiscal year 1946.

Section 6:

Indian lands involved in the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (N. Dak.) and the Oahe Reservoir Dam (S. Dak.):

The committee recommend that the following section be deleted from the bill:

SEC. 6. The limitation on the use of funds appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public, 269, Seventy-ninth Congress), with respect to Indian lands involved in the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Such funds as are or may be appropriated for the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota) and the Oahe Reservoir Dam (South Dakota) may be expended, but no water may be stored in these reservoirs until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be comparable in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Indians of the Three Tribes in North Dakota and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe in South Dakota and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North Dakota and South Dakota shall be offered to the said tribes and the individual members thereof affected in exchange for their lands on the Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, and Cheyenne River Reservations which would be inundated by the storage of water in the reservoirs named."

Section 6—Continued

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

SEC. 6. No part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual construction of the dam itself until the Secretary of War shall have selected and offered, through the Secretary of the Interior, to the Three Affiliated Tribes, land which the Secretary of the Interior approves as equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the said tribes for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison Dam: Provided further, That said selection and offer by the Secretary of War and approval by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be consummated before January 1, 1947, after which consummation actual construction of the dam itself may proceed: And provided further, That funds appropriated for the construction of said dam may be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for use by him in acquiring title to the lands thus selected.

DECREASES

Corps of Engineers:

Flood Control, General:

Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans.....	\$400, 000
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(The House allowed \$400,000 for advance planning in connection with this project, which the committee recommend be deleted from the bill.)

Oologah Reservoir, Okla.....	100, 000
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(The House allowed \$100,000 for advance planning in connection with this project, which the committee recommend be deleted from the bill.)

Total decrease, Corps of Engineers.....	500, 000
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Total increase.....	74, 115, 000
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Total decrease.....	500, 000
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Net increase.....	73, 615, 000
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	359, 602, 498
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C

Calendar No. 1073

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5400

[Report No. 1067]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 8 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 18, 1945

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of MARCH 15 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946, by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
for civil functions administered by the War Department,
and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
5 year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered
6 by the War Department, and for other purposes, namely:

1 CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

2 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

3 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

4 Cemeterial expenses: For maintaining and improving
5 national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of super-
6 intendents and the superintendent at Mexico City, and
7 other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools
8 and materials; purchase (not to exceed five), repair,
9 maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor
10 vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memo-
11 rial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arling-
12 ton National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional
13 Cemetery to which the United States has title and the
14 graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves,
15 and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw
16 Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a
17 single approach road to any national cemetery constructed
18 under special Act of Congress; for headstones or markers
19 for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under
20 the Acts approved March 3, 1873, February 3, 1879,
21 February 26, 1929, and April 18, 1940 (24 U. S. C.
22 279-280b), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for
23 repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences,
24 and so forth, made and constructed by the United States
25 in Cuba and China to mark the places where American

1 soldiers fell; care, protection, and maintenance of the Con-
 2 federate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the
 3 Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the
 4 Confederate burial plats owned by the United States
 5 in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate
 6 Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate
 7 Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery
 8 at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves
 9 used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries,
 10 \$2,433,000: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted
 11 upon any right-of-way which may have been acquired by
 12 the United States leading to a national cemetery, or to
 13 encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and
 14 maintained by the United States: *Provided further*, That
 15 no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any
 16 roadway not owned by the United States within the cor-
 17 porate limits of any city, town, or village.

18 SIGNAL CORPS

19 ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

20 Alaska Communication System: For operation, main-
 21 tenance, and improvement of the Alaska Communication
 22 System, including travel allowances and travel in kind as
 23 authorized by law, and operation and maintenance of passen-
 24 ger-carrying vehicles, \$543,000, to be derived from the re-
 25 ceipts of the Alaska Communication System which have been

1 covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain
2 available until the close of the fiscal year 1948: *Provided*,
3 That the Secretary of War shall report to Congress the
4 extent and cost of any extensions and betterments which
5 may be effected under this appropriation.

6 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

7 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

8 To be immediately available and to be expended under
9 the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision
10 of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until
11 expended: *Provided*, That the services of such additional
12 technical and clerical personnel as the Secretary of War
13 may deem necessary may be employed only in the Office
14 of the Chief of Engineers, to carry into effect the various
15 appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control,
16 surveys, and preparation for and the consideration of river
17 and harbor and flood control estimates and bills, to be paid
18 from such appropriations: *Provided further*, *That the ex-*
19 *penditures on this account for the fiscal year 1947 shall not*
20 *exceed \$1,000,000, and the Secretary of War shall each*
21 *year, in the Budget, report to Congress the number of persons*
22 *so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each: Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That no appropriation under the Corps of
24 Engineers for the fiscal year 1947 shall be available for any

1 expenses incident to operating any power-driven boat or
2 vessel on other than Government business:

3 RIVERS AND HARBORS

4 Maintenance and improvement of existing river and
5 harbor works: For the preservation and maintenance of
6 existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of
7 such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desir-
8 able in the interests of commerce and navigation; for survey
9 of northern and northwestern lakes and other boundary and
10 connecting waters as heretofore authorized, including the
11 preparation, correction, printing, and issuing of charts and
12 bulletins and the investigation of lake levels; for prevention
13 of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and
14 adjacent waters of New York City; for expenses of the
15 California Débris Commission in carrying on the work
16 authorized by the Act approved March 1, 1893, as amended
17 (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and 683); for removing sunken
18 vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation as
19 authorized by law; for operating and maintaining, keeping
20 in repair, and continuing in use without interruption any
21 lock, canal (except the Panama Canal), canalized river,
22 or other public works for the use and benefit of navigation
23 belonging to the United States, including maintenance of
24 the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for payment annually of

1 tuition fees of not to exceed fifty student officers of the
2 Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions under the
3 provisions of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as
4 amended (10 U. S. C. 535); for examinations, surveys,
5 and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for the execution
6 of detailed investigations and the preparation of plans and
7 specifications for projects heretofore or hereafter authorized;
8 for printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of
9 reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment re-
10 quired in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out
11 the purposes of this appropriation, including such printing
12 as may be authorized by the Committee on Printing of the
13 House of Representatives, either during a recess or session
14 of Congress, of surveys authorized by law, and such surveys
15 as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be
16 printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeed-
17 ing session of Congress, and for the purchase in the fiscal
18 year 1947, of not to exceed five hundred and fifty motor-
19 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and ten motorboats:
20 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
21 pended for any preliminary examination, survey, project, or
22 estimate not authorized by law, ~~\$97,883,250~~ \$118,534,750,
23 including \$25,000 for the removal of the Upper Free
24 Bridge over the Illinois River at Peoria, Illinois: *Provided*
25 *further*, That from this appropriation the Secretary of War

1 may, in his discretion and on the recommendation of the
2 Chief of Engineers based on the recommendation by the
3 Board of Rivers and Harbors in the review of a report or
4 reports authorized by law, expend such sums as may be
5 necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided
6 by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of
7 harbor lines and serving essential needs of general commerce
8 and navigation, such work to be subject to the conditions
9 recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his report or re-
10 ports thereon: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000
11 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for the
12 support and maintenance of the Permanent International
13 Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for the pay-
14 ment of the expenses of the properly accredited delegates of
15 the United States to the meeting of the Congresses and of
16 the Commission.

17 Alteration of bridges over navigable waters of the
18 United States: For payment of the share of the United
19 States of the cost of alteration of bridges over navigable
20 waters of the United States in accordance with the pro-
21 visions of the Act of June 21, 1940 (Public Law 647),
22 \$2,900,000, to remain available until expended.

23 FLOOD CONTROL

24 Flood control, general: For the construction and main-
25 tenance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for

1 flood control, and for other purposes, in accordance with the
2 provisions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22,
3 1936, as amended and supplemented, including printing and
4 binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodi-
5 cals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office
6 of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
7 appropriation, and for the purchase in the fiscal year 1947,
8 of not to exceed two hundred motor-propelled passenger-
9 carrying vehicles, and for preliminary examinations, surveys,
10 and contingencies in connection with the flood control,
11 ~~\$110,814,000~~ \$161,177,500: *Provided*, That funds appropri-
12 ated herein may be used for flood-control work on the Salmon
13 River, Alaska, as authorized by law: *Provided further*,
14 That funds appropriated herein may be used to
15 execute detailed surveys, and prepare plans and speci-
16 fications, necessary for the construction of flood-control proj-
17 ects heretofore or hereafter authorized or for flood-control
18 projects considered for selection in accordance with the pro-
19 visions of section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June
20 28, 1938, and section 3 of the Flood Control Act approved
21 August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 638): *Provided further*, That the
22 expenditure of funds for completing the necessary surveys
23 shall not be construed as a commitment of the Government to
24 the construction of any project: *Provided further*, That no
25 part of this appropriation shall be available or used to

1 maintain or operate the Garrison (North Dakota Reservoir)
2 at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than one thousand
3 eight hundred and thirty feet, or for constructing dikes or
4 levees which would be required by a higher maximum normal
5 pool elevation than one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet
6 for operating such dam: *Provided further, That in the con-*
7 *struction of the Fort Gibson flood-control project in Okla-*
8 *homa, the Chief of Engineers is authorized and directed to*
9 *cooperate with the officials of the city of Muskogee in protect-*
10 *ing the domestic water supply of such city: Provided fur-*
11 *ther, That in connection with the Chattanooga, Tennessee,*
12 *and Rossville, Georgia, flood-control project, the State of*
13 *Tennessee or local subdivisions thereof shall furnish the*
14 *rights-of-way for the entire project.*

15 *Flood control, Kern River, Kings River, and Tulare*
16 *Lake, California: For construction of works for flood con-*
17 *trol and other purposes on the Kern River (Isabella Reser-*
18 *voir), California, \$1,000,000, and on Kings River and*
19 *Tulare Lake, California, \$1,000,000, both as authorized in*
20 *Public Law Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, sec-*
21 *ond session, approved December 22, 1944: Provided, That*
22 *none of the appropriation for the Kings River and Tulare*
23 *Lake project, California, shall be used for the construction*
24 *of the dam until the Secretary of War has received the*

1 reports as to the division of costs between flood control, navi-
2 gation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Rec-
3 lamation and local organizations and shall have made a
4 determination as to what the allocation shall be: Provided
5 further, That the reports from these continuing studies shall
6 be made not later than nine months from the date of the
7 enactment of this Act.

8 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For
9 prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the
10 provisions of the Flood Control Act approved May 15,
11 1928, as amended (33 U. S. C. 702a), including printing
12 and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference,
13 periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in
14 the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the pur-
15 poses of this appropriation, and for the purchase, in the
16 fiscal year 1947 of not to exceed one hundred and sixteen
17 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and four
18 motorboats, \$46,000,000.

19 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of
20 Mississippi River: For rescue work and for repair or main-
21 tenance of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the
22 Mississippi River threatened or destroyed by flood, in
23 accordance with section 9 of the Flood Control Act, approved
24 June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1508), \$500,000.

25 Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For

1 prosecuting work of flood control, Sacramento River, Cali-
2 fornia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act
3 approved March 1, 1917, as amended (33 U. S. C. 703,
4 704; 50 Stat. 849; 55 Stat. 638-651), \$2,000,000.

5 Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Montana: For completing
6 the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Fort
7 Peck Dam, Montana, as authorized by the Act approved
8 May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), to remain available until
9 expended, \$1,505,000.

10 MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL WORKS

11 Maintenance and operation, certain Federal water
12 mains outside the District of Columbia: For the mainte-
13 nance, operation, improvement, extension, and protection of
14 Federal water lines located outside the District of Columbia
15 required to serve nearby Government establishments and
16 facilities with water from the water supply system of the
17 District of Columbia, including interconnections with other
18 water systems for emergency use wherever located, to be
19 immediately available and to be expended under the direc-
20 tion of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief
21 of Engineers, \$12,000.

22 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

23 For maintenance and operation of the United States
24 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
25 nent fund, \$1,596,248: *Provided*, That \$54,768 of such

1 amount shall be immediately available: *Provided further,*
2 That this appropriation shall not be available for the pay-
3 ment of hospitalization of members of the home in United
4 States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed
5 by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the
6 Board of Commissioners of the home and the Surgeon
7 General of the Army.

8 THE PANAMA CANAL

9 For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the
10 maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government
11 of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and construction of
12 additional facilities, including the following: Compensation
13 of all officials and employees; foreign and domestic news-
14 papers and periodicals; lawbooks; textbooks and books of
15 reference; printing and binding, including printing of annual
16 report; personal services in the District of Columbia.
17 purchase (not to exceed twenty in the fiscal year 1947),
18 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and
19 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for dam-
20 ages to vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, as author-
21 ized by section 10 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended
22 (54 Stat. 387) ; claims for losses of or damages to property
23 arising from the conduct of authorized business operations;
24 claims for damages to property arising from the maintenance
25 and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the

1 Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities;
2 acquisition of land and land under water, as authorized in
3 the Panama Canal Act; expenses incurred in assembling,
4 assorting, storing, repairing, and selling material, machinery,
5 and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased or acquired
6 for the construction of the Panama Canal which are unserv-
7 iceable or no longer needed, to be reimbursed from the
8 proceeds of such sale; expenses incident to conducting hear-
9 ings and examining estimates for appropriations on the
10 Isthmus; expenses incident to any emergency arising be-
11 cause of calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character
12 not foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; travel ex-
13 penses when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama
14 Canal to persons engaged in field work or traveling on
15 official business; not to exceed \$2,000 for travel and sub-
16 sistence expenses of members of the police and fire forces
17 of the Panama Canal incident to their special training in
18 the United States; transportation, including insurance, of
19 public funds and securities between the United States and
20 the Canal Zone; purchase, construction, repair, replacement,
21 alteration, or enlargement of buildings, structures, equip-
22 ment, and other improvements; and for such other expenses
23 not in the United States as the Governor of the Panama
24 Canal may deem necessary best to promote the maintenance
25 and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the

1 Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities, all
2 to be expended under the direction of the Governor of the
3 Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:

4 For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal:
5 Salary of the Governor, \$10,000; contingencies of the Gov-
6 ernor, including entertainment, to be expended in his discre-
7 tion, not exceeding \$3,000; purchase, inspection, delivery,
8 handling, and storing of materials, supplies, and equipment
9 for issue to all departments of the Panama Canal, the Panama
10 Railroad, other branches of the United States Government,
11 and for authorized sales; payment in lump sums of not ex-
12 ceeding the amounts authorized by the Injury Compensation
13 Act approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to alien
14 cripples who are now a charge upon the Panama Canal by
15 reason of injuries sustained while employed in the construc-
16 tion of the Panama Canal; relief payments authorized by
17 the Act approved July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 478); and not to
18 exceed \$7,500 for deposit in the general fund of the
19 Treasury for cost of penalty mail for offices of the Panama
20 Canal in the United States as required by section 2 of the Act
21 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); in all, \$12,749,000,
22 together with all moneys arising from the conduct of business
23 operations authorized by the Panama Canal Act.

24 For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid
25 and support of the insane and of lepers and aid and sup-

1 port of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone,
2 including expenses of their deportation when practicable,
3 the purchase of artificial limbs or other appliances for
4 persons who were injured in the service of the Isthmian
5 Canal Commission or the Panama Canal prior to Sep-
6 tember 7, 1916, additional compensation to any officer of
7 the United States Public Health Service detailed with the
8 Panama Canal as chief quarantine officer, and payments
9 of not to exceed \$50 in any one case to persons within
10 the Government service who shall furnish blood from their
11 veins for transfusion to the veins of patients in Panama
12 Canal Hospitals, \$2,010,000.

13 For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal
14 Zone, including gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent
15 discharged prisoners, \$2,424,000: *Provided*, That \$18,000
16 of such amount shall be immediately available.

17 Construction of additional facilities, Panama Canal:
18 For construction of additional facilities for the improve-
19 ment and enlargement of the capacity of the Panama
20 Canal, in accordance with the Act of August 11, 1939
21 (53 Stat. 1409), and for carrying out the purposes of Public
22 Law 280, approved December 28, 1945, including reim-
23 bursements to the appropriations for "Maintenance and
24 operation, sanitation, and civil government, Panama Canal",
25 in such amounts as the Governor of the Panama Canal shall

1 from time to time determine to be additional costs incurred
2 for the objects specified in said appropriations on account
3 of the prosecution of the work; in all, \$2,618,000, to be
4 immediately available.

5 Total Panama Canal. \$19,801,000, to be available until
6 expended.

7 In addition to the foregoing sums there is hereby made
8 available for the fiscal year 1947 for expenditures and rein-
9 vestment under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid,
10 without being covered into the Treasury of the United States,
11 and to remain available until expended, all moneys received
12 by the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1947 and prior
13 fiscal years (exclusive of net profits for such prior fiscal years)
14 from services rendered or materials and supplies furnished to
15 the United States, the Panama Railroad Company, the
16 Canal Zone government, or to their employees, respectively,
17 or to the Panama Government, from hotel and hospital sup-
18 plies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and like service;
19 from labor, materials, and supplies and other services fur-
20 nished to vessels other than those passing through the Canal,
21 and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere; from the
22 sale of scrap and other byproducts of manufacturing and
23 shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unserviceable
24 materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired
25 for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and

1 government of the Canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits
2 accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall
3 annually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

4 There is also made available for the fiscal year 1947
5 for the operation, maintenance, and extension of water-
6 works, sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama
7 and Colon, to remain available until expended, the neces-
8 sary portions of such sums as shall be paid during that
9 fiscal year as water rentals or directly by the Government of
10 Panama for such expenses; and notwithstanding the transfer
11 of the waterworks and sewer systems pursuant to the joint
12 resolution approved May 3, 1943 (Public Law 48), any
13 unexpended balances of the sums made available by this para-
14 graph, together with the unexpended balances of sums
15 heretofore made available for the same purpose in prior
16 fiscal years, shall be immediately available and shall remain
17 available until expended for the purposes for which they
18 were made available.

19 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in
20 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for
21 temporary employment in case of emergency, for the pay-
22 ment of any civilian for services rendered by him on the
23 Canal Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical,
24 administrative, executive, or supervisory position unless
25 such person is a citizen of the United States of America

1 or of the Republic of Panama: *Provided, however,* (1) That,
2 notwithstanding the provision in the Act approved August
3 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the
4 above-mentioned positions to citizens of the United States
5 from and after the date of the approval of said Act, citizens
6 of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2) that at
7 no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens employed in
8 the above-mentioned positions exceed the number of citizens
9 of the United States so employed, if United States citizens are
10 available in continental United States or on the Canal Zone;
11 (3) that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the continued
12 employment of any person who shall have rendered fifteen
13 or more years of faithful and honorable service on the Canal
14 Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel for skilled,
15 technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or executive
16 positions, the controlling factors in filling these positions
17 shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education;
18 (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States ren-
19 dering skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive,
20 or supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms
21 of this Act (a) shall normally be employed not more than
22 forty hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation
23 equal rates of pay based upon rates paid for similar em-
24 ployment in continental United States plus 25 per centum;
25 (6) this entire section shall apply only to persons employed

1 in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or
2 supervisory positions on the Canal Zone directly or indi-
3 rectly by any branch of the United States Government
4 or by any corporation or company whose stock is owned
5 wholly or in part by the United States Government: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That the President may suspend from time
7 to time in whole or in part compliance with this section
8 in time of war or national emergency if he should deem
9 such course to be in the public interest: *Provided further*,
10 That ~~despite the fact that the war emergency has ended~~, the
11 President may, if he finds it necessary because of a shortage
12 of housing, suspend, for the fiscal year 1947, the application
13 of those portions of this section which require the employ-
14 ment of citizens of the Republic of Panama or of the United
15 States in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive,
16 or supervisory positions with the proviso that any positions
17 now filled by persons not citizens of the Republic of Panama
18 or the United States which are vacated for any cause shall
19 be filled in compliance with the terms of this section as
20 adopted for the fiscal year 1946.

21 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
22 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
23 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
24 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
25 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes

1 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
2 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
3 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
4 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
5 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
6 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
7 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
8 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
9 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
10 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
11 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
12 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
13 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
14 provisions of existing law.

15 SEC. 4. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby
16 authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without regard
17 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates as he
18 may determine, the services of architects, engineers, and
19 other technical and professional personnel, or firms or cor-
20 porations thereof, as may be necessary.

21 SEC. 5. Appropriations for the Military Establishment
22 and for civil functions administered by the War Department
23 for the fiscal year 1947 may be used for carrying into
24 effect the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settle-
25 ment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of prop-

erty or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943.

SEC. 6. The limitation on the use of funds appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public, 269, Seventy-ninth Congress), with respect to Indian lands involved in the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Such funds as are or may be appropriated for the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota) and the Oahe Reservoir Dam (South Dakota) may be expended, but no water may be stored in these reservoirs until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be comparable in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Indians of the Three Tribes in North Dakota and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe in South Dakota and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North Dakota and South Dakota shall be offered to the said tribes and the individual members thereof affected in exchange for their lands on the Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, and Cheyenne River Reservations which would be inundated by the storage of water in the reservoirs named."

SEC. 6. No part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual con-

1 *struction of the dam itself until the Secretary of War shall*
2 *have selected and offered, through the Secretary of the In-*
3 *terior, to the Three Affiliated Tribes, land which the Secretary*
4 *of the Interior approves as equal in quality and sufficient in*
5 *area to compensate the said tribes for the land on the Fort*
6 *Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the con-*
7 *struction of the Garrison Dam: Provided further, That said*
8 *selection and offer by the Secretary of War and approval by*
9 *the Secretary of the Interior shall be consummated before*
10 *January 1, 1947, after which consummation actual construc-*
11 *tion of the dam itself may proceed: And provided further,*
12 *That funds appropriated for the construction of said dam*
13 *may be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for use by*
14 *him in acquiring title to the lands thus selected.*

15 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "War Depart-
16 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives February 7, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5400

[Report No. 1067]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 8 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MARCH 18, 1946

Reported with amendments

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 20, 1946, for actions of Tuesday, March 19, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Senate passed 2nd urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Both Houses received proposed legislation for consolidated PMA appropriation accounts. House passed Flannagan farm-credit bill. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. House Rules Committee cleared Cooley farm-credit bill.

NOTE: The Department has been advised that Senate hearings on the 1947 Agricultural Appropriation Bill may be delayed as much as two weeks, but that we should be prepared to appear on reasonably short notice should developments make it necessary to commence hearings earlier.

SENATE

1. URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5458, which includes a \$100,000,000 increase in REA borrowing power and appropriations for OPA and CFA (pp. 2444-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. SECOND URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 5671, which increases the FSA borrowing authority for rural-rehabilitation loans from \$67,500,000 to \$92,500,000 with a provision that \$15,000,000 of the \$25,000,000 increase be used for loans to World War II veterans, and appropriates \$3,350,000 additional for fighting forest fires and additional amounts for increased personnel costs in ESPQ (pp. 2460-2).
Sens. McKellar, Glass, Hayden, Tydings, Russell, Brooks, Bridges, and Gurney were appointed conferees (p. 2462).
3. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5400, which was reported March 18 during Senate recess (S. Rept. 1067)(pp. 2432, 2446-50, 2455-7). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 2457). The bill contains items for flood control but, beginning with this bill, does not include the flood-control appropriations for this Department.
4. LABOR STANDARDS. Continued debate on S. 1349, the minimum-wage bill (pp. 2434-5, 2439, 2442-4).

IA ACCOUNTING. Received from this Department proposed legislation to establish one or more separate appropriation accounts through which might be paid all or any part of the administrative expenses in carrying out PIA functions. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 2432.)

6. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Received the report of this Bank for the last half of 1945. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 2432.)
7. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a letter from the Wis. Farm Bureau favoring the diversion of more grain for European relief (p. 2432).
8. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Stanfill, Ky., stated that OPA has been unfair to grocers and inserted a Lexington Herald article on the subject (pp. 2436-8).
9. NOMINATIONS. The Military Affairs Committee reported favorably the nomination of Gen. Gregory to be War Assets Administrator (p. 2462).
Received the nominations of Bernard M. Baruch as U. S. representative on the U. N. Atomic Energy Commission and Oscar L. Chapman to be Under Secretary of Interior (p. 2462).
.....
..... HOUSE
10. FLANNAGAN FARM-CREDIT BILL. Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 4873, which would set up the FCA and FSA functions under an independent Agricultural Credit Agency, by a 239-80 vote (pp. 2463-92).
Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Taber, N. Y., to provide that "all agencies transferred to the Agricultural Credit Agency shall be operated in each county or combination of counties under one representative" (pp. 2485-6).
An amendment by Rep. Poage, Tex., to restrict the appraisal provision by providing that the "appraisers appraise only for the land bank, but the land bank may accept the appraisal without the confirmation...by appraisers who come from the head offices of the bank," was ruled out of order (p. 2488).
Rejected an amendment by Rep. E. A. Hall to provide specifically for loans to veterans (pp. 2488-9), and an amendment by Rep. Mahon, Tex., to provide for 6-year (rather than 12-year) terms for the board members (pp. 2489-91).
11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5201 (pp. 2465-7). The conferees amended the Budget Bureau field-offices provision to read: "No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia." The amendment continuing available the \$5,000,000 emergency fund for the President is still in disagreement. The general provisions were not in disagreement (see Digest 7 for a summary of these provisions).
12. FARM CREDIT; RURAL REHABILITATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of the Cooley farm credit bill (pp. 2493, 2500).
13. COFFEE PRICES. Rep. Hale, Maine, criticized the OPA price regulations on coffee, and inserted his letter to the President recommending that controls be removed (pp. 2493-4).
14. PMA ACCOUNTING. Received from this Department proposed legislation to establish one or more separate appropriation accounts through which might be paid all or any part of the administrative expenses in carrying out PMA functions. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 2500.)
15. LUMBER PRICES. Reps. Horan, Wash., and Ellsworth, Oreg., criticized the price regulations on lumber as a hindrance to full lumber production (pp. 2497-8).



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Vol. 92

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1946

No. 48

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God our Father, light of all that is true, strength of all that is good, glory of all that is lovely, we lift our anxious eyes from the swiftly changing scenes of earth, which so perplex us and dismay us, that we may see again in Thee the wisdom, the serenity, the power, and the love sufficient for our needs.

As toils and turmoils testing our jaded spirits wait with each day's duty, so, blessed be Thy name, at noontide stand these gates of peace that open to a holy shrine of prayer. Here we bow utterly alone, bringing each a life stained by sin yet strengthened by trial, sobered by failure yet rejoicing in hope, and enriched by friendships. Possess us with Thy passion for purity and peace, purge us by Thy cleansing fire, that for this troubled day we may be the faithful servants of Thy redeeming will. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Friday, March 15, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

NOTICE OF SPEECH BY SENATOR PEPPER ON PEACE AND AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, to those who may be interested I should like to announce that immediately after the Senate convenes tomorrow I shall seek recognition by the Chair to speak, with the candor which I believe the gravity of the situation requires, about peace and America's foreign policy.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its

reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 396. An act providing for the transfer of a certain fish hatchery in Comanche County, Okla., to the city of Lawton, Okla.;

S. 1162. An act to convey certain lands to the State of Wyoming; and

S. 1185. An act to change the designation of Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, in the State of Montana, to Custer Battlefield National Monument, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1425) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act to authorize the county of Burt, State of Nebraska, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Missouri River at or near Decatur, Nebr.," approved June 8, 1940, with amendments in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1354) to authorize the permanent appointment in the grades of General of the Army, Fleet Admiral of the United States Navy, and General in the Marine Corps, respectively, of certain individuals who have served in such grades during the Second World War.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 301) to amend Public Law 30 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2947. An act to authorize the consolidation of lands on the Sisseton Indian Reservation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3139. An act to authorize the Coast Guard to investigate and employ new methods of promoting safety at sea and aiding navigation;

H. R. 4230. An act to provide necessary officers and employees for circuit courts of appeals and district courts;

H. R. 4512. A act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research relating to psychiatric disorders and to aid in the development of more effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such disorders, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4914. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the City of Clinton Bridge Commission and authorizing said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation, and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, and at or near Fulton, Ill.," approved December 21, 1944;

H. R. 4940. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Connecticut, acting by and through any agency or commission thereof, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Connecticut River at or near Old Saybrook, Conn.;

H. R. 5271. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to allow credit in connection with certain homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during World War II;

H. R. 5316. An act to repeal the law permitting vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes;

H. R. 5317. An act to amend the act establishing the Hot Springs National Park;

H. R. 5407. An act to grant to the Federal Works Administrator certain powers with respect to site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, and other matters;

H. R. 5413. An act to accept the renunciation by Albert W. Johnson of pension under section 260 of the Judicial Code;

H. R. 5544. An act authorizing the village of Baudette, State of Minnesota, its public successors or public assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn.;

H. R. 5654. An act to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Bureau of Reclamation;

H. R. 5716. An act to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended;

H. J. Res. 304. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1946, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; and

H. J. Res. 321. Joint resolution to authorize the making of settlement on account of certain currency destroyed at Fort Mills, P. I., and for other purposes.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 301) to amend Public Law 30 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FILED DURING RECESS

Under the order of the Senate of the 15th instant,

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, reported it on March 18, 1946, with amendments, and submitted a report (No. 1067) thereon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters which were referred as indicated:

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to improve the administration of the Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

EXTENSION OF A CERTAIN OIL AND GAS LEASE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, on a certain oil and gas lease, the terms of which had been extended under the provisions of law, during the calendar year 1945; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

CLOSING OF VAN NESS STREET IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, to authorize and direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close Van Ness Street between Connecticut Avenue and Reno Road northwest (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

A letter from the Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first semiannual report of the operations of the Export-Import Bank of Washington as of the close of business December 31, 1945 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A letter in the nature of a petition from George P. Hines, of Louisville, Ky., relating to the price ceilings on corn products; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The petition of B. M. Gancy, of Sandstone, Minn., for a redress of grievances (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Franciscan Fathers, St. Michaels, Ariz., favoring the enactment of legislation appropriating sufficient funds to meet the educational problems of the Navajo Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GOSSETT:

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Commerce:

"Senate Joint Memorial 1

"Joint memorial memorializing the Congress of the United States to express through appropriate legislation an approved plan of expansion of our air transportation facilities so as to include through feeder line service.

"We, your memorialists, the Twenty-eighth Legislature of the State of Idaho, in extraordinary session assembled, hereby represent that:

"Whereas the conference committee in Congress is now considering the National Airport Act, being House bill No. 3615, passed by the House of Representatives, and Senate bill No. 2, passed by the Senate September 13, 1945; and

"Whereas the said conference committee is at this time attempting to agree upon a bill suitable to the aviation industry and air transportation systems: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate of the extraordinary session of the twenty-eighth legislature (the house of representatives concurring), That we respectfully urge the joint committee to agree upon a bill giving preference to the provisions of Senate bill No. 2, thus expediting the enactment of a Federal Airport Act which will make provision to compensate municipalities and States for their necessary or urgent aviation expenditures, and thus not constricting and hindering the normal and natural development of airport facilities and penalizing those municipalities and States which have been alert and aggressive in aiding themselves, and to approve such an act that will include expansion of our air transportation system not only in larger cities but also through feeder-line service; be it further

"Resolved, That we respectfully urge the Civil Aeronautics Board, under existing legislation, to accelerate action on the program designed to effect disposition of pending feeder air line applications; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho be and he is hereby instructed to forward copies of this memorial to the Secretary of State and the President of the United States and the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Members of the Idaho congressional delegation."

(The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.)

THE PROPOSED LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN—MEMORIALS

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I have received memorials signed by some twenty-five or thirty thousand people of California and vicinity. These memorials were no doubt sent to me on the assumption that the British loan proposal was before the Senate Committee on Finance. I ask unanimous consent to present the memorials and that they be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

There being no objection, the memorials were received and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

GRAIN FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION IN WAR-TORN EUROPE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for proper reference and to have printed in the RECORD a letter from James C. Green, executive secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation, Madison, Wis., approving the policy of the administration in diverting more grain for human consumption in the war-torn and occupied countries of Europe.

There being no objection, the letter was received, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WISCONSIN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Madison, Wis., March 14, 1946.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WILEY: The Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation wishes to call to your attention its approval of the administration policy of diverting more grain to human consumption in war-torn and occupied countries of Europe.

This policy, as sound as we know it to be, creates a definite problem among livestock producers since feed supplies are ever growing more scarce. In view of this, the board of directors of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation earnestly recommends that consideration be given to a Nation-wide program to alleviate the problem which exists. The program is as follows:

Encourage farmers to cull dairy herds, beef herds, poultry flocks, and to market hogs at a lighter weight.

There are 3,000,000 dairy herds in the United States averaging 10 cows per herd. If an average of one marginal producer could be culled from each herd on a test production basis a great deal of additional feed would be available, efficiency of production would be promoted, and a very small, if any, decrease in production would be shown as a result. This same procedure could be used effectively in beef herds and poultry flocks.

Such a program at the present time would not only alleviate the present shortage of feed, but would make available additional meat supplies for consumption at home and abroad.

The program if carried through at the present time would be favorable to farm people in general because:

1. It is now an economical time to cull.
2. The salvage price is high.
3. Feed costs on marginal animals are excessive.

We strongly recommend that Congress and the administration take the initiative in promoting this program immediately.

Yours truly,

JAMES C. GREEN,
Executive Secretary-Treasurer.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Senators (including chairmen of standing committees) at the rate of \$2,400 per annum, effective March 16, 1946, fiscal year 1946, \$67,200."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and the amount available for printing and binding fixed at \$346,000 by the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, is hereby increased to \$398,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CHAN GURNEY (except on item No. 7).

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee indicate what agreements were reached in conference? What are the substantial matters dealt with?

Mr. MCKELLAR. There are only two. One concerns the OPA and the other the CPA.

Mr. WHITE. Was there complete agreement among the Senate conferees?

Mr. MCKELLAR. No, there was not. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] agreed to the report with the exception of the provision with respect to OPA, as I recall. I hope the Senator from South Dakota will not object to the report. All the other members of the conference committee signed the report without having any objection to it.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. In the conference meeting it was stated that the Office of Price Administration had, without the appropriation contained in the bill, approximately \$29,000,000 with which to operate from now until June 30. The extra amount carried in the appropriation bill for OPA was \$1,854,000, I believe, to be added to the \$29,000,000.

Mr. MCKELLAR. That is correct. It was testified that the additional amount was necessary.

Mr. GURNEY. The Senate cut the \$1,850,000 in two, which would have given the Office of Price Administration ap-

proximately \$30,000,000 instead of \$29,000,000 with which to operate for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Mr. MCKELLAR. As I recall, the conferees agreed on an additional \$1,600,000.

Mr. WHITE. Is that the agreement?

Mr. GURNEY. I did not agree to that amount for OPA. I agreed to the remaining items in the bill.

Mr. WHITE. Did the other conferees agree to this figure?

Mr. GURNEY. I was outvoted.

Mr. WHITE. That is what I wanted to get at. Did the other minority conferees agree and sign?

Mr. GURNEY. I was the only minority conferee present, and I voted the absent conferees on the minority side as I voted. So the minority conferees did not agree to the amount of \$1,600,000 finally agreed on by the majority.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in answer to the distinguished Senator from Maine, let me say that I concur in the views expressed by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY]. I was not present at the conference, and did not sign the report, but the Senator from South Dakota represented my views there, and he has expressed them on the floor. I am still of the same opinion, although I am not going to raise an objection at this time to action on the conference report.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I should like to make one statement, if the Senator from Tennessee will further yield.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. With the adoption of this conference report the Office of Price Administration certainly will have plenty of money to function for the remainder of the present fiscal year. The conferees agreed on an additional \$1,600,000.

Mr. MCKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. GURNEY. That will give the OPA a total of approximately \$30,600,000 to spend between now and June 30, which certainly should be sufficient.

Mr. MCKELLAR. It seems so to me. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, there were only two items in controversy. One was the appropriation for the Civilian Production Administration. That was debated for some time on the floor of the Senate, and was very thoroughly considered by the Committee on Appropriations. We came to the conclusion that that appropriation should be cut in half.

With respect to the OPA, in view of the tremendous sums which OPA already has on hand to continue for the remainder of the fiscal year, I believe that the reduction was very modest.

It seems to me that the Senate conferees abandoned the position of the Senate on the two items in controversy, and it is with rather keen disappointment that I note that that has occurred.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, it was a matter of compromise. It has been the rule in conferences on appropriations ever since I have been a Member of the Senate to compromise with the other side when an agreement cannot be reached, unless the difference is one which cannot be compromised.

Mr. OVERTON. There was no compromise with respect to the Civilian Pro-

duction Administration. There was a complete abandonment by the Senate conferees of the position taken by the Senate.

Mr. MCKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. OVERTON. And there was an almost complete abandonment by the Senate conferees of the amendment adopted by the Senate with respect to the OPA. I do not intend to fight the conference report.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I can understand that the Senator is not satisfied with it.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I have some doubt as to the justification for the increase in this appropriation, but conference reports always speak in terms of compromises which have been reached, and which are necessary if the minds of the two Houses are to come together and if legislation is to be ultimately passed and have the approval of the President. Under the circumstances, unless some of the minority members of the conference desire otherwise, I have no disposition to object to the consideration of the report.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I think we should read into the RECORD what Mr. Bowles said about us after we reduced the appropriation by about \$900,000. Mr. Bowles said:

The Nation's whole effort to settle labor-management disputes quickly, to speed up production, to wipe out black markets, to keep rents and prices in line and to get houses built for our veterans is threatened with a severe setback unless the Congress acts to restore funds and essential housing legislation which were washed out last week.

* * * * *

Mr. Bowles contended that "the move to cut these vital appropriations was inspired by a few old enemies of price and rent control whose primary interest was not money-saving at all but a cellar-door attack on the Nation's whole stabilization program."

The actions taken last week, he said, "were bad news" for the following:

"All decent American families and businessmen who depend on OPA enforcement to protect them from overcharges and unfair competition."

I wonder whether the Senator from Tennessee feels that the move to cut these appropriations was inspired by "a few old enemies of price and rent control whose primary interest was not money saving at all but a cellar-door door attack on the Nation's whole stabilization program."

Mr. MCKELLAR. If Mr. Bowles' name crossed my mind in the remotest way in the consideration of this matter, I do not recall it. He had nothing whatever to do with the matter. So far as his opinions are concerned, I would not be guided very far by them. I would be just as likely to be guided by the opinion of Life of a week or 10 days ago. I do not believe that I would be influenced in the slightest either by Mr. Bowles' opinion or Mr. Luce's opinion.

Mr. TAFT. I conclude briefly. Mr. Bowles further stated:

The actions were "good news," he concluded, "only for the black marketeers, gougers, and speculators; for all the selfish pressure groups who think that somehow, in an inflationary rough-and-tumble, they can get theirs and get out."

Does the Senator feel that our action had any tendency whatever toward that result?

Mr. McKELLAR. No. I have heard that Mr. Bowles is probably a candidate for the Presidency. Perhaps that had some influence. I do not know. I am simply repeating what some newspapers have said.

Mr. TAFT. Was not the net effect of our action to leave Mr. Bowles with \$27,000,000 instead of \$28,000,000, or approximately that? Is not that about the relative importance of the action which we took in saving money?

Mr. McKELLAR. In my judgment, and in the judgment of the committee, the action which the Senate took would leave him ample funds to carry out all proper functions of the OPA.

Mr. TAFT. I understand why the conference committee felt that it was necessary to restore most of the money. I think it is unfortunate. I understand the necessity of agreeing with the House; but it ought not to be taken in any way as an admission of any of Mr. Bowles' charges against the Senate, or against those who in the first instance inspired the cut in the appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope no one will take it as an admission of any such charges.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the War Department civil functions appropriation bill, House bill 5400.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the bill now before the Senate is H. R. 5400, making appropriations for civilian functions or nonmilitary activities of the War Department. The bill covers river and harbor improvements,

flood-control items, items for the Panama Canal, items for the maintenance of soldiers' homes, and items for the maintenance of soldiers' cemeteries. The Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, being a branch of the War Department, requested that the Bureau of the Budget recommend and approve total appropriations for these purposes of \$335,923,240. That was divided between flood-control projects and river and harbor projects, as follows: For flood control, \$215,054,400; for rivers and harbors, \$120,868,840. In response to those requests, the Bureau of the Budget approved a total sum of only \$177,165,000. That sum is broken down as follows: For flood-control purposes, approved by the Bureau of the Budget, \$124,350,000; for river and harbor projects, \$52,815,000.

Of the total amount approved by the Bureau of the Budget, the other body of the Congress in considering the request reduced the amount considerably. The other House approved a total sum for the two functions of only \$126,161,750, which is broken down as follows: For flood control, \$96,150,000; for rivers and harbors, \$30,011,750.

The bill came to the Senate in that shape. The Senate has a leeway in regard to the bill, over and above what the House of Representatives approved, and yet still within the total estimates of the Bureau of the Budget, as follows: For flood control, a total of \$28,200,000; for rivers and harbors, a total of \$22,803,250; making a total sum which it is within the purview of the Senate to approve—and still be within the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget—of \$51,003,250.

The Senate committee held extensive hearings on the various items. Due to the fact that, in the main, the war stopped the construction of river-and-harbor projects and flood-control projects for a long period of time, we find a great accumulation of both river-and-harbor projects and flood-control projects awaiting consideration and appropriation and construction. So the Senate committee voted to increase substantially the amounts carried in the bill as passed by the House of Representatives.

In order that the RECORD may show exactly what the Senate committee did, I ask unanimous consent that at this point in the RECORD the Senate committee's report may be printed in full.

There being no objection, the report (No. 1067) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	\$285,987,498
Amount of increase by Senate (net)	73,615,000

Amount of bill as reported to Senate	359,602,498
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1947	337,028,509
Amount of appropriations 1946	261,091,540

The bill as reported to the Senate—

Exceeds the estimates for 1947	\$22,573,989
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Exceeds the appropriations for 1946	98,510,958
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The break-down of the direct appropriation of \$359,602,498 in the bill recommended by the committee is as follows:

Quartermaster Corps:

Cemeterial expenses	\$2,433,000
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Signal Corps:

Alaska Communication System	543,000
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Corps of Engineers:

Rivers and harbors	118,534,750
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Alteration of bridges	2,900,000
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Flood control, general	161,777,500
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Flood control, Kern River, Kings River, and Tulare Lake, Calif.	2,000,000
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(\$1,000,000 each for Kern River (Isabella Reservoir), Calif., and Kings River and Tulare Lake project, California.)

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries	46,000,000
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Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of Mississippi River	500,000
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Flood control, Sacramento River, Calif.	2,000,000
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Power plant, Fort. Peck Dam, Mont.	1,505,000
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Miscellaneous civil works	12,000
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Total, Corps of Engineers	335,229,250
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U. S. Soldiers' Home	1,596,248
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The Panama Canal:	
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Maintenance and operation	12,749,000
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Sanitation, quarantine, etc.	2,010,000
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Civil government	2,424,000
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Construction of additional facilities	2,618,000
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Total, the Panama Canal	19,801,000
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Total, direct appropriations in bill as recommended to the Senate	359,602,498
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RIVERS AND HARBORS

CONSTRUCTION

The Budget estimate for rivers and harbors improvement work (including construction and advance planning) totals \$52,815,000.

The bill as passed by the House contains \$30,011,750 for rivers and harbors improvement work, of which \$27,776,250 was allowed by the House for construction (including \$2,579,500 for advance planning on such projects). The rivers and harbors construction funds allowed by the House (\$27,776,250) were earmarked by the House action for the following projects:

New York Harbor, N. Y.	\$1,510,000
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New York and New Jersey Channels	3,634,000
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Waterway on the coast of Virginia	65,000
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Canaveral Harbor, Fla.	830,500
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Mobile Harbor, Ala.	475,000
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Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, Ga. and Ala.	1,010,000
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Pearl River, Miss. and La.	1,010,500
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Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, Fla., and the Mexican border (Galveston district)	2,030,000
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Trinity River, Tex.	1,490,000
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¹ This item contains \$1,040,000 for advance planning and \$450,000 for commencement of construction.

Neches and Angeline Rivers, Tex.	\$1,500,000
Mississippi River between the Ohio and Missouri Rivers	3,500,000
Missouri River, mouth to Kansas City	1,500,000
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa	2,500,000
Ohio River open-channel work	526,000
Kanawha River, W. Va.	554,200
Illinois waterway, Illinois	160,000
St. Marys River, Mich.	4,611,250
Old River, Calif.	25,000
Columbia River between Vancouver, Wash., and Bonneville, Oreg.	39,000
(An additional \$400,000 recommended by Senate committee.)	
Columbia River at Bonneville, Oreg.	805,800
Total	27,776,250

ADVANCE PLANNING ON RIVER-AND-HARBOR PROJECTS

For advance planning on river-and-harbor projects (exclusive of \$2,579,500 for advance planning estimated for in connection with projects for which construction funds were allowed in the estimates), the Budget estimate totals \$2,235,500, all of which was allowed by the House. The \$2,235,500 allowed by the House was earmarked for the following projects:

St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to the ocean	\$83,000
(An additional \$2,689,000 for improvement work recommended by Senate committee.)	
Intracoastal Waterway from Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.	40,000
Miami Harbor (Biscayne Bay), Fla.	5,000
Intracoastal Waterway from Caloosahatchee River to Anclote River, Fla.	115,000
Tampa Harbor, Fla.	19,400
(An additional \$400,000 for improvement work recommended by Senate committee.)	
Alabama and Coosa Rivers, Ga. and Ala.	316,000
Chocolate Bayou, Tex.	5,000
Guadalupe River, Tex.	157,000
Lavaca and Navidad Rivers, Tex.	3,500
Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.	289,000
Missouri River at Fort Peck, Mont.	20,000
Ohio River lock and dam construction	28,000
Harbors of refuge for light-draft vessels	29,100
Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio	5,000
Buffalo Harbor, N. Y.	12,500
Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y.	5,000
Chetco River, Oreg.	2,000
Depoe Bay, Oreg.	1,000
Snake River, Oreg., Wash., and Idaho	500,000
Columbia River, Oreg., and Wash., Umatilla (McNary) Dam	600,000
(An additional \$4,400,000 for improvement work recommended by Senate committee.)	
Total	2,235,500

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON CONSTRUCTION AND ADVANCE PLANNING ON RIVER AND HARBOR PROJECTS

The committee has approved the foregoing river-and-harbor items allowed by the House, totaling for construction and advance planning \$30,011,750. In addition, the committee recommends that in some instances the amounts allowed by the House be increased and that additional projects be added to the bill. The increased amounts and the additional projects recommended by the committee appear on page 8 of this report and total \$20,651,500; thus making a total in the bill as reported to the Senate for construction and advance planning on river-and-harbor projects of \$50,663,250.

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

CONSTRUCTION

The Budget estimate for construction items under the appropriation "Flood control, general" totals \$124,350,000. The bill as passed by the House contains \$96,150,000 for flood control, general, construction items to provide funds for continuing construction on 62 projects. The construction funds allowed by the House (\$96,150,000) were earmarked by the House action for the following projects:

Mansfield Hollow Reservoir, Conn.	\$1,445,000
Union Village Reservoir, Vt.	1,309,000
Holyoke, Mass.	763,000
(An additional \$344,000 recommended by the Senate committee to provide for the Springfield section of this project.)	
Syracuse, N. Y.	900,000
Almond Reservoir, N. Y.	1,100,000
East Sidney Reservoir, N. Y.	1,200,000
Elmira, N. Y.	540,000
Sunbury, Pa.	900,000
Williamsport, Pa.	1,300,000
Buggs Island Reservoir, Va. and N. C.	3,000,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.	4,000,000
(An additional \$1,000,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga.	4,000,000
(An additional \$1,000,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount requested by Corps of Engineers.)	
Homochitto River, Miss.	14,000
Narrows Reservoir, Ark.	1,500,000
Bayou Bodcau, Red Chute, and Loggy Bayou, La.	123,500
Bayou Bodcau Reservoir, La.	1,300,000
Shreveport, La.	900,000
Blakely Mountain Reservoir, Ark.	1,000,000
Memphis, Tenn.	1,000,000
Buffalo Bayou, Tex.	2,200,000
Hords Creek Reservoir, Pecan Bayou, Tex.	500,000
John Martin Reservoir, Colo.	1,122,400
Blue Mountain Reservoir, Ark.	1,132,600
Clearwater Reservoir, Mo.	2,000,000
Norfolk Reservoir, Ark.	1,000,000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.	3,585,200
(An additional \$2,000,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.	3,000,000
Canton Reservoir, Okla.	2,500,000
Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.	3,500,000
Fall River Reservoir, Kans.	2,000,000
Wister Reservoir, Okla.	1,750,000
Hutchinson, Kans.	800,000
Kansas Citys, Mo. and Kans.	2,000,000
(An additional \$500,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Kanopolis Reservoir, Kans.	1,972,000
Harlan County Reservoir, Nebr.	1,500,000
(An additional \$500,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.	3,000,000
(An additional \$1,000,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Council Bluffs, Iowa	500,000
Omaha, Nebr.	800,000

Missouri River between Kearsers Bend, Nebr., and the combination bridge at Sioux City, Iowa	\$360,000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky.	3,500,000
(An additional \$1,300,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Dale Hollow Reservoir, Tenn. and Ky.	1,455,000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn.	3,500,000
(An additional \$1,300,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Mounds and Mound City, Ill.	700,000
Newport, Ky.	800,000
Delaware Reservoir, Ohio	1,500,000
Muskingum River Reservoirs, Ohio	1,548,000
Portsmouth—New Boston, Ohio	1,000,000
Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va.	3,500,000
(An additional \$500,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Massillon, Ohio	1,001,000
Parkersburg, W. Va.	500,000
Dewey Reservoir, Ky.	510,000
Dillon Reservoir, Ohio	2,000,000
Youghiogheny River Reservoir, Pa.	619,200
Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa.	2,500,000
Punxsutawney, Pa.	556,000
Elkins, W. Va.	552,900
Coal Creek drainage and levee district, Illinois	565,400
Mount Morris Reservoir, N. Y.	1,000,000
Los Angeles River, Calif.	3,000,000
(An additional \$1,000,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Detroit Reservoir, Oreg.	1,500,000
(An additional \$500,000 recommended by Senate committee to allow full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Dorena Reservoir, Oreg.	2,018,200
Tacoma, Wash.	807,600
Total	96,150,000

ADVANCE PLANNING ON FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECTS

The Budget estimate for advance planning on flood-control, general, projects totals \$8,000,000. Of this amount, the House allowed \$7,900,000 earmarked for the following projects:

Blackstone River Basin: West Hill Reservoir, Mass.	\$40,000
Thames River Basin: East Brimfield Reservoir, Mass.	20,000
South Coventry Reservoir, Conn.	35,000
Connecticut River Basin: West River Reservoirs, Vt.	230,000
North Hartland Reservoir, Vt.	70,000
North Springfield Reservoir, Vt.	70,000
Housatonic River Basin: Thomas-ton Reservoir, Conn.	130,000
Lake Champlain Basin: East Barre Reservoir, Vt.	34,000
Wrightsville Reservoir, Vt.	20,000
Waterbury Reservoir, Vt.	8,000
Hoosic River Basin: North Adams, Mass.	10,000
Susquehanna River Basin: Copes Corner Reservoir, N. Y.	180,000
Swoyerville and Forty Fort, Pa.	50,000
Genegantslet Reservoir, N. Y.	60,000
South Plymouth Reservoir, N. Y.	190,000
Roanoke River Basin: Philpott Reservoir, Va.	300,000

Colorado River Basin:	
Lake Brownwood Reservoir, Tex.....	\$42,000
San Angelo Reservoir and Floodway, Tex.....	40,000
(An additional \$2,000,000 recommended by the Senate committee for construction phases of this project.)	
Eagle Lake to Matagorda, Tex.....	75,000
White River Basin:	
Greers Ferry Reservoir, Ark....	30,000
Lone Rock Reservoir, Ark.....	23,000
Table Rock Reservoir, Mo.....	100,000
Arkansas River Basin:	
Optima Reservoir, Okla.....	60,000
Mannford Reservoir, Okla.....	80,000
Oologah, Reservoir, Okla.....	100,000
(Recommended by Senate committee to be deleted from the bill.)	
Neodesha Reservoir, Kans.....	75,000
Elk City Reservoir, Kans.....	75,000
Upper Mississippi River Basin:	
Red Rock Reservoir, Iowa.....	200,000
Sabula, Iowa.....	3,500
Coralville Reservoir, Iowa.....	62,000
Joanna Reservoir, Mo.....	60,000
Galena, Ill.....	6,000
Turkey River at Elkport, Iowa.....	2,000
Red River of the North Basin:	
Pembina River Reservoir, N. Dak.....	35,000
Tongue River Reservoir, N. Dak.....	35,000
Park River Reservoir, N. Dak....	30,000
Missouri River Basin:	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	20,000
Oahe Reservoir, S. Dak.....	100,000
(An additional \$600,000 recommended by Senate committee for advance planning.)	
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak.....	1,000,000
(An additional \$4,000,000 recommended by the Senate committee, making a total of \$5,000,000 proposed in the bill for advance planning and initiation of construction of this project.)	
Arlington Reservoir, Mo.....	50,000
Richland Reservoir, Mo.....	50,000
Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans....	400,000
(Recommended by Senate committee to be deleted from the bill.)	
Missouri River Levees, Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth....	1,000,000
Ohio River Basin:	
Shenango Reservoir, Pa. and Ohio.....	100,000
Eagle Creek Reservoir, Ohio....	90,000
Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa....	155,000
Turtle Creek Reservoir, Pa.....	41,000
Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Brockway and vicinity, Pennsylvania.....	120,000
Latrobe, Pa.....	20,000
Dillonvale and Adena, Ohio....	31,000
Burr Oak Reservoir, Ohio.....	31,000
Roseville, Ohio.....	5,000
Jackson Cut-off, Ky.....	5,000
Carrollton, Ky.....	15,000
Greenup, Ky.....	15,000
Cleves, Ohio.....	10,000
Ashland, Ky.....	8,000
Maysville, Ky.....	7,000
Levee Unit No. 5, Wabash River, Ind.....	40,000
Indianapolis (Warfleigh section), Ind.....	30,000
Mining City Reservoir, Ky.....	40,000
Illinois River Basin: Farm Creek Reservoirs, Ill.....	
(An additional \$996,000 recommended by the Senate committee to carry forward construction phases of these reservoirs.)	100,000

Colorado River Basin (Ariz.): Alamo Reservoir, Ariz.....		\$90,000
Santa Ana River Basin:		
San Juan Reservoir, Calif.....		60,000
San Antonio Reservoir, Calif....		80,000
Carbon Canyon Dam and Channel, Calif.....		50,000
Los Angeles County drainage area:		
Compton Creek, Calif.....		35,000
Pacoima Wash, Calif.....		51,000
Rio Hondo Channel, Calif.....		40,000
Rubio Canyon and Eaton Wash, Calif.....		40,000
Ventura River Basin: Ventura River levees, California.....		50,000
Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basin:		
Hogan Reservoir, Calif.....		27,000
Farmington Reservoir, Calif....		80,000
Success Reservoir, Calif.....		120,000
Tuolumne River Reservoir, Calif.....		5,000
New Melones Reservoir, Calif..		285,000
Folsom Reservoir, Calif.....		150,000
Kings River and Tulare Lake Basin, including Pine Flat Reservoir, Calif.....		200,000
(An additional \$1,000,000 recommended by Senate committee for construction of works for flood control on Kings River and Tulare Lake project, California, with provision that none of the amount shall be used for construction of the dam until the Secretary of War has received the reports as to the division of costs between flood control, navigation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Reclamation and local organizations and a determination has been made as to what the allocation shall be. Provision is further made that the reports from these continuing studies shall be made not later than 9 months from the date of the enactment of H. R. 5400.)		
Merced County stream group, California.....		50,000
Pacific coastal area: Pajaro River, Calif.....		25,000
Willamette River Basin:		
Quartz Creek Reservoir, Oreg....		130,000
Sweet Home Reservoir, Oreg....		100,000
North Pacific coastal area:		
Coquille River Basin, Oreg....		12,000
Nehalem River Basin, Oreg....		2,500
Arlington, Oreg. (Alkali Canyon).....		4,000
Recreational developments—investigations and plans.....		150,000
Total.....		7,900,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON CONSTRUCTION AND ADVANCE PLANNING ON FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL PROJECTS

With the exception of \$400,000 for the Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans., and \$100,000 for the Oologah Reservoir, Okla., the committee has approved the foregoing flood control, general, items for construction and advance planning allowed by the House, totaling \$104,050,000. In addition, the committee recommends that in some instances the amounts allowed by the House be increased and that additional projects be added to the bill. The increased amounts and the additional projects recommended by the committee appear on pages 9-11 of this report and total \$51,463,500. Taking into account the \$400,000 decrease recommended for the Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans., and the \$100,000 decrease recommended for the Oologah Reservoir, Okla., the net increase recommended for flood control, general, projects is \$50,963,500. Therefore, as recommended by the committee, the bill contains a total of \$155,013,500 for construction and advance planning on flood control, general, projects.

In addition, the committee recommend to be included as separate appropriations in the bill \$1,000,000 for construction of works for flood control on the Kern River (Isabella Reservoir), Calif., and \$1,000,000 for construction of works for flood control in connection with the Kings River and Tulare Lake project, California.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Corps of Engineers: Office of the Chief of Engineers: The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill: "Provided further, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year 1947 shall not exceed \$1,000,000, and the Secretary of War shall each year, in the Budget, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each." A limitation similar to the foregoing provision is carried in the law for the current fiscal year, and the committee feel that such a limitation should be continued in the law for the fiscal year 1947. The effect of the above provision is to establish a sum which cannot be exceeded in the payment of salaries of persons employed in the Office of the Chief of Engineers on civil works.

Rivers and harbors..... \$20,651,500

The increase of \$20,651,500 recommended by the committee is for the following projects:

Crescent City Harbor, Calif.....	1,610,000
New Haven Harbor, Conn.....	700,000
Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.....	300,000
St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to Lake Harney....	300,000
St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to the ocean.....	2,689,000
(In addition to \$83,000 allowed by the House.)	
Lake Worth Inlet, Fla.....	711,000
Tampa Harbor, Fla.....	400,000
(In addition to \$19,400 allowed by the House.)	
St. Marks River, Fla.....	71,000
Savannah Harbor, Ga.....	1,651,000
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (New Orleans district)....	3,800,000
Bayous Petit Anse, Tigre, and Carlin, La.....	160,000
Cape Vincent Harbor, N. Y....	59,000
Cape Fear River, N. C., at and below Wilmington, and Northeast (Cape Fear) River, as authorized in H. Doc. No. 131, 76th Cong., S. Doc. No. 83, 76th Cong., and S. Doc. No. 170, 76th Cong.....	1,465,000
Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash., Umatilla (McNary) Dam.....	4,400,000
(In addition to \$600,000 allowed by the House for advance planning.)	
Columbia River between Vancouver, Wash., and Bonneville, Oreg.....	400,000
(In addition to \$39,000 allowed by the House.)	
Columbia River and tributaries above Celilo Falls to mouth of Snake River, Oreg., and Wash.....	30,000
Winyah Bay, S. C.....	630,000
Wolf River (Memphis Harbor), Tenn.....	100,000
Brazos Island Harbor, Port Isabel, Tex.....	127,500
Sabine-Neches waterway, Texas.....	37,000
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal, Wisconsin.....	11,000
Wrangell Narrows, Alaska....	1,000,000

Total increase, Rivers and Harbors..... 20,651,500

Flood control, general..... \$51,463,500

The increase of \$51,463,500 recommended by the committee is for the following projects:

Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.	2,000,000
(In addition to \$3,585,200 allowed by the House, to provide full amount of Budget estimate.)	
North Little Rock to Gillett, Ark.	150,000
Augusta to Clarendon, Ark.	500,000
De Valls Bluff, Ark.	48,300
Van Buren, Ark.	301,000
Crawford County levee district, Arkansas.	200,000
McLean Bottom levee district No. 3, Arkansas.	504,200
Near Dardanelle, Ark.	203,300
Conway County levee district No. 6, Arkansas.	360,700
Conway County levee districts Nos. 1, 2, and 8, Arkansas.	400,000
Roland drainage district, Arkansas.	331,500
Little Rock to Pine Bluff, Ark.	500,000
Holbrook, Ariz.	243,000
Los Angeles River, Calif.	1,000,000
(In addition to \$3,000,000 allowed by the House, to provide full amount of Budget estimate.)	
San Gabriel River, Calif.	1,300,000
Colorado Springs, Colo.	475,000
Cherry Creek Reservoir, Colo.	3,968,500
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga.	1,000,000
(In addition to \$4,000,000 allowed by the House, to provide full amount requested by Corps of Engineers.)	
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.	1,000,000
(In addition to \$4,000,000 allowed by the House, to provide full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Heise-Roberts area, Snake River, Idaho.	350,000
Stringtown, Fort Chartres, and Ivy Landing, Ill.	392,200
Wood River levee, Illinois.	400,000
Fort Chartres and Ivy Landing drainage district No. 5, Illinois.	705,000
Preston drainage and levee district, Illinois.	100,000
Degognia and Fountain Bluff drainage and levee district, Illinois.	734,000
Harrisonville and Ivy Landing drainage levee district, Illinois.	426,000
Farm Creek Reservoirs, Ill.	996,000
(In addition to \$100,000 allowed by the House for advance planning.)	
Cannelton, Ind.	1,000,000
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	500,000
(In addition to \$2,000,000 allowed by the House.)	
Wichita and Valley Center, Kans.	1,500,000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky.	1,300,000
(In addition to \$3,500,000 allowed by the House.)	
Boeuf, Tensas Rivers, and Bayou Macon, La.	1,500,000
Pineville, La.	128,300
Aloha Rigolette area, Louisiana.	874,000
Tully Reservoir, Mass.	659,000
Holyoke, Mass.	344,000
(The increase recommended by the Senate Committee is to provide for the Springdale section	

Flood control, general—Con.

Holyoke, Mass.—Con.

of this project, and is in addition to \$763,000 allowed by the House for other phases of the Holyoke project.)

Harlan County Reservoir, Nebr.	\$500,000
(In addition to \$1,500,000 allowed by the House, to provide full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.	1,000,000
(In addition to \$3,000,000 allowed by the House, to provide full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Baldhill Reservoir, N. Dak.	770,000
Hulah Reservoir, Okla.	3,000,000
Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir, Okla.	1,500,000
Jenks, Okla.	249,500
Detroit Reservoir, Oreg.	500,000
(In addition to \$1,500,000 allowed by the House, to provide full amount of Budget estimate.)	
Lookout Point Reservoir, Oreg.	4,000,000
Willamette River, Oreg. (bank protection)	550,000
East Branch, Clarion River Reservoir, Pa.	500,000
Oahe Reservoir, S. Dak.	600,000
(The amount recommended is for advance planning, in addition to \$100,000 allowed by the House for advance planning.)	
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak.	4,000,000
(In addition to \$1,000,000 allowed by the House.)	
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn.	1,300,000
(In addition to \$3,500,000 allowed by the House.)	
Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga.	500,000
In connection with this project the committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill: "Provided further, That in connection with the Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga., flood-control project, the State of Tennessee or local subdivisions thereof shall furnish the rights-of-way for the entire project."	
San Angelo Reservoir and floodway, Texas.	2,000,000
(In addition to \$40,000 allowed by the House for advance planning.)	
Whitney Reservoir, Tex.	3,000,000
Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va.	500,000
(In addition to \$3,500,000 allowed by the House.)	

Total increase, flood control, general..... 51,463,500

Fort Gibson, Reservoir, Okla.:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill: "Provided further, That in the construction of the Fort Gibson flood-control project in Oklahoma, the chief of engineers is authorized and directed to cooperate with the officials of the city of Muskogee in protecting the domestic water supply of such city."

Flood control, Kern River, Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif.:

Kern River (Isabella Reservoir), Calif.	\$1,000,000
Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif.	1,000,000

The committee recommend that the following new paragraph be added to the bill: "Flood control, Kern River, Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif.: For construction of works for flood control and other purposes on the Kern River (Isabella Reservoir, Calif., \$1,000,000, and on Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif., \$1,000,000, both as authorized in Public, No. 534, 78th Cong., 2d sess., approved Dec. 22, 1944: *Provided*, That none of the appropriation for the Kings River and Tulare Lake project, California, shall be used for the construction of the dam until the Secretary of War has received the reports as to the division of costs between flood control, navigation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Reclamation and local organizations and shall have made a determination as to what the allocation shall be: *Provided further*, That the reports from these continuing studies shall be made not later than 9 months from the date of the enactment of this act."

Total increase, Corps of Engineers 74,115,000

Section 2: The Panama Canal:

The committee recommend that the following language in this section be deleted: "despite the fact that the war emergency has ended," so that the last proviso of the section will read as follows: "*Provided further*, That [despite the fact that the war emergency has ended,] the President may, if he finds it necessary because of a shortage of housing, suspend, for the fiscal year 1947, the application of those portions of this section which require the employment of citizens of the Republic of Panama or of the United States in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory positions with the proviso that any positions now filled by persons not citizens of the Republic of Panama or the United States which are vacated for any cause shall be filled in compliance with the terms of this section as adopted for the fiscal year 1946."

Section 6: Indian lands involved in the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (N. Dak.) and the Oahe Reservoir Dam (S. Dak.): the committee recommend that the following section be deleted from the bill:

Section 6—Continued

"Sec. 6. The limitation on the use of funds appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public, No. 269, 79th Cong.), with respect to Indian lands involved in the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (N. Dak.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Such funds as are or may be appropriated for the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (N. Dak.) and the Oahe Reservoir Dam (S. Dak.) may be expended, but no water may be stored in these reservoirs until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be comparable in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Indians of the Three Tribes in North Dakota and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe in South Dakota and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North Dakota and South Dakota shall be offered to the said tribes and the individual members thereof affecting in exchange for their lands on the Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, and Cheyenne River Reservations which would be inundated by the storage of water in the reservoirs named."

And that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 6. No part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual construction of the dam itself until the Secretary of War shall have selected and offered, through the Secretary of the Interior, to the Three Affiliated Tribes, land which the Secretary of the Interior approves as equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the said tribes for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison Dam: *Provided further*, That said selection and offer by the Secretary of War and approval by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be consummated before January 1, 1947, after which consummation actual construction of the dam itself may proceed: *And provided further*, That funds appropriated for the construction of said dam may be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for use by him in acquiring title to the lands thus selected.

DECREASES

Corps of Engineers:

Flood Control, General:

Tuttle Creek Reservoir,
Kans.

\$400,000

(The House allowed \$400,000 for advance planning in connection with this project, which the committee recommend be deleted from the bill.)

Oologah Reservoir, Okla.

100,000

(The House allowed \$100,000 for advance planning in connection with this project, which the committee recommend be deleted from the bill.)

Total decrease, Corps
of Engineers-----

500,000

Total increase-----	\$74,115,000
Total decrease-----	500,000
Net increase-----	73,615,000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	359,602,498

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, there is no controversy in the Senate committee with respect to the various items. As the amendments are read, I think we can explain them, if there is any question to be submitted.

I now ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be considered first.

ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROLS

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I have no wish to precipitate a premature discussion of atomic energy controls on the floor of the Senate. But it is always important that the country should have accurate information regarding pending legislation, lest the people jump to snap judgments based upon misunderstandings. Therefore, I present briefly a factual statement which, I believe, represents the viewpoint of 10 out of 11 members of the Senate's Special Atomic Energy Committee who have voted for the so-called Vandenberg amendment creating what is called a military liaison board to advise in respect to national security when the new civilian atomic energy commission is created by the Congress. We wholly disagree with the viewpoint of others who see in this amendment some sort of military fascism—as one voluble critic has put it. Inasmuch as I have read some statements about this matter which I am unable to relate to the facts or to the realities by any stretch of the imagination, since this critical viewpoint is being constantly stressed to the country, it seems necessary to state just what 10 Senators out of 11 on the Senate's Special Atomic Energy Committee believe they are doing. Arguments can come later. I am doing no more today than stating the other side of the case, so that total information may be available to our citizens.

In the first place, Mr. President, this proposal of a military liaison board is called the Vandenberg amendment only for purposes of easy identification. I am entitled to no such credit. I was merely the draftsman who put on paper the consensus of the views of 10 out of 11 members of the Senate committee in respect to national security. If accurately identified, this is not the Vandenberg amendment; this is the Byrd-Connally-Tydings-Russell-Johnson - Austin - Millikin - Hickenlooper - Hart - Vandenberg amendment.

In the second place, as a result of this amendment it is going to be possible to have a completely civilian Atomic Energy Commission in the national management of this new implement. It has resulted in the elimination even of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy from the Atomic Energy Commission. While they are in fact civilians, they would be serving, if members of the Commission, in their representative War Department and Navy Department capacities. Speaking for 10 out of 11 Sen-

ators—and if I err at any point in this statement, I shall be particularly happy to be checked by my able friend, the Senator from Georgia, who is a member of the committee—under our proposal every member of the ultimate Atomic Energy Commission will be a civilian in every aspect. Under our proposal the civilians have the last word in everything. And I mean everything. They even control the amount of fissionable material which the Army may have for experimental purposes. They control all the rules and all the regulations. They control the dissemination of information. In a word, they run the show. I am speaking of a totally civilian commission.

Mr. President, the military liaison board, around which all this controversy roars, has but one function. It makes recommendations to the civilian commission when it believes the national security is involved in the development and control of atomic energy. It has solely the power of recommendation when the national security is involved. If it believes that the civilian commission contemplates some action inimical to national security, it reports that fact to the President. The President, a civilian, has the sole power of decision, and his decision is final. The liaison committee has no vote, it has no veto, it has no affirmative power whatever. Its sole function is to require a second look by the President, if it thinks the civilian commission contemplates any error in respect to national security. That is the sum total of the story.

Mr. President, I would be unable to believe that any American citizen wants national security ignored, particularly at the present time, in respect to atomic energy. I respectfully submit that if the national security is to be consulted at all, it cannot be done at any lower minimum than we are proposing. I repeat that I find myself totally at a loss to understand the amazing adverse interpretations which have been given in respect to the recommendation of 10 out of 11 members of the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I merely wish to say that the Senator from Michigan has stated the essential facts with respect to the action of the committee in this matter. I certainly share his views with respect to the tremendous storm of protest which has been blowing across the Nation at this very simple proposal which represents the very minimum the committee could have added to the bill in order to assure that the President of the United States will be advised at every stage of the proceeding with respect to matters which might vitally affect the national welfare and the national security. There is nothing in the bill at the present time which in any wise constitutes any form of military control of atomic energy. As the able Senator from Michigan has said, the proposition originates with a civilian board and can end only with a civilian president. At no place does the military have the right of veto or the right of control.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Senator for his statement.

say that because we will for peace, because we proffer peace to every other nation, because we are willing to make sacrifices for peace, the rest of the world will necessarily, and by that token, abandon all thought of war or violence in the settlement of national and international affairs. I hope that time will come; I hope that we can see those arrangements made in the very near future; but I still recall that the Pilgrim Fathers, imbued with religious fervor and seeking greater light, went to church with their muskets loaded. Until peaceful settlements are reasonably assured, I think we may well consider at least a small portion of this field to be directly involved with the national safety. When the bill comes before the Senate for final action, I hope much more extensive argument can be had on this phase of the subject, for I think it is vital.

I should like to add merely another word in response to what the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] the chairman of the special committee, said a moment ago about trust, and in response also to what the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] said about trust. I believe the Senator from Michigan said that the attitude taken by some might imply a lack of trust in General Eisenhower. Those may not be his exact words, or I may not have exactly expressed the connotation of the words he used. But I say to you, Mr. President, that a criticism of the Vandenberg amendment in my opinion can be charged directly as a lack of faith and confidence in the ability, integrity, and intent of the President of the United States, whoever he may be, to safeguard the national interests of this country and to act for the common defense, a duty with which he is charged by the Constitution.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 396. An act providing for the transfer of a certain fish hatchery in Comanche County, Okla., to the city of Lawton, Okla.;

S. 1162. An act to convey certain lands to the State of Wyoming; and

S. 1185. An act to change the designation of Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, in the State of Montana, to "Custer Battlefield National Monument," and for other purposes.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I renew my request that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GOSSETT in the chair). Without objection,

it is so ordered; and the clerk will proceed to state the amendments reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Corps of Engineers—Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control," on page 4, line 18, after the word "appropriations" to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year 1947 shall not exceed \$1,000,000, and the Secretary of War shall each year, in the Budget, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Rivers and Harbors," on page 6, line 22, after the word "law", to strike out "\$97,383,250" and insert "\$118,534,750."

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment to the committee amendment, so as to change the figures from \$118,534,750 to \$118,551,250. That means the addition of \$16,500. I offer the amendment to cover an authorization which was approved in 1945, but provision for it was inadvertently omitted by the House of Representatives. The amendment is to take care of the channel from Pamlico Sound to Avon, N. C. It is a small item. I have discussed it with the chairman of the committee. It is a worth-while project. The amendment is offered at this time for the reason that a serious emergency exists at that place because of the floods which entirely isolate the town, so that it has no railroad facilities and no other transportation connections except the channel. So it is absolutely necessary that the channel be placed in such condition that it can be used immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 6, in line 22, it is proposed to strike out "\$118,534,750", and insert "\$118,551,250."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, that project is authorized, and the committee has no objection to the amendment to the committee amendment, as stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended on page 6, in line 22.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Flood Control," on page 8, in line 11, after the words "flood control", to strike out "\$110,814,000," and insert "\$161,177,500."

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, to the committee amendment on page 8, in line 11, I offer an amendment to add \$1,000,000 to that item. In order that the proposal may be understood, I wish to call attention to an act of Congress approved in December 1944 wherein authorization is given for a project for flood control on the Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower, Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries and on Hull-Brakemill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Miss. This item has been authorized, and I understand that the Senator in charge of the bill and other members of the committee do not object to it, because it is on all fours with an amendment offered by the committee, doing the same thing for an item in the State of Louisiana. We are asking for only \$1,000,000 for this item, whereas the item for the Louisiana project calls for \$1,500,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 8, in line 11, it is proposed to strike out "\$161,177,500", and insert "\$162,177,500."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, as the Senator from Mississippi has stated, the project is authorized by law; and the committee has no objection to accepting the amendment.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, to the committee amendment on page 8, in line 11, I wish to offer another amendment, namely, to strike out the figures "\$162,177,500," and insert "\$163,177,500." The amendment is offered by reason of the fact that a flood control dam at Sutton, on Elk River, in West Virginia, has long been authorized; dam surveys have previously been made; the project has been approved by the Army engineers, and it is urged at this time by the Engineers. It is necessary to acquire the land for the dam. The land will cost approximately only \$500 an acre if purchased at this time. I have taken up the matter, and it is in line with a few other items. I have discussed it with the Senator from Oklahoma and other Senators, and I ask that the amendment be included.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is not in order, being an amendment in the third degree.

The question before the Senate is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] to the committee amendment on page 8, in line 11.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, if objection is made to my amendment because it is an amendment in the third degree, I shall object to the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi to the committee amendment on page 8, in line 11, which has been stated.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I wish to ask a question of the able Senator in charge of the bill, if I may do so. I find in the House report an item of \$15,000,000 for

the Cross-Florida barge canal, but I do not find that item in the report of the Senate committee. What is the status of that item?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That amendment was presented to the House of Representatives, and the House of Representatives by a vote rejected it. In the Senate committee no consideration was given to the matter, and this bill carries nothing for the cross-country barge canal in northern Florida.

Mr. VANDENBERG. "Cross-country" is the proper term. [Laughter.]

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question for information, if the Senator from Oklahoma will yield to me.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I notice that the appropriation items for flood-control projects come under two headings, one being for construction and the other being for advance planning. I should like to ask whether certain dams which are either now in existence or which have been decided upon are included under the amounts for advance planning for flood-control projects.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, in order to have a project constructed a number of legal steps must be taken. First, Congress must pass a law authorizing the Army engineers to make a survey. When such a law is passed, the Engineers proceed to make a survey or rather, a reconnaissance. If the Engineers believe the project is feasible, then they come to the Congress and ask for money with which to make a survey to establish definite limitations, make borings and soundings for the construction, and so forth. That work involves considerable expense.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes. The fact that authorization has been made means that construction at the site is possible.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes; it is possible. It seems that the Congress has heretofore considered the matter and has authorized the project. Now it is up to the Congress to make an appropriation with which construction can be undertaken; but before construction can be begun, plans and specifications must be made and must be available, and must be detailed.

This appropriation is for the purpose of preparing plans and specifications for construction in the future, in the event the Congress makes an appropriation for that item.

Mr. AIKEN. I was prompted to make the inquiry because of certain items which pertain to my own State. Three of them are for dams which already are constructed, and the other three relate to the West River Reservoirs, with an item of \$230,000; the North Hartland Reservoir, with an item of \$70,000; and the North Springfield Reservoir, with an item of \$70,000. I understand that the State and the Federal Governments have agreed on sites for the West River reservoirs, and I wonder whether the appropriation of \$70,000 for the North Hartland Reservoir and the appropriation of \$70,000 for the North Springfield Reservoir may be taken as an indication that agreement has already been had as to those sites.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The eminent Senator from Louisiana has charge of the legislative features as to flood control and likewise those pertaining to rivers and harbors, and I should be glad to have him make an explanation in answer to the query submitted by the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, this item is not an amendment which is proposed by the Senate Appropriations Committee. It is a provision contained in the House bill.

Mr. AIKEN. I understand that.

Mr. OVERTON. The House of Representatives has allocated certain amounts of money for advance planning with respect to various flood-control projects. The purpose of advance planning has already been stated by the able Senator from Oklahoma who has charge of the bill. What the engineers propose to do is to continue their planning and make advance planning with respect to the West River reservoirs in Vermont and the North Hartland Reservoir and the North Springfield Reservoir, both of which are in Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I was interested because the engineers were holding hearings on these items only about 4 or 5 days ago. But in view of the size of the appropriation of \$70,000, it might be assumed, might it not, that the site has been tentatively agreed upon?

Mr. OVERTON. I do not know what has taken place within the last few days with reference to the matter. I do not know whether an agreement has been reached.

Mr. AIKEN. Evidently the appropriation was incorporated in the House version of the bill before the hearings were started to determine the sentiments of the communities involved. I am interested in this matter because I have recently received letters inquiring as to the status of these proposed dams. One farmer wanted to know whether he should go ahead and construct a wagon shed or a barn which he needed very badly.

Mr. OVERTON. It is not necessarily meant that the plans have been definitely determined. A conclusion might be reached that some modification should be made. A new location might be required for some of these dams.

Mr. AIKEN. With regard to the North Springfield Reservoir site for which \$70,000 is requested, I am advised by persons residing in the town of Springfield, which lies below the reservoir site, that that site has been under contemplation many times in the past and abandoned because of a sand foundation, and inability to locate a proper foundation upon which to rest the dam. I assume that the proposed \$70,000 is to be used for the purpose of ascertaining if it is possible to erect safely a dam at that location.

Mr. OVERTON. Or, at some other place up or down the river.

Mr. AIKEN. Would this appropriation enable the engineers to make surveys at other points on the same river?

Mr. OVERTON. It would authorize them to do that. The money could be used for that purpose.

Mr. AIKEN. But this appropriation does not necessarily mean, does it, that it has been definitely determined to construct the dam at the particular site? It does mean, does it not, that the site is a likely one for the construction of a dam?

Mr. OVERTON. At the time we had the dams under consideration they were authorized in accordance with recommendations then being made by the Chief of Engineers. It might now be thought that upon further investigation the engineers will come to the conclusion that this particular place should not be selected for the construction of a dam, because of a faulty foundation or some other reason, and the money might be used to make further investigation if such investigation should become necessary. The money is for planning and not the construction of any one of these dams. Therefore it may not be said that the question is definitely settled until there have been further investigation and planning.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended on page 8 in line 11.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, on page 10, after line 7, I wish to amend the bill by adding the following paragraph:

Flood control, Sutton Reservoir, West Virginia: For flood control works in connection with Sutton Reservoir, West Virginia, as authorized in the 1938 Flood Control Act, \$1,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from West Virginia wait until we reach the proper point in the bill before offering his amendment?

Mr. KILGORE. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was on page 9, line 6, after the word "dam", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That in the construction of the Fort Gibson flood-control project in Oklahoma, the Chief of Engineers is authorized and directed to cooperate with the officials of the city of Muskogee in protecting the domestic water supply of such city: *Provided further*, That in connection with the Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga., flood-control project, the State of Tennessee or local subdivisions thereof shall furnish the rights-of-way for the entire project."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 14, to insert:

Flood control, Kern River, Kings River, and Tulare Lake, California: For construction of works for flood control and other purposes on the Kern River (Isabella Reservoir), Calif., \$1,000,000, and on Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif., \$1,000,000, both as authorized in Public Law No. 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, approved December 22, 1944: *Provided*, That none of the appropriation for the Kings River and Tulare Lake project, California, shall be used for the construction of the dam until the Secretary of War has received the reports as to the division of costs between flood con-

trol, navigation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Reclamation and local organizations and shall have made a determination as to what the allocation shall be: *Provided further*, That the reports from these continuing studies shall be made not later than nine months from the date of the enactment of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. OVERTON. The able Senator from West Virginia does not wish to amend the committee amendment which has just been agreed to, does he?

Mr. KILGORE. I wish to amend by adding a provision for another reservoir.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to is reconsidered, and the Senator from West Virginia may now offer his amendment.

Mr. KILGORE. I offer the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 10, after line 7, it is proposed to insert the following paragraph:

Flood control, Sutton Reservoir, W. Va.: For flood control works in connection with the Sutton Reservoir, W. Va., as authorized in the 1938 Flood Control Act, \$1,000,000.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the project has been authorized, and the committee has no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "The Panama Canal", on page 19, line 10, after the word "That", to strike out "despite the fact that the war emergency has ended."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 4, to strike out section 6, as follows:

SEC. 6. The limitation on the use of funds appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, (Public, 269, Seventy-ninth Congress), with respect to Indian lands involved in the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Such funds as are or may be appropriated for the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota) and the Oahe Reservoir Dam (South Dakota) may be expended, but no water may be stored in these reservoirs until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be comparable in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Indians of the Three Tribes in North Dakota and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe in South Dakota and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North Dakota and South Dakota shall be offered to the said tribes and the individual members thereof affected in exchange for their lands on the Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, and Cheyenne River Reservations which would be inundated by the storage of water in the reservoirs named."

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 6. No part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual construction of the dam itself until the Secretary of War shall have selected and offered, through the Secretary of the Interior, to the Three Affiliated Tribes, land which the Secretary of the Interior approves as equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the said tribes for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison Dam: *Provided further*, That said selection and offer by the Secretary of War and approval by the Secretary of the Interior shall be consummated before January 1, 1947, after which consummation actual construction of the dam itself may proceed: *And provided further*, That funds appropriated for the construction of said dam may be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for use by him in acquiring title to the lands thus selected.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That concludes the amendments of the committee. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I wish to make a short statement with reference to the amendment known as section 6, on page 21 of the bill. The language as it came over from the other House had reference to Indian lands in North Dakota and in South Dakota. Inasmuch as there are no appropriations in the bill for the construction of any dam which would affect Indian lands in South Dakota, it is entirely agreeable to me that the language in the amendment affecting Indian lands in North Dakota only be agreed to at this time. I am sure that we cannot completely take care of the Indian lands in South Dakota until the plan is completed with reference to a dam which would make a reservoir and inundate Indian lands in South Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5400) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. REED conferees on the part of the Senate.

MISLEADING OFFICIAL REPORTS AFFECTING THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, on October 1945 the Secretary of Commerce allowed a leak from his Department entitled "A Report of a Study by the Department of Commerce." This leak received some publicity. On November 1, 1945, the Secretary of Commerce made

this study by the Department of Commerce public. It received great publicity, and created a sensation. It was released at a time when we were getting started in our reconversion from war to peace.

The automobile industry had been a leader in war production, and it was expected that this industry would lead in reconversion to peacetime civilian production. It was the automobile industry that was likely to become the major testing ground for the country's wage-price policy in the future. The unions had made their demands and management had replied; strike votes had been taken by the National Labor Relations Board. At that time the issue was a demand for a 30-percent increase in basic wages.

In the midst of this situation the Secretary of Commerce came forth with this study, giving it prestige as an official study containing the conclusions that the automobile industry was well able to grant a 15-percent basic wage increase in 1946, and to boost this to 25 percent in 1947, when production was expected to return to its peak. This, of course, was to be done without any increase in price.

This alleged official analysis was claimed to have an important bearing on the wage negotiations that were about to open. The analysis of the Department of Commerce concluded that the automobile industry as a whole would be able to make wage increases; pay substantially more for raw material; sell cars at 1942 prices, and still make a profit that would dwarf prewar earnings. It was prophesied that the Government was prepared to furnish similar studies for other industries.

When the wage disputes drew to a head, there was no doubt that this claimed government study was a highlight to the basic issues involved in the negotiations between the workers and the employers. It was later considered by the President's fact-finding body in the General Motors-CIO labor dispute.

On page 3 of that fact-finding report, filed on January 10, 1946, this language is used:

They obtained from the Secretary of Commerce and inserted in the record the statistical data used in the preparation of release by the Department of Commerce October 25, 1945, regarding the capacity of the automobile industry to absorb substantial wage increases in 1946 and 1947.

Other information was also referred to in the report.

The Department of Commerce of the United States has the official duty of "promoting the commerce of the United States and its manufacturing, shipping, and transportation interests."

Small business must rely upon figures and reports for basic business information given to it by the Department of Commerce. It is, therefore, very important that such official reports—or reports claimed to be official—should be accurate and truthful, and should under no circumstances be issued for political purposes.

The average large business concerns are able to obtain these basic business facts, because they have the means with which to obtain such information and

check up on any information so issued. This is not true of small businesses and the public.

The automobile industry has not been deceived by this report, for it was known that it was not accurate and was not valid. It protested to the Department. The Automobile Manufacturers Association realized that the public would be misinformed by the conclusions of the report. In reply to this protest the Secretary of Commerce explained that the report had been in preparation for several months by able statisticians who analyzed all available facts.

The release given to the public was on the stationery of the Department of Commerce, Office of the Secretary, Washington. It was headed, "Domestic economic developments." The opening paragraphs were as follows:

Under the high level operations which the automobile industry will experience over the next few years, it can grant a substantial wage increase and make high profits. The automobile industry is not an average case, but it is illustrative of industries with high earning power under conditions of volume operations.

Using projections of the probable sales for the next 3 years, profits were calculated after an analysis of cost-price relationships. The resulting estimates are shown on the chart below. Using 1942 prices for the products of the industry, this chart is drawn on the following assumptions with respect to passenger-car productions and the changes from current wage rates and material costs.

This report or release in no way purported to come from anyone else but the Department of Commerce. The facts now prove to be that sometime in September of 1945 Harold Wein, an employee of the Department of Justice, had prepared an article and submitted it to *A Survey of Current Business*, a magazine or publication issued by the Department of Commerce. This article was intended to be published by him in this publication under his own name and not to be given an official status as a Department of Commerce publication. He received later a request from the Department for permission to use a part of the material. The entire article has never been published nor was the authorship of this publication made public until the 14th day of March 1946.

In other words, Mr. President, the Secretary of Commerce took this privately prepared report, made it an official document of the Department of Commerce, and issued a statement about it. By doing that he misled the general public and the working people in Michigan. He did not, however, mislead the automobile industry, because those engaged in it knew it was not an accurate report.

Mr. President, the automobile industry is trying to correct the situation. They called it to Mr. Wallace's attention, but he did not do anything about it except affirm it on the 8th of November.

I am sure if this report had been printed in full as a report prepared by Harold Wein, a Government employee of the Department of Justice, it would have received no attention upon the part of the public. The workmen of my State would have considered the source and could not and would not have been mis-

led, but when the Department of Commerce issued this report as an official report the workmen and the public in general had a right to rely upon it. It is not a case where the Department of Commerce was not informed. It knew that this was not an official publication; it knew that the automobile industry had protested and had in fact called the attention of the Secretary of Commerce to it, and that on November 8 the Secretary of Commerce personally wrote a letter, which was printed, and which further misled the public. He said in the letter:

This report has been in preparation since early in the year.

I wish to say that today I contacted Mr. Harold Wein, who told me he was unable to give me any information because the Secretary of Commerce was about to issue a release, and therefore he did not want to say anything about the report. But he did tell me that, outside his Government work, he had prepared an article and presented it for publication in the magazine which I have mentioned.

Mr. President, it was not intended that this was ever to be used as an official publication. But I shall proceed now to read what the Secretary of Commerce said about it after he gave it out on the 8th of November. He said:

This report has been in preparation since early in the year.

Mr. Wein told me this report never went to the Department of Commerce until September 1945, to be published in the October Journal of the Department of Commerce. The board and the Department of Commerce did not even see it, but put it in the Department's journal.

The secretary further says in this letter:

The Department of Commerce continually carries out analyses of the economic situation and prepares reports on current developments. The report in question summarizes a detailed and comprehensive study of sales, costs, productivity, and profits. This study was prepared by able statisticians who analyzed all available data, such data coming in large part from the published reports of the automobile companies. There is no basis for your conclusion that the public was grossly misled by this report.

I appreciate that a close analysis of this letter does not show that the able statisticians were employees of the Department of Commerce; neither does it tell the truth that the report was prepared by one Harold Wein of the Department of Justice. Therefore the public could have relied upon the statement that the able statisticians were employees of the government in the Department of Commerce familiar with the facts in this case. This letter was in fact published, which would further mislead the public as to the authenticity of this report.

From time to time, between November 1 and March 14, statements respecting the inaccuracies of this report were made to the Department of Commerce; in fact as late as March 1, 1946, the Automobile Manufacturers Association sent a letter to the Secretary of Commerce. I desire to read the letter, which again called the attention of the Secretary of Commerce

to some statements which were erroneous, and in connection with which they wanted correction to be made. This occurred while negotiations were proceeding in respect to labor disputes all over the country. On March 1, 1946, this letter was addressed to Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SECRETARY WALLACE: We have reviewed your Department's completed report dated February 4, said to contain the data underlying the conclusions released on November 1, 1945—

Senators will see from the letter that the automobile industry believed it was an official document of the Department because they say in their letter "We have reviewed your Department's completed report." I continue to read—

concerning automobile industry wage-price-profit relationships. Our preliminary study discloses many errors in this report, but, more importantly, this report does not support the conclusions published last fall. Yet the conclusions were given out to the press and public without any indications that they were actually based on experimental application of statistical techniques.

These conclusions, based on an incomplete, experimental report as released to the press on November 1, were based on an assertion concerning the nature of future relations between wages, prices and profits which was not in conformity with the common-sense appraisal of the situation by those familiar with the industry.

Starting on November 1, we made a number of requests for the completed report supporting your conclusions, but only received it on February 4—a few days after the wage pattern had been established in the automobile industry.

The conclusions issued last fall were used as official guideposts in formulating the present national wage-price policy, and their release influenced collective bargaining negotiations and, later, the recommendations of the Garrison fact-finding board then considering the wage issue of a large manufacturer in this industry.

In view of your own wide experience with sound statistical analysis, Mr. Secretary, and the jealous regard in which you must hold your Department's reputation for objectivity, it would seem that this incident must inevitably call for your correction of the public record concerning the nature of this study, and of the conclusions. Faith in the accuracy of the Department of Commerce statistics will be seriously impaired if the record is not publicly corrected.

Little reliance can be placed, for example, on formulas used by the Department's statisticians which produce hindsight errors as high as \$221,000,000 in dealing with a single year's figures. Test of the Department of Commerce formula for calculating past profits in the automobile industry—using data for years 1929 to 1941—shows an average error per year of \$80,800,000. In 8 out of 13 years, the Department's figures for calculated profits varied 31 percent, or more, from the actual figures.

When a formula breaks down so completely in dealing with past figures where the variables are all well known, what possible reliance can safely be placed on deductions drawn from it when dealing with the future? In making forecasts even proven methods must rely on many arbitrary assumptions.

Turning to the Commerce Department assumptions on changes in costs of materials during the war, you will find them so far off the beam that any motor company attempting to operate with similar unawareness of the economic facts of life would quickly go bankrupt. The report assumes increases that are less than half those that had already oc-

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5400

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 19, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
for civil functions administered by the War Department,
and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
5 year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered
6 by the War Department, and for other purposes, namely:

7 CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

8 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

9 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

10 Cemeterial expenses: For maintaining and improving
11 national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of super-

1 intendents and the superintendent at Mexico City, and
2 other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools
3 and materials; purchase (not to exceed five), repair,
4 maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor
5 vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memo-
6 rial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arling-
7 ton National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional
8 Cemetery to which the United States has title and the
9 graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves,
10 and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw
11 Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a
12 single approach road to any national cemetery constructed
13 under special Act of Congress; for headstones or markers
14 for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under
15 the Acts approved March 3, 1873, February 3, 1879,
16 February 26, 1929, and April 18, 1940 (24 U. S. C.
17 279-280b), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for
18 repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences,
19 and so forth, made and constructed by the United States
20 in Cuba and China to mark the places where American
21 soldiers fell; care, protection, and maintenance of the Con-
22 federate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the
23 Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the
24 Confederate burial plats owned by the United States
25 in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate

1 Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate
2 Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery
3 at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves
4 used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries,
5 \$2,433,000: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted
6 upon any right-of-way which may have been acquired by
7 the United States leading to a national cemetery, or to
8 encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and
9 maintained by the United States: *Provided further*, That
10 no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any
11 roadway not owned by the United States within the cor-
12 porate limits of any city, town, or village.

13 SIGNAL CORPS

14 ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

15 Alaska Communication System: For operation, main-
16 tenance, and improvement of the Alaska Communication
17 System, including travel allowances and travel in kind as
18 authorized by law, and operation and maintenance of passen-
19 ger-carrying vehicles, \$543,000, to be derived from the re-
20 ceipts of the Alaska Communication System which have been
21 covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain
22 available until the close of the fiscal year 1948: *Provided*,
23 That the Secretary of War shall report to Congress the
24 extent and cost of any extensions and betterments which
25 may be effected under this appropriation.

1 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

2 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

3 To be immediately available and to be expended under
4 the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision
5 of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until
6 expended: *Provided*, That the services of such additional
7 technical and clerical personnel as the Secretary of War
8 may deem necessary may be employed only in the Office
9 of the Chief of Engineers, to carry into effect the various
10 appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control,
11 surveys, and preparation for and the consideration of river
12 and harbor and flood control estimates and bills, to be paid
13 from such appropriations (1): *Provided further*, That the ex-
14 penditures on this account for the fiscal year 1947 shall not
15 exceed \$1,000,000, and the Secretary of War shall each
16 year, in the Budget, report to Congress the number of persons
17 so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each: *Pro-*
18 *vided further*, That no appropriation under the Corps of
19 Engineers for the fiscal year 1947 shall be available for any
20 expenses incident to operating any power-driven boat or
21 vessel on other than Government business:

22 RIVERS AND HARBORS

23 Maintenance and improvement of existing river and
24 harbor works: For the preservation and maintenance of
25 existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of

1 such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desir-
2 able in the interests of commerce and navigation; for survey
3 of northern and northwestern lakes and other boundary and
4 connecting waters as heretofore authorized, including the
5 preparation, correction, printing, and issuing of charts and
6 bulletins and the investigation of lake levels; for prevention
7 of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and
8 adjacent waters of New York City; for expenses of the
9 California Débris Commission in carrying on the work
10 authorized by the Act approved March 1, 1893, as amended
11 (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and 683); for removing sunken
12 vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation as
13 authorized by law; for operating and maintaining, keeping
14 in repair, and continuing in use without interruption any
15 lock, canal (except the Panama Canal), canalized river,
16 or other public works for the use and benefit of navigation
17 belonging to the United States, including maintenance of
18 the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for payment annually of
19 tuition fees of not to exceed fifty student officers of the
20 Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions under the
21 provisions of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as
22 amended (10 U. S. C. 535); for examinations, surveys,
23 and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for the execution
24 of detailed investigations and the preparation of plans and
25 specifications for projects heretofore or hereafter authorized;

1 for printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of
2 reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment re-
3 quired in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out
4 the purposes of this appropriation, including such printing
5 as may be authorized by the Committee on Printing of the
6 House of Representatives, either during a recess or session
7 of Congress, of surveys authorized by law, and such surveys
8 as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be
9 printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeed-
10 ing session of Congress, and for the purchase in the fiscal
11 year 1947, of not to exceed five hundred and fifty motor-
12 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and ten motorboats:
13 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
14 pended for any preliminary examination, survey, project, or
15 estimate not authorized by law, ~~(2)\$97,883,250~~ \$118,551,-
16 250 including \$25,000 for the removal of the Upper Free
17 Bridge over the Illinois River at Peoria, Illinois: *Provided*
18 *further*, That from this appropriation the Secretary of War
19 may, in his discretion and on the recommendation of the
20 Chief of Engineers based on the recommendation by the
21 Board of Rivers and Harbors in the review of a report or
22 reports authorized by law, expend such sums as may be
23 necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided
24 by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of
25 harbor lines and serving essential needs of general commerce

1 and navigation, such work to be subject to the conditions
2 recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his report or re-
3 ports thereon: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000
4 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for the
5 support and maintenance of the Permanent International
6 Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for the pay-
7 ment of the expenses of the properly accredited delegates of
8 the United States to the meeting of the Congresses and of
9 the Commission.

10 Alteration of bridges over navigable waters of the
11 United States: For payment of the share of the United
12 States of the cost of alteration of bridges over navigable
13 waters of the United States in accordance with the pro-
14 visions of the Act of June 21, 1940 (Public Law 647),
15 \$2,900,000, to remain available until expended.

16 FLOOD CONTROL.

17 Flood control, general: For the construction and main-
18 tenance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for
19 flood control, and for other purposes, in accordance with the
20 provisions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22,
21 1936, as amended and supplemented, including printing and
22 binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodi-
23 cals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office
24 of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
25 appropriation, and for the purchase in the fiscal year 1947,

1 of not to exceed two hundred motor-propelled passenger-
2 carrying vehicles, and for preliminary examinations, surveys,
3 and contingencies in connection with the flood control,
4 ~~(3)\$110,814,000~~ \$162,777,500: *Provided*, That funds ap-
5 propriated herein may be used for flood-control work on the
6 Salmon River, Alaska, as authorized by law: *Provided*
7 *further*, That funds appropriated herein may be used to
8 execute detailed surveys, and prepare plans and speci-
9 fications, necessary for the construction of flood-control proj-
10 ects heretofore or hereafter authorized or for flood-control
11 projects considered for selection in accordance with the pro-
12 visions of section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June
13 28, 1938, and section 3 of the Flood Control Act approved
14 August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 638) : *Provided further*, That the
15 expenditure of funds for completing the necessary surveys
16 shall not be construed as a commitment of the Government to
17 the construction of any project: *Provided further*, That no
18 part of this appropriation shall be available or used to
19 maintain or operate the Garrison (North Dakota Reservoir)
20 at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than one thousand
21 eight hundred and thirty feet, or for constructing dikes or
22 levees which would be required by a higher maximum normal
23 pool elevation than one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet
24 for operating such dam (4): *Provided further*, That in the
25 construction of the Fort Gibson flood-control project in Okla-

1 homa, the Chief of Engineers is authorized and directed to
2 cooperate with the officials of the city of Muskogee in protect-
3 ing the domestic water supply of such city (4 $\frac{1}{2}$): Provided fur-
4 ther, That in connection with the Chattanooga, Tennessee,
5 and Rossville, Georgia, flood-control project, the State of
6 Tennessee or local subdivisions thereof shall furnish the
7 rights-of-way for the entire project.

8 (5) Flood control, Kern River, Kings River, and Tulare
9 Lake, California: For construction of works for flood con-
10 trol and other purposes on the Kern River (Isabella Reser-
11 voir), California, \$1,000,000, and on Kings River and
12 Tulare Lake, California, \$1,000,000, both as authorized in
13 Public Law Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, sec-
14 ond session, approved December 22, 1944: Provided, That
15 none of the appropriation for the Kings River and Tulare
16 Lake project, California, shall be used for the construction
17 of the dam until the Secretary of War has received the
18 reports as to the division of costs between flood control, navi-
19 gation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Rec-
20 lamation and local organizations and shall have made a
21 determination as to what the allocation shall be: Provided
22 further, That the reports from these continuing studies shall
23 be made not later than nine months from the date of the
24 enactment of this Act.

1 **(6)***Flood control, Sutton Reservoir, West Virginia: For*
2 *flood control works in connection with the Sutton Reservoir,*
3 *West Virginia, as authorized in the 1938 Flood Control Act,*
4 *\$1,000,000.*

5 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For
6 prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the
7 provisions of the Flood Control Act approved May 15,
8 1928, as amended (33 U. S. C. 702a), including printing
9 and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference,
10 periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in
11 the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the pur-
12 poses of this appropriation, and for the purchase, in the
13 fiscal year 1947 of not to exceed one hundred and sixteen
14 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and four
15 motorboats, \$46,000,000.

16 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of
17 Mississippi River: For rescue work and for repair or main-
18 tenance of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the
19 Mississippi River threatened or destroyed by flood, in
20 accordance with section 9 of the Flood Control Act, approved
21 June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1508), \$500,000.

22 Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For
23 prosecuting work of flood control, Sacramento River, Cali-
24 fornia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act

1 approved March 1, 1917, as amended (33 U. S. C. 703,
2 704; 50 Stat. 849; 55 Stat. 638-651), \$2,000,000.

3 Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Montana: For completing
4 the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Fort
5 Peck Dam, Montana, as authorized by the Act approved
6 May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), to remain available until
7 expended, \$1,505,000.

8 MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL WORKS

9 Maintenance and operation, certain Federal water
10 mains outside the District of Columbia: For the mainte-
11 nance, operation, improvement, extension, and protection of
12 Federal water lines located outside the District of Columbia
13 required to serve nearby Government establishments and
14 facilities with water from the water supply system of the
15 District of Columbia, including interconnections with other
16 water systems for emergency use wherever located, to be
17 immediately available and to be expended under the direc-
18 tion of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief
19 of Engineers, \$12,000.

20 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

21 For maintenance and operation of the United States
22 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
23 nent fund, \$1,596,248: *Provided*, That \$54,768 of such
24 amount shall be immediately available: *Provided further*,

1 That this appropriation shall not be available for the pay-
2 ment of hospitalization of members of the home in United
3 States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed
4 by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the
5 Board of Commissioners of the home and the Surgeon
6 General of the Army.

7 THE PANAMA CANAL

8 For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the
9 maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government
10 of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and construction of
11 additional facilities, including the following: Compensation
12 of all officials and employees; foreign and domestic news-
13 papers and periodicals; lawbooks; textbooks and books of
14 reference; printing and binding, including printing of annual
15 report; personal services in the District of Columbia.
16 purchase (not to exceed twenty in the fiscal year 1947),
17 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and
18 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for dam-
19 ages to vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, as author-
20 ized by section 10 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended
21 (54 Stat. 387) ; claims for losses of or damages to property
22 arising from the conduct of authorized business operations;
23 claims for damages to property arising from the maintenance
24 and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the
25 Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities;

1 acquisition of land and land under water, as authorized in
2 the Panama Canal Act; expenses incurred in assembling,
3 assorting, storing, repairing, and selling material, machinery,
4 and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased or acquired
5 for the construction of the Panama Canal which are unserv-
6 iceable or no longer needed, to be reimbursed from the
7 proceeds of such sale; expenses incident to conducting hear-
8 ings and examining estimates for appropriations on the
9 Isthmus; expenses incident to any emergency arising be-
10 cause of calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character
11 not foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; travel ex-
12 penses when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama
13 Canal to persons engaged in field work or traveling on
14 official business; not to exceed \$2,000 for travel and sub-
15 sistence expenses of members of the police and fire forces
16 of the Panama Canal incident to their special training in
17 the United States; transportation, including insurance, of
18 public funds and securities between the United States and
19 the Canal Zone; purchase, construction, repair, replacement,
20 alteration, or enlargement of buildings, structures, equip-
21 ment, and other improvements; and for such other expenses
22 not in the United States as the Governor of the Panama
23 Canal may deem necessary best to promote the maintenance
24 and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the
25 Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities, all

1 to be expended under the direction of the Governor of the
2 Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:

3 For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal:
4 Salary of the Governor, \$10,000; contingencies of the Gov-
5 ernor, including entertainment, to be expended in his discre-
6 tion, not exceeding \$3,000; purchase, inspection, delivery,
7 handling, and storing of materials, supplies, and equipment
8 for issue to all departments of the Panama Canal, the Panama
9 Railroad, other branches of the United States Government,
10 and for authorized sales; payment in lump sums of not ex-
11 ceeding the amounts authorized by the Injury Compensation
12 Act approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to alien
13 cripples who are now a charge upon the Panama Canal by
14 reason of injuries sustained while employed in the construc-
15 tion of the Panama Canal; relief payments authorized by
16 the Act approved July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 478); and not to
17 exceed \$7,500 for deposit in the general fund of the
18 Treasury for cost of penalty mail for offices of the Panama
19 Canal in the United States as required by section 2 of the Act
20 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); in all, \$12,749,000,
21 together with all moneys arising from the conduct of business
22 operations authorized by the Panama Canal Act.

23 For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid
24 and support of the insane and of lepers and aid and sup-
25 port of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone,

1 including expenses of their deportation when practicable,
2 the purchase of artificial limbs or other appliances for
3 persons who were injured in the service of the Isthmian
4 Canal Commission or the Panama Canal prior to Sep-
5 tember 7, 1916, additional compensation to any officer of
6 the United States Public Health Service detailed with the
7 Panama Canal as chief quarantine officer, and payments
8 of not to exceed \$50 in any one case to persons within
9 the Government service who shall furnish blood from their
10 veins for transfusion to the veins of patients in Panama
11 Canal Hospitals, \$2,010,000.

12 For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal
13 Zone, including gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent
14 discharged prisoners, \$2,424,000: *Provided*, That \$18,000
15 of such amount shall be immediately available.

16 Construction of additional facilities, Panama Canal:
17 For construction of additional facilities for the improve-
18 ment and enlargement of the capacity of the Panama
19 Canal, in accordance with the Act of August 11, 1939
20 (53 Stat. 1409), and for carrying out the purposes of Public
21 Law 280, approved December 28, 1945, including reim-
22 bursements to the appropriations for "Maintenance and
23 operation, sanitation, and civil government, Panama Canal",
24 in such amounts as the Governor of the Panama Canal shall
25 from time to time determine to be additional costs incurred

1 for the objects specified in said appropriations on account
2 of the prosecution of the work; in all, \$2,618,000, to be
3 immediately available.

4 Total Panama Canal, \$19,801,000, to be available until
5 expended.

6 In addition to the foregoing sums there is hereby made
7 available for the fiscal year 1947 for expenditures and rein-
8 vestment under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid,
9 without being covered into the Treasury of the United States,
10 and to remain available until expended, all moneys received
11 by the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1947 and prior
12 fiscal years (exclusive of net profits for such prior fiscal years)
13 from services rendered or materials and supplies furnished to
14 the United States, the Panama Railroad Company, the
15 Canal Zone government, or to their employees, respectively,
16 or to the Panama Government, from hotel and hospital sup-
17 plies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and like service;
18 from labor, materials, and supplies and other services fur-
19 nished to vessels other than those passing through the Canal,
20 and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere; from the
21 sale of scrap and other byproducts of manufacturing and
22 shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unserviceable
23 materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired
24 for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and
25 government of the Canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits

1 accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall
2 annually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

3 There is also made available for the fiscal year 1947
4 for the operation, maintenance, and extension of water-
5 works, sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama
6 and Colon, to remain available until expended, the neces-
7 sary portions of such sums as shall be paid during that
8 fiscal year as water rentals or directly by the Government of
9 Panama for such expenses; and notwithstanding the transfer
10 of the waterworks and sewer systems pursuant to the joint
11 resolution approved May 3, 1943 (Public Law 48), any
12 unexpended balances of the sums made available by this para-
13 graph, together with the unexpended balances of sums
14 heretofore made available for the same purpose in prior
15 fiscal years, shall be immediately available and shall remain
16 available until expended for the purposes for which they
17 were made available.

18 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for
20 temporary employment in case of emergency, for the pay-
21 ment of any civilian for services rendered by him on the
22 Canal Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical,
23 administrative, executive, or supervisory position unless
24 such person is a citizen of the United States of America
25 or of the Republic of Panama: *Provided, however, (1) That,*

1 notwithstanding the provision in the Act approved August
2 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the
3 above-mentioned positions to citizens of the United States
4 from and after the date of the approval of said Act, citizens
5 of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2) that at
6 no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens employed in
7 the above-mentioned positions exceed the number of citizens
8 of the United States so employed, if United States citizens are
9 available in continental United States or on the Canal Zone;
10 (3) that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the continued
11 employment of any person who shall have rendered fifteen
12 or more years of faithful and honorable service on the Canal
13 Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel for skilled,
14 technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or executive
15 positions, the controlling factors in filling these positions
16 shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education;
17 (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States ren-
18 dering skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive,
19 or supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms
20 of this Act (a) shall normally be employed not more than
21 forty hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation
22 equal rates of pay based upon rates paid for similar em-
23 ployment in continental United States plus 25 per centum;
24 (6) this entire section shall apply only to persons employed
25 in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or

1 supervisory positions on the Canal Zone directly or indi-
2 rectly by any branch of the United States Government
3 or by any corporation or company whose stock is owned
4 wholly or in part by the United States Government: *Pro-*
5 *vided further*, That the President may suspend from time
6 to time in whole or in part compliance with this section
7 in time of war or national emergency if he should deem
8 such course to be in the public interest: *Provided further*,
9 That (7) despite the fact that the war emergency has ended,
10 the President may, if he finds it necessary because of a short-
11 age of housing, suspend, for the fiscal year 1947, the appli-
12 cation of those portions of this section which require the em-
13 ployment of citizens of the Republic of Panama or of the
14 United States in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative,
15 executive, or supervisory positions with the proviso that any
16 positions now filled by persons not citizens of the Republic of
17 Panama or the United States which are vacated for any cause
18 shall be filled in compliance with the terms of this section as
19 adopted for the fiscal year 1946.

20 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
21 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
22 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
23 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
24 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
25 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence

1 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
2 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
3 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
4 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
5 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
6 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
7 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
8 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
9 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
10 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
11 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
12 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
13 provisions of existing law.

14 SEC. 4. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby
15 authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without regard
16 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates as he
17 may determine, the services of architects, engineers, and
18 other technical and professional personnel, or firms or cor-
19 porations thereof, as may be necessary.

20 SEC. 5. Appropriations for the Military Establishment
21 and for civil functions administered by the War Department
22 for the fiscal year 1947 may be used for carrying into
23 effect the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settle-
24 ment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of prop-
25 erty or personal injury or death caused by military personnel

1 or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of
 2 the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3,
 3 1943.

4 (8)SEC. 6. The limitation on the use of funds appropriated
 5 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public,
 6 269, Seventy-ninth Congress), with respect to Indian lands
 7 involved in the construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam
 8 (North Dakota), is hereby amended to read as follows:

9 "Such funds as are or may be appropriated for the
 10 construction of Garrison Reservoir Dam (North Dakota)
 11 and the Oahe Reservoir Dam (South Dakota) may be
 12 expended, but no water may be stored in these reservoirs
 13 until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior
 14 to be comparable in quality and sufficient in area to com-
 15 pensate the Indians of the Three Tribes in North Dakota
 16 and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe in South Dakota and
 17 the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North Dakota and South
 18 Dakota shall be offered to the said tribes and the individual
 19 members thereof affected in exchange for their lands on the
 20 Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, and Cheyenne River Reserva-
 21 tions which would be inundated by the storage of water in
 22 the reservoirs named."

23 SEC. 6. No part of the appropriation for the Garrison
 24 Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual con-
 25 struction of the dam itself until the Secretary of War shall

1 have selected and offered, through the Secretary of the In-
 2 terior, to the Three Affiliated Tribes, land which the Secretary
 3 of the Interior approves as equal in quality and sufficient in
 4 area to compensate the said tribes for the land on the Fort
 5 Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the con-
 6 struction of the Garrison Dam: Provided further, That said
 7 selection and offer by the Secretary of War and approval by
 8 the Secretary of the Interior shall be consummated before
 9 January 1, 1947, after which consummation actual construc-
 10 tion of the dam itself may proceed: And provided further,
 11 That funds appropriated for the construction of said dam
 12 may be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for use by
 13 him in acquiring title to the lands thus selected.

14 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "War Depart-
 15 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives February 7, 1946.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
 Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 19 (legisla-
 tive day, March 5), 1946.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
 Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 19, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 29, 1946, for actions of Thursday, March 28, 1946)

(For the staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated Russell amendment (to wage bill) to include farm labor in parity formula. House debated Philippine trade bill. Sen. Aiken introduced bill to prevent use of grain for nonessential purposes. Rep. Murray blamed Anderson Committee for use of feed on fat cattle. Rep. Hope introduced bill to establish National Food Research Institute. Rep. Randolph announced Federal pay bill has been ordered reported. Rep. Slaughter criticized OPA meat regulations. President approved independent offices bill and bill containing rural-rehabilitation and forest-fire items.

SENATE

1. LABOR STANDARDS. Continued debate on the Russell amendment to S. 1349 (the minimum wage bill) to include farm labor in the parity formula (pp. 2770, 2773, 2775-95).
2. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Reed, Kans., inserted a letter from a restaurant operator criticizing OPA administration (p. 2786).
Received petitions from E. T. citizens favoring continuation of price control (p. 2770).
3. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Received a Manhattan (Kans.) Eagles resolution favoring continuation of this program (p. 2770).
4. LUMBER SHORTAGE. Sen. Langer, W. Dak., inserted a N. Dak. Lumbermen's Association request for alleviation of the lumber shortage (pp. 2770-1).
5. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Sen. Donnell, Mo., inserted newspaper editorials supporting the LaFollette-Monroney report (pp. 2773-4).
6. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of John G. Winant to be U. S. representative on the UNO Economic and Social Council (p. 2795).

HOUSE

7. PHILIPPINE TRADE BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 5856 (pp. 2814-15, 2819-34).

Summary of bill: Provides free entry for all Philippine articles from enactment of the bill until July 3, 1954. Provides that, beginning then, such articles will become subject to graduated duties. Makes all imports from the Philippines subject to the world rate after July 3, 1954. Imposes the following absolute quotas on imports from the Philippines from 1946 until 1974: Sugar, 850,000 short tons; cordage, 6,000,000 pounds; rice, 1,040,000 pounds; cigars, 200,000,000; scrap and filler tobacco, 6,500,000 pounds; coconut oil, 200,000 long tons. In addition to these quotas, diminishing duty-free quotas would be imposed on cigars, scrap and filler tobacco, and coconut oil. Permits the President to impose quotas on other Philippine articles if they are coming or are likely to come into substantial competition with similar U. S. articles. Provides for nondiscriminatory tax treatment by each country with respect to imports received from the other. Provides for assurances by the Philippines that American citizens or enterprises operating in the Philippines shall not be discriminated against in development and utilization of natural resources and public utilities. Authorizes an executive agreement to be entered into between the Presidents of the U. S. and the Philippines to take effect upon enactment by Congress and the Philippine legislature of appropriate provisions. Permits termination of such agreement by either country on 5 years' notice, or upon 6 months' notice if either country adopts or applies measures or practices which would nullify or impair any right or obligation provided for in the agreement. Authorizes termination of the agreement under certain other possibilities of non-compliance.

Rep. Reed, N. Y., discussed the quotas on sugar, cordage, tobacco, coconut oil, and rice, and announced that nothing in the bill would change the existing position of coconut oil in relation to the dairy industry (pp. 2825-7).

8. FEDERAL PAY BILL. Rep. Randolph, W. Va., announced that the Civil Service Committee has taken action reporting favorably S. 1415, which would increase the pay of Federal employees on a basis of $18\frac{1}{2}\%$, and that he would try to get a rule to bring up the bill Wed. (p. 2833).
9. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Reps. Kerr, Mahon, Norrell, Hedrick, Kirwan, Engel, Case, and Tibbott were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 5400 (p. 2799). Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 19.
10. FEED AND GRAIN SHORTAGE. Rep. Murray, Wis., called attention to the feed shortage, stating, "...if there is any one group that is responsible for diverting this feed into fat cattle or choice products, it surely has been the Anderson committee" and that Secretary Anderson must assume responsibility if protein meal is being allocated to tobacco growers for fertilizer (p. 2820).
Rep. Voorhis, Calif., remarked that since he had introduced a bill to authorize the President and the Secretary to prevent the use of grain for non-essential purposes, including liquor manufacture, he had found opposition from the liquor interests (p. 2818).
11. MEAT SHORTAGE. Rep. Slaughter, Mo., criticized OPA regulations on meat and meat packing as driving meat and cattle into the black market, and said Secretary Anderson should be in charge of the meat program (pp. 2815-8).
12. WHEAT PENALTY. Rep. Rees, Kans., urged passage of his bill, H. R. 5914, to provide for refund of wheat penalties paid on 1941-2 crops (p. 2798).
13. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Philbin, Mass., criticized the administration of the Surplus Property Act (p. 2798).

Appendix of the RECORD and include editorials.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article on inflation from the New York Times.

Mr. WEICHEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a reply from the Veterans' Administration concerning guarantees under the GI bill of rights.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two separate instances, in one to include a speech he delivered over the Mutual network, and in the other to include an editorial.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a recent article from the Worcester Telegram on the subject of veterans trying to buy surplus Army and Navy goods.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I had a special order of which I was unable to avail myself. I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for 20 minutes today, following the special orders heretofore entered for today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE TO SIT DURING SESSION THIS AFTERNOON

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Civil Service be allowed to meet this afternoon during general debate on the Philippine bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

Mr. RANKIN. In line with what the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] has just said, I desire to say that civilization has come to a show-down at the UNO Conference.

Governments were instituted among men to keep the strong from oppressing the weak.

The United Nations Organization, if I understand it correctly, was created to keep overbearing nations from destroying the small ones. I said in my last conversation with Cordell Hull, and he agreed with me, that I was not in favor of a policy of intervention, or of backing any other nation in a policy of interven-

tion, but that I was in favor of maintaining peace among the nations of the earth.

I congratulate Jim Byrnes, our distinguished Secretary of State, and I hope that the men who represent us, and other free nations of the earth, will stand by the proposition that the smallest nation on earth must be protected from their ruthless neighbors.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain excerpts.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Un-American Activities, I present a privileged report and ask that it be read.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 69]

Adams	Ellsworth	Mankin
Andrews, Ala.	Fellow	Mansfield, Tex.
Andrews, N. Y.	Fernandez	Mason
Baldwin, Md.	Fisher	Murdock
Barden	Gerlach	Murphy
Barrett, Pa.	Gorski	Norton
Bishop	Gwinn, N. Y.	O'Brien, Ill.
Bloom	Hall, Edwin	O'Neal
Bradley, Pa.	Arthur	Patterson
Brumbaugh	Hall	Patterson, Fla.
Buckley	Leonard W.	Pfeiffer
Bunker	Hart	Phillips
Burch	Hartley	Rabin
Byrne, N. Y.	Healy	Rains
Camp	Hébert	Rich
Cannon, Fla.	Heffernan	Rogers, Mass.
Carpahan	Hendricks	Sadowski
Celler	Hollifield	Savage
Chapman	Holmes, Mass.	Shafer
Chipherfield	Jarman	Sheridan
Clason	Johnson, Calif.	Short
Clements	Johnson,	Sikes
Coffee	Lyndon B.	Smith, Ohio
Cole, Kans.	Judd	Taylor
Colmer	Kearney	Thomas, Tex.
Courtney	Kefauver	Wadsworth
Cravens	Kelley, Pa.	Weaver
Crosser	Keogh	Welch
Curley	Kirwan	White
Dawson	LaFollette	Whittington
De Lacy	McCowan	Willson
Douglas, Calif.	McGehee	Wolverton, N. J.
Eaton	Madden	Woodhouse

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 333 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments

thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, I call the attention of the House to the fact that this is another illustration of what happens to appropriation bills. This bill passed the House \$52,000,000 below the Budget. It comes back \$24,000,000 above the Budget.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KERR, MAHON, NORRELL, HEDRICK, KIRWAN, ENGEL of Michigan, CASE of South Dakota, and TIBBOTT.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOREN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement he issued, and two letters.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Clerk read as follows:

PROCEEDING AGAINST DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY AND OTHERS

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Un-American Activities, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Un-American Activities as created and authorized by the House of Representatives by House Resolution 5 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, caused to be issued a subpoena to Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, an unincorporated organization with offices at 192 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. The said subpoena required the said person to produce books, papers, and records of the organization for the inspection of your committee; the subpoena is set forth as follows:

TO EDWARD K. BARSKY,
Chairman, Officer, and Representative of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, creating the Committee on Un-American Activities, you are hereby required to personally appear before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States in its committee room, No. 536, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, January 30, 1946, and from day to day until excused by said committee, then and there to testify concerning matters pertinent to said committee's investigation into activities subversive to the interest of the Government of the United States.

And you are required to bring with you and to produce at said time and place the following documents in your possession, custody, and control, to wit:

All books, ledger sheets, documents, and writings evidencing the receipt of money by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee or its agents or its employees for use on its behalf from any and all sources, including the names and addresses of persons, firms, or corporations of all contributions of funds thereto, during the period of the calendar years of 1944 and 1945.

Also all books, ledger sheets, bank statements, records, or other writings showing a disposition of the funds of said Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, including the names and addresses of any person, firm, or corporation to whom any and all of such funds have been paid, including the amount thereof, during the calendar years of 1944 and 1945.

Also all letters, telegrams, or other correspondence received by said Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee from any person, firm, or corporation or political unit outside the continental limits of the United States, during the calendar years 1944 and 1945.

Herein fail not:

In witness whereof the undersigned, chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities has hereunto set his hand this 25th day of January 1946.

JOHN S. WOOD,
Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities.

The said subpoena was duly served as appears by the return made thereon by George V. McDavitt, an investigator employed by your committee:

I served the foregoing subpoena upon Edward K. Barsky, the person described therein, by handing to him a copy at 54 East Sixty-first Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 1 p. m., on January 28, 1946, and I knew the person upon whom the service was made to be Edward K. Barsky.

GEORGE V. McDAVITT.

In compliance with the said subpoena, Dr. Edward K. Barsky asked for and was granted a postponement of the date for his appearance, and upon the adjourned date appeared before your committee and your committee then and there demanded the production of the said books, papers, and records, and the said Barsky, representing the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, refused to produce the said books, papers, and records. Said Barsky was duly sworn by the chairman and gave his testimony on the 13th day of February 1946. The following extracts show the relevant questions and answers in the examination of Dr. Edward K. Barsky:

Mr. ADAMSON. Now, Dr. Barsky, I ask you if you have produced for the committee, in compliance with this subpoena, the papers, documents, and records called for in the subpoena?

Dr. BARSKY. Mr. Chairman, I am here in response to a subpoena requiring me to appear. I have a statement here—

Dr. BARSKY (interposing). May I say that your subpoena orders me to produce certain documents in my possession, custody, and control, as described in that subpoena, and since I don't have either in my possession, custody, or control the documents described in that subpoena, I am unable to comply with your order to produce them.

Mr. BONNER. He has answered it and given his reasons in that first paragraph of his statement. Doctor, do you have any objection at this time to stating who does have the authority to produce the records?

Dr. BARSKY. I would say that the board of directors, the executive board, would have the ultimate authority to produce the records.

Mr. RANKIN. And you are chairman of the board, you say?

Dr. BARSKY. Yes.

Mr. MUNDT. Just one question. Will you submit for the record here a list of the names and addresses of your executive board?

Dr. BARSKY. I could do that; yes. You mean now?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Dr. BARSKY. No; I haven't got the list with me, but I can easily get the list.

Mr. MURDOCK. Let it be put in the record at this point.

Mr. ROBINSON. Has the matter of producing these records or permitting the examiner of this committee to look at them been discussed or taken up in any of your board meetings?

Dr. BARSKY. Yes, sir.

Mr. RANKIN. What did the board decide? I am supposed to have the witness, Mr. Robinson, but if you want to question him, go ahead. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON. You say it was discussed?

Dr. BARSKY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBINSON. If I don't have any right to ask this question, I don't want to ask it. What was your answer?

Dr. BARSKY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBINSON. That was discussed?

Dr. BARSKY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBINSON. And were minutes made of the meeting?

Dr. BARSKY. I am sure there were minutes made.

Mr. ROBINSON. Can you produce those minutes?

Dr. BARSKY. I haven't got them with me.

Mr. ROBINSON. What was the decision reached?

Dr. BARSKY. I put the proposition to the executive board and the executive board discussed it. The executive board felt from the discussion, as far as I can gather, that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was purely a relief committee, that it is engaged in no political propaganda of any sort whatsoever; that it sends its financial report to the President's War Relief Control Board; also that it certainly is not engaged in any activities that could be considered subversive or un-American or designed to overthrow the Government of the United States. They also discussed—

Mr. ROBINSON (interposing). That may be all true, but what does that have to do with the subpoena?

Dr. BARSKY. Those are the things they discussed.

Mr. ROBINSON. In other words, you wanted to make up your own minds as to whether you should obey a subpoena issued by this committee?

Dr. BARSKY. They wanted to arrive at some conclusion as to what should happen when I came down here.

Mr. ROBINSON. In other words, you take the position, your committee, that you have the right to decide whether or not you should obey a subpoena issued by a committee of Congress?

Dr. BARSKY. No; I am just stating to you the discussion that took place at the meeting. They also discussed the fact that the press had a statement emanating from this committee derogatory to us, in regard to your counsel's request to the President's Control Board to withdraw our license before we had an opportunity to discuss it. This letter was sent down one day, and they refused—

Mr. RANKIN (interposing). Did they decide that they would not submit these records to the committee?

Dr. BARSKY. They refused to grant me permission to submit these records.

Mr. RANKIN. And you are carrying out their orders in refusing to submit the records? That is right, isn't it?

Dr. BARSKY. I suppose that is right.

Mr. MUNDT. That decision of the executive board is spread on the minutes of your committee some place, is it not?

Dr. BARSKY. Certainly.

Mr. THOMAS. I have one question. Has Miss Bryan got a copy of those minutes?

Dr. BARSKY. With her?

Mr. THOMAS. Does she have it in her possession?

Dr. BARSKY. She must have it in the office,

Mr. THOMAS. You are sure Miss Bryan has? Dr. BARSKY. I am sure our office has a copy of those minutes.

That subsequent to the taking of the testimony of Dr. Edward K. Barsky as above set forth, Helen R. Bryan, executive secretary of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, submitted to your committee a list of names and addresses constituting the executive board as described by Dr. Edward K. Barsky. The said names and addresses follow:

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, 54 East Sixty-first Street, New York City.

Dr. Jacob Auslander, 286 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.

Professor Lyman R. Bradley, New York University.

Mrs. Marjorie Chodorov, 8'5 Park Avenue, New York City.

Mr. Howard Fast, 315 Central Park West, New York City.

Mrs. Ernestina G. Fleischman, "Voice of Fighting Spain," 1 Columbus Avenue, New York City.

Leverett Gleason, 114 East Thirty-second Street, New York City.

Harry M. Justiz, 570 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Mrs. Samuel Kamsley, 350 Central Park West, New York City.

Mrs. Ruth Leider, attorney, 565 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

James Lustig, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 17 William Street, Newark, N. J.

Manuel Magana, Club Obrero Espanol, 1490 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Dr. Louis Miller, 1400 West End, New York City.

Herman Shumlin, 229 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

Mrs. Charlotte Stern, Hotel and Club Employees Local, No. 6, 305 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

Dr. Jesse Tolmach, 30 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.

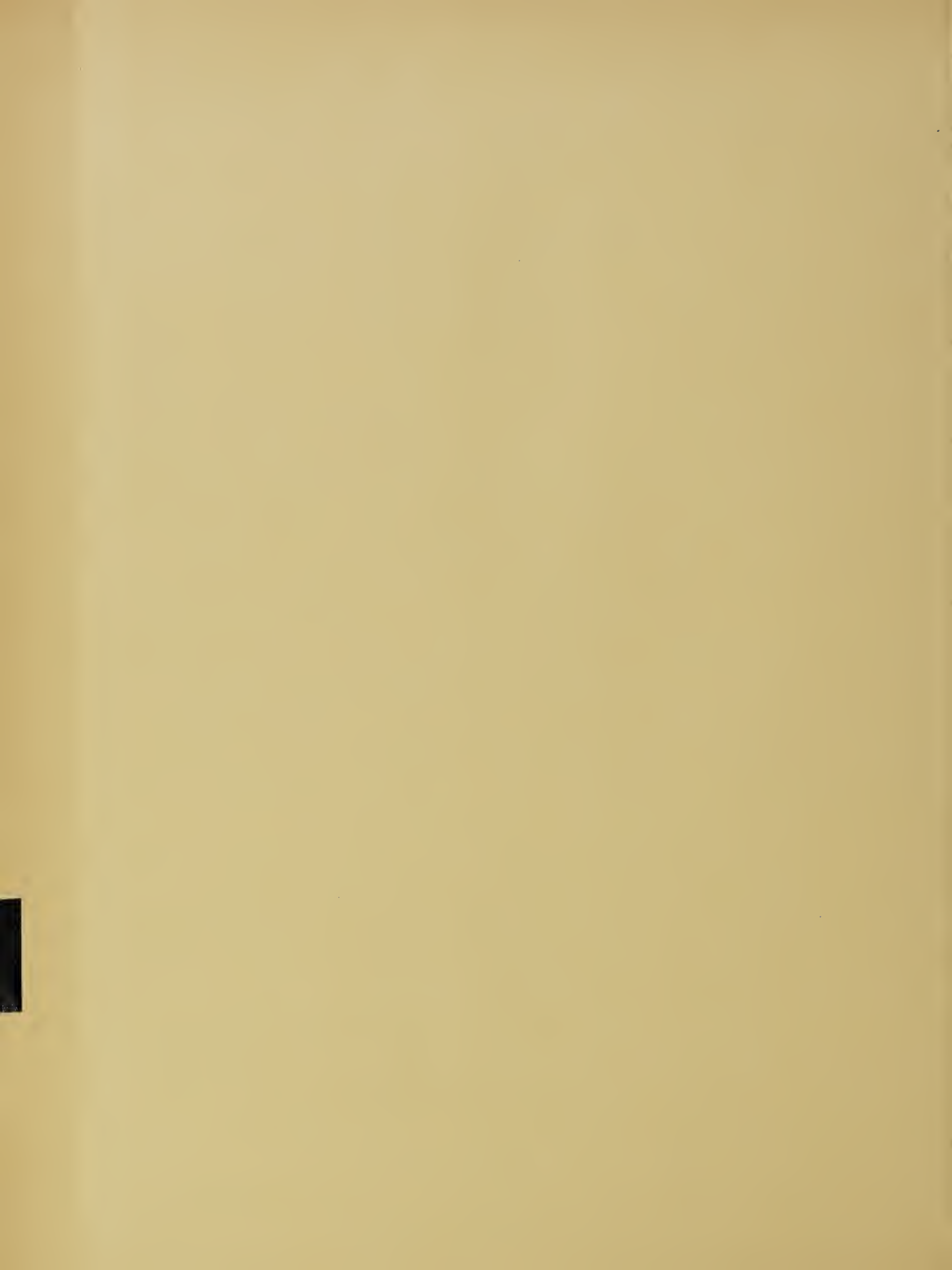
Because of the foregoing, the Committee on Un-American Activities has been deprived of the opportunity to inspect the books, papers and records mentioned in the foregoing subpoena and of the evidence contained therein which your committee considers relevant to the subject matter of subversive and un-American activities as set forth in House Resolution 5 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, which instructed and required your committee to investigate such matters. The willful and deliberate refusal of Dr. Edward K. Barsky and the other members of the executive board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee as set forth herein to produce the books, papers and records as called for in the subpoena deprives your committee of the evidence necessary to conduct its investigation of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which evidence is pertinent to the said investigation and places the said Dr. Edward K. Barsky and the other members of the executive board as set forth in contempt of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 573) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives certify the report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as to the willful and deliberate refusal of the following persons to produce before the said committee for its inspection the books, papers, and records of an unincorporated organization known as the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, with offices at 192 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., together with all the facts relating thereto, under seal of the House of Representatives, to the United States attorney for the District of

14.2
15.



CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section

(For Department staff only)

Issued

April 16, 1946

For actions of

April 15, 1946

79th-2nd, No.69

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed selective-service extension bill. House rejected, 53-171, motion to suspend rules and pass Poage bill to permit requisitioning of surplus equipment for soil conservation and forestry. Senate passed Wagner-Blender-Taft housing bill, which contains provisions for rural housing loans by this Department. Sens. Eastland, Maybank, and Bankhead criticized OPA and Bowles on cotton-margins regulations. House agreed to Senate amendment to bill transferring fur-animal research from Interior to Agriculture. House passed bill prohibiting 1947 cotton-marketing quotas and acreage allotments. Philippine trade bill and Patman housing bill were sent to conference. House debated price-control extension.

HOUSE

- 1. SELECTIVE SERVICE.** Passed, 290-108, H. R. 6064, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 3786-7). The bill extends this Act from May 15, 1946, to Feb. 15, 1947; prohibits inductions between May 15 and Oct. 15 but permits the President to resume drafting then if volunteer enlistments are inadequate; prohibits further inductions of 18 and 19-year-olds after May 15; provides an 18-month limit on service of inductees, including those now in service; prohibits induction of fathers or essential farm workers.
- 2. FORESTRY.** Passed without amendment H. R. 2854, to add certain public and other lands to the Shasta National Forest (p. 3792).
- 3. SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Rejected, 53-171, a motion by Rep. Poage, Tex., to suspend the rules and pass S. 1414, to permit the Agriculture Department to requisition surplus equipment for soil- and water-conservation work, forest-fire prevention and suppression, and forest improvement (pp. 3795-803).
- 4. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5400, which includes appropriations for War Department flood-control projects (pp. 3813-14).
- 5. PATMAN HOUSING BILL.** Reps. Spence, Brown of Ga., Patman, Barry, Wolcott, Crawford, and Gamble, and Sens. Barkley, Mardock, Taylor, Mitchell, Taft, Buck, and Caphart were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 4761, which provides for price control and subsidies on housing (pp. 3766, 3814-15).
- 6. PRICE CONTROL; SUBSIDIES.** Began debate on H. R. 6042, to continue the Price Control and Stabilization Acts and limit subsidies on farm products (pp. 3815-30). For summary of bill see Digest 66.

7. FUR-ANIMAL RESEARCH. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2115, to transfer to this Department the functions of the Interior Department regarding fur-bearing animals (p. 3830). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. COTTON. Passed without amendment H.J. Res. 336, to prohibit 1947 cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments (pp. 3830-1).
9. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Received the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission report for 1945 (p. 3833).
10. HEALTH. Received various petitions opposing the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, H.R. 4730 and S. 1606 (p. 3833).
11. PHILIPPINE TRADE. Rcps. Doughton, Cooper, Dingell, Robertson of Va., Knutson, Reed of N.Y., and Woodruff, and Sens. Walsh, Barkley, Connally, Byrd, La Follette, Vandenberg, and Taft were appointed conferees on H.R. 5856 (pp. 3766, 3777).
12. PAN-AMERICAN DAY. Agreed without amendment to H. Res. 599, greeting Latin American nations on Pan-American Day (pp. 3778-86).

SENATE

13. WAGNER-ELLENDER-TAFT HOUSING BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, S. 1592 (pp. 3758-74). Title VIII of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make 33-year loans at interest not over 4%, with limited subsidies where needed, for a period not over 10 years in the form of partial credit against interest and principal, on farms potentially capable of providing adequate income, and to enable the owners to construct, improve, etc., dwellings and facilities incident to family living to provide them, their tenants, sharecroppers, and laborers with decent, safe, and sanitary living conditions, and special loans or grants for minor improvements to meet minimum health standards on farms not potentially capable of providing adequate income; authorizes the Secretary to make loans totaling \$250,000,000 for a 4-year period, and contributions or grants reaching a maximum rate at the end of 4 years of \$10,000,000 a year; provides for FPHA assistance under a variant of the established public-housing program adapting it to special rural needs, and authorizes its contributions at the rate of \$5,000,000 a year for 5 years following enactment of the bill, with a maximum of \$25,000,000 a year at the end of the 5-year period. Other provisions of the bill make FPHA permanent, broaden the scope of Federal assistance to private enterprise in constructing and financing housing, provide for the disposition of permanent war housing and other federally-owned housing with preference to servicemen and veterans, and provide for a periodic inventory of housing needs and programs.
During the debate Sens. Taft, Ohio, and Wherry, Nebr., discussed the provisions for rural-housing loans (pp. 3767-8).
14. COTTON. Sens. Eastland, Miss., Maybank, S.C., and Bankhead, Ala., criticized the OPA and Stabilization Director Bowles for the order fixing cotton margins requirements (pp. 3751-7). Sen. Bankhead claimed that the action taken by the Stabilization Director was "a direct overruling of the statutes, and directly in conflict with it" and that evidently the Secretary did not want to approve the order (p. 3756).
15. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION BILL. Sens. Tydings, Hayden, Wheeler, Vandenberg, and Austin were appointed conferees on this bill, S. 1610 (p. 3749). House conferees have not yet been appointed.

General Eisenhower and other great military leaders have testified time and again before our committee on the desirability of volunteers instead of conscriptees. The volunteer makes the best soldier because he chooses his own vocation; he brings to the job an enthusiasm and ingenuity which the unwilling conscriptee can never duplicate.

A volunteer peacetime army is the American way. It follows the American tradition of 165 years. A conscripted peacetime army is the alien way. Every nation that has resorted to peacetime conscription has deteriorated into tyranny or incompetence. Their armies have been defeated by nations who held to the volunteer method in peacetime and only turned to conscription in wartime as a last resort. I voted against the extension of the Selective Service Act previously today for this reason as well as others. In my opinion, based on current figures of voluntary enlistment which will be greatly accelerated by this pay-raise bill, extension of the draft will no longer be necessary.

This pay-raise bill will also give a much-needed raise to men on retirement, many of whom are disabled as a result of injuries or illnesses suffered during the war. The cost-of-living rise will be alleviated to an appreciable degree by this increase.

This Nation is rich enough to protect American ideals without resorting to tyrannical methods, the methods of peacetime conscription are one of the alien practices we have been fighting. If we pay our armed forces personnel sufficient to make them proud of being a soldier, aviator, or sailor, we will have a real defense. If we then proceed to eliminate the social caste system, the enforcement of servility rather than deserved respect toward superior rank, we will see a great change in the attitude of American citizens toward the military.

The standards and practices of the past are obsolete. The atomic age has already begun. Let us readjust our thinking. The framework of old ideas will not provide an answer to the problems of the new atomic age.

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Speaker, the provisions for the increase in pay of the lower ranks are necessary if we are to obtain a sufficiently large military and naval force to justify our commitments and discontinue the draft act. However, the pay increases proposed for the higher ranks are unjustified, in my opinion.

The great bulk of officers in our services at the present time are those of the Regular Army and Navy and they now have pay increases way out of proportion with those of the civilian population. Men who were, a few years ago and still would be under normal circumstances, first lieutenants and now lieutenant colonels and colonels. Men bearing the rank of captain in the Army are often colonels or generals and have accordingly received a pay increase of two to three times their former base pay. The services speak fluently of reducing the ranks of officers to make it commensurate with the size of the present enlisted personnel but they seem to accomplish little besides promising to take this action. With a peacetime army which will be about nine

times the size of the former peacetime army, many of these men will necessarily never revert to their former status. As a result they will have a very substantial pay increase as well as increases in subsistence and quarters and certainly this pay increase is only adding an unnecessary burden onto our taxpayer. In view of the increasing costs of living, I should not complain if these increases in pay were justified but that is not the case.

I wish to also call your attention to the continuance of the unwarranted payments of so-called flight pay. The gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] has already spoken on this subject. This added pay which is 50 percent of the base pay, was granted years ago when flying an airplane was a very hazardous occupation. That condition does not obtain today and this extra payment should be discontinued. All that a flying officer need do is to fly an airplane or ride with someone else for a period of four hours each month and he collects this extra 50 percent. Spending a pleasant afternoon at the airport flying these few hours and obtaining an extra allowance ranging from slightly less than \$100 to about \$250 for the same thing that civilians are paying a high hourly rate, hardly seems logical. It is not fair to those paying the tax bill nor to those in the other services. Discontinuance of flight pay will not in any way cripple the air services. There are thousands of young men only too willing and eager to obtain the opportunity to fly and I know of many friends of mine who were pilots in this war who are extremely anxious to stay in the air corps.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am voting for an increase in pay in our armed services. I believe that this increase will provide all the volunteers we need to make good our commitments abroad.

I voted for the extension of selective service today, feeling that as an extra precaution we should retain selective-service machinery until we have proved that we can recruit our occupation forces and fulfill our commitments under the United Nations Organization through volunteer methods.

I voted for the amendment to exempt boys from 18 to 20 years old from the draft, because I do not believe boys of that age should be sent into Germany, and in their loneliness and with their lack of judgment exposed to slick German propaganda which is functioning today with deadly effectiveness.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill, as amended.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITTINGTON) there were—ayes 16, noes 13.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. KERR submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 4½.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$110,125,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$144,065,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "equal" and insert in lieu thereof the word "comparable"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 4, 5, and 7.

JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
W. F. NORRELL,
JOE HENDRICKS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
ELBERT D. THOMAS,
CHAN GURNEY,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CLYDE M. REED,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 2, rivers and harbors: Appropriates \$110,125,250, instead of \$118,551,250 proposed by the Senate and \$97,883,250 proposed by the House. The increase over the amount carried in the House bill proposes to include the following projects in the amounts indicated:

Crescent City Harbor, Calif.....	\$1,000,000
New Haven Harbor, Conn.....	500,000
Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.....	100,000
St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to Lake Harney.....	300,000

St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to the ocean (in addition to \$83,000 allowed by House)-----	\$1,689,000
Lake Worth Inlet, Fla.-----	711,000
Tampa Harbor, Fla. (in addition to \$19,400 allowed by House)-----	200,000
St. Marks River, Fla.-----	71,000
Savannah Harbor, Ga.-----	1,000,000
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (New Orleans district)-----	1,800,000
Bayous Petit Anse, Tigre, and Carlin, La.-----	160,000
Cape Vincent Harbor, N. Y.-----	59,000
Cape Fear River, N. C., at and below Wilmington, and Northeast (Cape Fear) River, as authorized in H. Doc. No. 131, 76th Cong.; S. Doc. No. 83, 76th Cong.; and S. Doc. No. 170, 76th Cong.-----	1,000,000
Channel from Pamlico Sound to Avon, N. C.-----	16,500
Columbia River, Oreg., and Wash., Umatilla (McNary) Dam (in addition to \$600,000 allowed by House for advance planning)-----	2,000,000
Columbia River between Vancouver, Wash., and Bonneville, Oreg. (in addition to \$39,000 allowed by House)-----	200,000
Columbia River and tributaries above Celilo Falls to mouth of Snake River, Oreg. and Wash.-----	30,000
Winyah Bay, S. C.-----	630,000
Wolf River (Memphis Harbor), Tenn.-----	100,000
Brazos Island Harbor, Port Isabel, Tex.-----	127,500
Sabine-Neches waterway, Texas.-----	37,000
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal, Wisconsin-----	11,000
Wrangell Narrows, Alaska-----	500,000

Total increase in amendment No. 2----- 12,242,000

Amendment No. 3, flood control: Appropriates \$144,065,000, instead of \$162,777,500 proposed by the Senate and \$110,814,000 proposed by the House. The increase over the amount carried in the House bill proposes to include the following projects in the amounts indicated:

Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. (in addition to \$3,585,200 allowed by House)-----	\$1,414,800
North Little Rock to Gillett, Ark.-----	150,000
Augusta to Clarendon, Ark.-----	500,000
Van Buren, Ark.-----	301,000
Crawford County levee district, Arkansas-----	400,000
McLean Bottom levee district No. 3, Arkansas-----	204,200
Near Dardanelle, Ark.-----	203,300
Conway County levy district No. 6, Arkansas-----	360,700
Conway County levee districts Nos. 1, 2, and 8, Arkansas-----	400,000
Roland drainage district, Arkansas-----	331,500
Little Rock to Pine Bluff, Ark.-----	450,000
Holbrook, Ariz.-----	243,000
San Gabriel River, Calif.-----	650,000
Colorado Springs, Colo.-----	475,000
Cherry Creek Reservoir, Colo.-----	2,968,500
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga. (in addition to \$4,000,000 allowed by House)-----	500,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C. (in addition to \$4,000,000 allowed by House)-----	500,000
Heise-Roberts area, Snake River, Idaho-----	250,000
Stringtown, Fort Chartres, and Ivy Landing, Ill.-----	392,200
Wood River levee, Illinois-----	400,000
Preston drainage and levee district, Illinois-----	100,000
Harrisonville and Ivy Landing drainage levee district, Illinois-----	426,000
Farm Creek Reservoirs, Ill. (in addition to \$100,000 allowed by House)-----	500,000

Cannelton, Ind.-----	\$500,000
Kansas Citys, Kans. and Mo. (in addition to \$2,000,000 allowed by House)-----	500,000
Wichita and Valley Center, Kans.-----	1,000,000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky. (in addition to \$3,500,000 allowed by House)-----	800,000
Boeuf, Tensas Rivers, and Bayou Macon, La.-----	1,000,000
Pineville, La.-----	128,300
Aloha Rigolette area, Louisiana-----	500,000
Tully Reservoir, Mass.-----	659,000
Holyoke, Mass. (to provide for the Springdale section of the Holyoke project and is in addition to \$763,000 allowed by the House)-----	344,000
Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower, Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries and on Hull-Brakemill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Miss.-----	500,000
Harlan County Reservoir, Nebr. (in addition to \$1,500,000 allowed by House)-----	250,000
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak. (in addition to \$3,000,000 allowed by House)-----	1,000,000
Baldhill Reservoir, N. Dak.-----	300,000
Hulah Reservoir, Okla.-----	2,500,000
Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir, Okla.-----	1,000,000
Jenks, Okla.-----	249,500
Detroit Reservoir, Oreg. (in addition to \$1,500,000 allowed by House)-----	200,000
Lookout Point Reservoir, Oreg.-----	1,000,000
Willamette River, Oreg. (bank protection)-----	450,000
East branch, Clarion River Reservoir, Pa.-----	500,000
Oahe Reservoir, S. Dak. (for advance planning and is in addition to \$100,000 allowed by House)-----	600,000
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak. (in addition to \$1,000,000 allowed by House either for plans or initiating construction of this project)-----	2,500,000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn. (in addition to \$3,500,000 allowed by House)-----	650,000
San Angelo Reservoir and Floodway, Tex. (in addition to \$40,000 allowed by House for advance planning)-----	2,000,000
Whitney Reservoir, Tex.-----	2,000,000
Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va. (in addition to \$3,500,000 allowed by House)-----	500,000

Total increases agreed to by conferees in amendment No. 3----- 33,751,000

Less following Senate decreases, agreed to by conferees:

Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans. (advance planning)-----	\$400,000
Oologah Reservoir, Okla. (advance planning)-----	100,000
	500,000

Net increase in amendment No. 3----- 33,251,000

Amendment No. 4½. Eliminates all language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6, flood control, Sutton Reservoir, W. Va.: Appropriates \$750,000 instead of \$1,000,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8. Proposes to insert the word "comparable" in place of the word "equal" and adopt Senate language.

The language of this section as passed by the House had reference to Indian lands in North Dakota and in South Dakota above the

Oahe Dam. Inasmuch as there are no appropriations in the bill for the construction of any dam which would affect Indian lands in South Dakota above the Oahe Dam, the language in the amendment affecting Indian lands in North Dakota only is needed at this time.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

Following is a statement of the amendments reported in disagreement and of the motion that has been authorized by the managers on the part of the House to be made in regards to each:

Amendment No. 1, relating to the amount of expenditures authorized for technical and clerical personnel in the Office of the Chief of Engineers: A motion to concur in the Senate amendment will be offered.

Amendment No. 4, relating to the construction of the Fort Gibson flood-control project in Oklahoma: A motion to concur in the Senate amendment will be offered.

Amendment No. 5, relating to flood control on Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif.: A motion to concur in the Senate amendment will be offered with an amendment reading as follows:

"Flood control, Kings River and Tulare Lake, California: For construction of works for flood control and other purposes on the Kings River and Tulare Lake, California, \$1,000,000, as authorized in Public Law Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, approved December 22, 1944: *Provided*, That none of the appropriation for the Kings River and Tulare Lake project, California, shall be used for the construction of the dam until the Secretary of War has received the reports as to the division of costs between flood control, navigation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Reclamation and local organizations and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have made a determination as to what the allocation shall be: *Provided further*, That the reports from these continuing studies shall be made not later than six months from the date of the enactment of this Act and that the agreement of concurrence shall be made not later than nine months from the date of the enactment of this Act."

Amendment No. 7, relating to the employment of labor, Panama Canal: A motion to concur in the Senate amendment will be offered with an amendment in line 13 of the enrolled bill, after the word "positions", strike out the following language: "with the proviso that any positions now filled by persons not citizens of the Republic of Panama or the United States which are vacated for any cause shall be filled in compliance with the terms of this section as adopted for the fiscal year 1946".

JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
W. F. NORRELL,
JOE HENDRICKS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made today on the surplus-property bill.

NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4761) to amend the National Housing Act by adding thereto a new title relating to the prevention of speculation and excessive profits in the sale of housing, and to insure the availability of real estate for housing purposes at fair and reasonable prices, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment, disagree to the Sen-

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

APRIL 15, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KERR, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5400]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 4½.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$110,125,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$144,065,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "equal" and insert in lieu thereof the word *comparable*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 4, 5, and 7.

JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
W. F. NORRELL,
JOE HENDRICKS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
ELBERT D. THOMAS,
CHAN GURNEY,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CLYDE M. REED,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 2, rivers and harbors: Appropriates \$110,125,250, instead of \$118,551,250 proposed by the Senate and \$97,883,250 proposed by the House. The increase over the amount carried in the House bill proposes to include the following projects in the amounts indicated:

Crescent City Harbor, Calif.....	\$1, 000, 000
New Haven Harbor, Conn.....	500, 000
Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.....	100, 000
St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to Lake Harney.....	300, 000
St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to the ocean (in addition to \$83,000 allowed by House).....	1, 689, 000
Lake Worth Inlet, Fla.....	711, 000
Tampa Harbor, Fla. (in addition to \$19,400 allowed by House)....	200, 000
St. Marks River, Fla.....	71, 000
Savannah Harbor, Ga.....	1, 000, 000
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (New Orleans district).....	1, 800, 000
Bayous Petit Anse, Tigre, and Carlin, La.....	160, 000
Cape Vincent Harbor, N. Y.....	59, 000
Cape Fear River, N. C., at and below Wilmington, and Northeast (Cape Fear) River, as authorized in H. Doc. No. 131, 76th Cong.; S. Doc. No. 83, 76th Cong.; and S. Doc. No. 170, 76th Cong.....	1, 000, 000
Channel from Pamlico Sound to Avon, N. C.....	16, 500
Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash., Umatilla (McNary) Dam (in addition to \$600,000 allowed by House for advance planning).....	2, 000, 000
Columbia River between Vancouver, Wash. and Bonneville, Oreg. (in addition to \$39,000 allowed by House).....	200, 000
Columbia River and tributaries above Celilo Falls to mouth of Snake River, Oreg. and Wash.....	30, 000
Winyah Bay, S. C.....	630, 000
Wolf River (Memphis Harbor), Tenn.....	100, 000
Brazos Island Harbor, Port Isabel, Tex.....	127, 500
Sabine-Neches waterway, Texas.....	37, 000
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal, Wisconsin.....	11, 000
Wrangell Narrows, Alaska.....	500, 000

Total increase in amendment No. 2..... 12, 242, 000

Amendment No. 3, flood control: Appropriates \$144,065,000, instead of \$162,777,500 proposed by the Senate and \$110,814,000 proposed by the House. The increase over the amount carried in the House bill proposes to include the following projects in the amounts indicated:

Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. (in addition to \$3,585,200 allowed by House).....	\$1, 414, 800
North Little Rock to Gillett, Ark.....	150, 000
Augusta to Clarendon, Ark.....	500, 000
Van Buren, Ark.....	301, 000

Crawford County levee district, Arkansas-----	\$400, 000
McLean Bottom levee district No. 3, Arkansas-----	204, 200
Near Dardanelle, Ark-----	203, 300
Conway County levee district No. 6, Arkansas-----	360, 700
Conway County levee districts Nos. 1, 2, and 8, Arkansas-----	400, 000
Roland drainage district, Arkansas-----	331, 500
Little Rock to Pine Bluff, Ark-----	450, 000
Holbrook, Ariz-----	243, 000
San Gabriel River, Calif-----	650, 000
Colorado Springs, Colo-----	475, 000
Cherry Creek Reservoir, Colo-----	2, 968, 500
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga. (in addition to \$4,000,000 allowed by House)-----	500, 000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C. (in addition to \$4,000,000 allowed by House)-----	500, 000
Heise-Roberts area, Snake River, Idaho-----	250, 000
Stringtown, Fort Chartres, and Ivy Landing, Ill-----	392, 200
Wood River levee, Illinois-----	400, 000
Preston drainage and levee district, Illinois-----	100, 000
Harrisonville and Ivy Landing drainage levee district, Illinois-----	426, 000
Farm Creek Reservoirs, Ill. (in addition to \$100,000 allowed by House)-----	500, 000
Cannelton, Ind-----	500, 000
Kansas Citys, Kans. and Mo. (in addition to \$2,000,000 allowed by House)-----	500, 000
Wichita and Valley Center, Kans-----	1, 000, 000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky. (in addition to \$3,500,000 allowed by House)-----	800, 000
Boeuf, Tensas Rivers, and Bayou Macon, La-----	1, 000, 000
Pineville, La-----	128, 300
Aloha Rigolette area, Louisiana-----	500, 000
Tully Reservoir, Mass-----	659, 000
Holyoke, Mass. (to provide for the Springdale section of the Holyoke project and is in addition to \$763,000 allowed by the House)-----	344, 000
Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower, Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries and on Hull-Brakemill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Miss-----	500, 000
Harlan County Reservoir, Nebr. (in addition to \$1,500,000 allowed by House)-----	250, 000
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak. (in addition to \$3,000,000 allowed by House)-----	1, 000, 000
Baldhill Reservoir, N. Dak-----	300, 000
Hulah Reservoir, Okla-----	2, 500, 000
Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir, Okla-----	1, 000, 000
Jenks, Okla-----	249, 500
Detroit Reservoir, Oreg. (in addition to \$1,500,000 allowed by House)-----	200, 000
Lookout Point Reservoir, Oreg-----	1, 000, 000
Willamette River, Oreg. (bank protection)-----	450, 000
East branch, Clarion River Reservoir, Pa-----	500, 000
Oahe Reservoir, S. Dak. (for advance planning and is in addition to \$100,000 allowed by House)-----	600, 000
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak. (in addition to \$1,000,000 allowed by House either for plans or initiating construction of this project)-----	2, 500, 000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn. (in addition to \$3,500,000 allowed by House)-----	650, 000
San Angelo Reservoir and Floodway, Tex. (in addition to \$40,000 allowed by House for advance planning)-----	2, 000, 000
Whitney Reservoir, Tex-----	2, 000, 000
Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va. (in addition to \$3,500,000 allowed by House)-----	500, 000
Total increases agreed to by conferees in amendment No. 3--	33, 751, 000
Less following Senate decreases, agreed to by conferees:	
Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans. (advance planning)---	\$400, 000
Oologah Reservoir, Okla. (advance planning)-----	100, 000
	500, 000
Net increase in amendment No. 3-----	33, 251, 000

Amendment No. 4½: Eliminates all language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6, flood control, Sutton Reservoir, W. Va.: Appropriates \$750,000 instead of \$1,000,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Proposes to insert the word "comparable" in place of the word "equal" and adopt Senate language.

The language of this section as passed by the House had reference to Indian lands in North Dakota and in South Dakota above the Oahe Dam. Inasmuch as there are no appropriations in the bill for the construction of any dam which would affect Indian lands in South Dakota above the Oahe Dam, the language in the amendment affecting Indian lands in North Dakota only is needed at this time.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

Following is a statement of the amendments reported in disagreement and of the motion that has been authorized by the managers on the part of the House to be made in regards to each:

Amendment No. 1, relating to the amount of expenditures authorized for technical and clerical personnel in the Office of the Chief of Engineers: A motion to concur in the Senate amendment will be offered.

Amendment No. 4, relating to the construction of the Fort Gibson flood-control project in Oklahoma: A motion to concur in the Senate amendment will be offered.

Amendment No. 5, relating to flood control on Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif.: A motion to concur in the Senate amendment will be offered with an amendment reading as follows:

Flood control, Kings River and Tulare Lake, California: For construction of works for flood control and other purposes on the Kings River and Tulare Lake, California, \$1,000,000, as authorized in Public Law Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, approved December 22, 1944: *Provided*, That none of the appropriation for the Kings River and Tulare Lake project, California, shall be used for the construction of the dam until the Secretary of War has received the reports as to the division of costs between flood control, navigation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Reclamation and local organizations and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have made a determination as to what the allocation shall be: *Provided further*, That the reports from these continuing studies shall be made not later than six months from the date of the enactment of this Act and that the agreement of concurrence shall be made not later than nine months from the date of the enactment of this Act.

Amendment No. 7, relating to the employment of labor, Panama Canal: A motion to concur in the Senate amendment will be offered with an amendment in line 13 of the enrolled bill, after the word "positions", strike out the following language:

with the proviso that any positions now filled by persons not citizens of the Republic of Panama or the United States which are vacated for any cause shall be filled in compliance with the terms of this section as adopted for the fiscal year 1946.

JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
W. F. NORRELL,
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MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,

Managers on the Part of the House.



CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 19, 1946
For actions of April 18, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 72

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed price-control bill. Both Houses passed appropriation for Federal pay costs; ready for President. House agreed to conference report on Philippine trade bill; ready for President. House passed bill to make veterans' preference for surplus property next to Federal Government's. Rep. Voorhis spoke against grain for alcohol. Rep. LaFollette spoke in favor of farm cooperatives' claims for continental-shelf oil and inserted statements from big 4 farm organizations. Senate received appropriation estimate of \$400,000 for farm-wage stabilization. Sen. Ferguson inserted OPA Advisory Committee's recommendation for removal of price control and subsidies on livestock and meat. Sen. Thomas (Okla.), submitted amendment to prohibit price control and other orders regarding farm products and to prohibit grain allocations without USDA approval. House adjourned until Apr. 30.

HOUSE

- 1. PRICE CONTROL; SUBSIDIES.** Passed, 355-42, with amendments H. R. 6042, the price-control and subsidies extension bill (pp. 4051-4). Rejected, 20-370; a motion by Rep. Rankin, Miss., to recommit the bill (p. 4053). The bill, as amended, is printed in the Record (pp. 4051-3). Correction in roll call (p. 4090).
- 2. PAY-COST APPROPRIATIONS.** Both houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 342, which appropriates funds for 1946 costs under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 (pp. 4054-61, 4047-8). This measure will now be sent to the President. It is identical with Title II of H. R. 5890, the second deficiency appropriation bill, which is now pending in the Senate Appropriations Committee.
- 3. PHILIPPINE TRADE BILL.** Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5856 (pp. 4061-2). This bill will now be sent to the President. Yesterday's Digest should have stated that the House received the report rather than that it agreed to it.
- 4. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5400, which includes flood-control appropriations for the War Department (pp. 4062-72). The Senate has not received the report.
- 5. SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Passed S. 1757, to broaden veterans' preference in connection with surplus-property disposal, with an amendment substituting the language of H. R. 6157 (pp. 4075-80). For provisions see Digest 71.
- 6. GRAIN SHORTAGE; ALCOHOL.** Rep. Voorhis, Calif., spoke against use of grain for alcohol during the shortage; inserted a letter from the Treasury Department transmitting tables showing grain used by distillers and other alcohol plants,

and presented petitions on the subject (pp. 4088, 4101).

7. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Mansfield, Mont., expressed the hope that the Senate will "do a better job" with the price-control bill (p. 4075).
8. MINERALS; COOPERATIVES. Rep. La Follette, Ind., spoke in favor of permitting farm cooperatives to claim continental-shelf oil reserves and inserted statements on the subject by the Farm Bureau, Grange, Union, and Co-op Council (pp. 4090-6).
9. WATER COMPACT. The Irrigation and Reclamation Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4510, granting Congressional consent and approval in connection with a Colo.-N. Mex. compact regarding Costilla Creek waters (H. Rept. 1960) (p. 4100).
10. ADJOURNED until Tues., Apr. 30 (pp. 4048, 4084, 4098). Majority Leader McCormack stated that no controversial legislation is to come up before May 2, when the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill will be considered.

SENATE

11. APPROPRIATIONS; WAGE STABILIZATION. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$400,000 for the agricultural wage stabilization program, 1947, with language to continue the program in the absence of other enabling legislation (S. Doc. 171) (p. 4023).
12. FARM BANKRUPTCY. Sens. McCarran, Har dock, and Revercomb were appointed conferees on H. R. 5504, to continue the Farm Bankruptcy Act (pp. 4046-7). House conferees were appointed Apr. 17.
13. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING CONTROLS. Sen. Ferguson, Mich., inserted an OPA Advisory Committee on Cattle, Hogs, Beef, and Pork resolution recommending removal of price controls and subsidies from livestock and meat (p. 4024).
14. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Thomas, Okla., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to S. 2028, to prohibit issuance of regulations, price schedules, orders, etc. on rationing, allocation, priorities, or prices on agricultural commodities and to prohibit grain allocations for alcohol or alcoholic beverages unless made by written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture (p. 4026).
Sen. Gossett, Idaho, criticized OPA administration and inserted an Amalgamated Sugar Co.'s letter protesting the shortage of cotton-fiber cloth needed for sugar refining (p. 4046).
15. CLOTHING PRICES. Sen. Maybank, S.C., criticized increased clothing prices, opposed OPA continuation, and inserted a newspaper article on this subject (pp. 4027-8).
16. BRITISH LOAN. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 138, to authorize the loan to Great Britain (pp. 4030-46).
Sen. Capchart, Ind., inserted an Allen County (Ind.) Republican Club resolution opposing the loan to Great Britain (p. 4024).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. CONTRACT SETTLEMENT. S. 2079, by Sen. Wiloy, Wis., to amend the act "relating to contract settlement. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 4025.)

bureaus and agencies. It is an item that is an obligation of the Government and we have nothing to do but make the appropriation. The mechanics of how it will be done has already been explained by the gentleman from Missouri or myself under the reservation of right to object on bringing the bill up.

Are there any questions that the gentleman from Pennsylvania desires to ask?

Mr. RICH. The gentleman from Missouri made the statement that the income for 1947 was estimated to be \$31,500,000,000. That was evidently made in January. I wonder if there has been any revision on that estimate from January to this time because of the strikes and things that we are having in this country and industry being hampered, whether they expect to get that \$31,500,000,000 that he figures he is going to have for a balanced budget. Personally, I do not think he is going to anywhere near approach it. But I wonder if they could figure on that amount.

Mr. TABER. Of course, in that \$31,500,000,000, there were figured various estimates of various people with reference to income tax and the miscellaneous internal revenue tax.

I would imagine that unless there was some substantial change in the revenue bills, or something of that kind, that we should get that amount of revenue, because our current income-tax revenues and miscellaneous tax revenues are running quite considerably above what was originally estimated when this budget was presented the 1st of January.

Mr. RICH. That was on account of the income taxes that were paid on the 15th of March by corporations.

Mr. TABER. Well, it was to a large extent on account of the miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes going up. So many people are currently spending a great deal of money for many of those items that carry internal-revenue taxes.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was objection.

Mr. RICH. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: I note that soon we will take up the War Department civil functions appropriation bill, which includes millions of dollars for rivers and harbors. We are going to have all kinds of requests for assistance to States for various things. In my judgment there is no State but what is in better shape than the Federal Government to take care of its own finances. I think we should do something to discourage the States and political subdivisions from coming here and expecting the Federal Government, which is now \$275,000,000,000 or more in debt, to provide the money. I think we should do something as a Congress to discourage that practice.

Mr. TABER. I would hope that something might be done along that line. I have always voted against these various schemes to increase Federal spending. On the other hand, when you have a bill

like this, you have to meet it. You cannot get away from it. The House has voted probably \$2,000,000,000 of expenditures that will be chargeable to 1947 in addition to what has been authorized at the time Budget was sent up here, including the Army and Navy pay raise, the Federal employees' pay raise, and all that sort of thing. Of course, we do not know what those would be, finally.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be considered as read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PHILIPPINE TRADE ACT OF 1946

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5856) to provide for trade relations between the United States and the Philippines, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House, April 17, 1946.)

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield for a question.

Mr. RICH. The conferees have increased the sugar quota to the Philippine Islands, raising it to 850,000 long tons. It exceeds the quota adopted by the House. Is this increase satisfactory to the sugar States, such as Louisiana and Florida, for cane, and Michigan and Colorado, for beet sugar?

Mr. DINGELL. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that, as he already knows, conferences always result in compromise. In this instance the Senate accepted the entire House bill, with the exception of substituting long tons for short tons, to conform with the 850,000 long-ton sugar quota that is now provided in the existing law. Obviously, there was no compromise possible on the figure of 850,000, it being the same in both bills, no intermediate ton exists between a long ton and a short ton, unless the committee had created a ton of its own medium ton of 2,120 pounds instead of the long ton of 2,240 pounds. That would have been the only compromise possible. So it was suggested by a member of the minority that the only way out of the dilemma was to make it 952,000 short tons, the equivalent of 850,000 long tons; in other words, we agreed to accept the original figure in the law, which also was the Senate figure. Had it not been for the war, had it not been for the devastation of the Philippines, had it not been for the need for

rehabilitation of trade between the two countries, there would not have been any opportunity whatsoever to change the present tonnage in the quotas. That is one, if not the principal, reason for restoring the existing quota. I did not want to take advantage of the Filipinos in their hour of need.

I hope that answers the question of my friend, because I would not say that everybody in Colorado, Michigan, and Louisiana is satisfied or would not want to see some cut in the quota.

Mr. RICH. The only thing I am getting at now is to finally and eventually eliminate this subsidy we are paying the sugar producers in the States. Eventually it has got to stop. Are we going to give more consideration to the Philippines than we are to our own producers?

Mr. DINGELL. I believe my friend will concede that subsidies on sugar are not controlled by these figures.

Mr. RICH. Certainly it is. It is the amount we consume in this country that guarantees the price to our own sugar producers. Unless we take care of our own sugar producers they are going to be out of luck and we are going to be out of sugar.

Mr. DINGELL. I may say to my friend the question of increasing the quota for our own people is not involved in this at all. There is a great opportunity for increased quotas for years to come for our local producers in both cane and beet sugars because of the present increased per capita consumption and further because of the increase in our population.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman state what the amount of the Philippine sugar quota now is under this conference report?

Mr. DINGELL. As I take it to be, if the 850,000 long tons are converted into short tons it means 952,000 short tons.

Mr. CURTIS. The gentleman is not suggesting that he arrived at a compromise, is he? Is it not true that you have accepted the Senate version as to quantity?

Mr. DINGELL. I hope I have not misled anybody. That is precisely what we did. I said at the outset that the only thing that would be a compromise between the two actions would have been to split the existing long ton and short ton into a new intermediate ton of our own creation which instead of being 2,000 pounds or 2,240 pounds, would be a medium ton of 2,120 pounds. That would be the only possible compromise that could have been worked out.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I realize that any attempt to defeat this conference report at the present time would be futile; consequently, I am not anxious to waste the time of the House. I do wish to state, however, that, in my opinion, this is not satisfactory to a great many people in this country. It is also my opinion that it is not for the best interests of the Philippine Islands and I think in that statement I am supported by a good many people who have spent years

in the Philippine Islands and know something about the situation.

I am also aware of certain representations made to the Senate Finance Committee, part of them off the record, by certain individuals who are interested in this bill that were totally false and misleading and known to be false at the time. As I say, the conference report cannot be held up.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I may say that the gentleman from Nebraska has been most diligent in his efforts to safeguard the interests of the sugar producers in this country, in the subcommittee, and throughout the entire proceedings. He made some very effective statements and put up a very brave fight.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that the House passed a bill containing 850,000 short tons. Now the conferees have agreed to 850,000 long tons. You are increasing the sugar quota of the Philippines 102,000 tons of sugar.

Mr. DINGELL. In short tons.

Mr. RICH. We are increasing it 102,000 tons over what it was.

Mr. DINGELL. No. We are not increasing it at all above what is provided under existing law. The gentleman will understand the cut was made in the House from long tons to short tons only because we considered a Philippine trade bill, but the present tonnage allowance or sugar quota for the Philippine Islands is 850,000 long tons. This action of the conferees merely restores the long tonnage. I may say to the gentleman again, lest he did not get my first explanation, that that was the only change the Senate made in the House bill. It merely restored the tonnage to 850,000 long tons, which is already in the existing law.

Mr. RICH. But, nevertheless, we are increasing it from what was passed by the House 102,000 tons.

Mr. DINGELL. That is right.

Mr. RICH. You cannot get away from that.

Mr. DINGELL. 102,000 short tons in order to restore the tonnage to existing law.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LYNCH. The 850,000 long tons is the same amount that has been in existing law for the past 20 years; is that correct?

Mr. DINGELL. That is correct.

Mr. LYNCH. It is the same amount that was in the original bill introduced by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL], chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee?

Mr. DINGELL. The gentleman's statement is uniformly correct.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. May I say in this connection that, of course, this quota is not satisfactory to all of us, but in order to get the legislation which we felt they

should have and have at once because of the independence of the Philippine Islands coming along on July 4, we had to give in a little here and there in order to get this legislation.

Mr. DINGELL. That is true. We, the members of the committee, found fault with the bill in the matter of the monopoly provisions and we found fault with it with regard to tonnage, and for other reasons, but this is one of these pressing matters. We were then, and more so now, right under the gun. Time was of the essence. July 3 is the last day on which the Philippine Commonwealth is a dependency of the United States. We had a task to perform and we just do not have any time to lose.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DURHAM. Will the Philippine Commonwealth be able to meet this quota this year?

Mr. DINGELL. I doubt very much, no matter what you do here, that the Philippine Commonwealth can reach the quota in less than 3 years. But that will not affect the sugar production in this country or the amount of sugar which we can get offshore. There will be a serious shortage of sugar in the United States for some time to come, because there is a serious shortage of sugar throughout the world.

To give the gentleman an illustration the Philippine Islands, which ordinarily consume 100,000 tons of their own large and normal production, for the year 1945 produced only 13,000 tons, so they had to import 87,000 tons to actually meet their own demands. Now that is a serious all-around situation. So this quota figure has been inserted, as the members of the Committee know, because we are trying to induce the mill owners and the plantation owners to produce sugar in that country to get back to production as early as possible in order that we can rehabilitate the heroic people of that unfortunate country. And they are our friends.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, the gentleman recalls distinctly, does he not, that in 1940 we destroyed 250,000 tons of sugar in Puerto Rico. We destroyed 250,000 tons of sugar in the Virgin Islands, and then you started up the rum plants there to use up sugar even in the face of that destruction. That is a terrible reflection, but that is water over the dam.

Mr. DINGELL. That may be right, but that is water over the dam.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS REHABILITATION ACT

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1610) to provide for the rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on

the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of April 17, 1946.)

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of April 15, 1946.)

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the civil functions bill has reached its final stage for consideration. It represents the findings and conclusions of 15 Members of the House and Senate who considered it for about 6 weeks.

During the recent World War very little work was done on the items involved and very little appropriation was made for them. There still remains a large backlog of these items which will have to be considered, and they will be coming before the House before very long.

The items which appear in this bill have been authorized by law. They have been examined, surveyed, and approved by the Army engineers. All of them except a few the Budget has approved, and both the Senate and the House have approved all the items in the bill. The items in dispute have been finally agreed upon by both the Senate and House conferees, and are now before the House for its final approval.

The amount approved by the Budget originally for these items was \$338,000,000. The House authorized an expenditure of \$286,000,000 in respect to these items, and the Senate authorized an expenditure of \$362,000,000. The conferees agreed upon the appropriation of \$333,000,000, which is \$5,000,000 below the Budget estimate.

In the distribution of the money carried in this bill \$20,000,000 was approved by the Budget for the Florida barge canal, the Appropriations Committees of both the House and the Senate struck out this item and decided to distribute this \$20,000,000 among other items in the bill

which are meritorious, which needed this money, and could judiciously use it.

There is in the bill before us \$75,000,000 appropriated for miscellaneous items other than flood control and rivers and harbors items. This is not exclusively a flood-control or a rivers and harbors bill, or a bill exclusively for both; \$110,000,000 in this bill is for rivers and harbors construction and \$144,000,000, of it is for flood control.

Both the House and the Senate committees have patiently and intelligently. I think, approached the matters in controversy and have come to a complete agreement. The approval of this conference report, in our opinion, is justifiable.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman with pleasure.

Mr. RICH. Instead of increasing this bill \$33,000,000, at this time for rivers and harbors when the country is in such position that we have more jobs now than we have men to fill them and if possibly we get a slow-down for some reason or other in the future, would it not be better to defer these until something takes place and get the wheels of industry turning and the people producing things in this country so that we will have commodities and stop inflation? Would it not be better by utilizing all the men you are going to put in these river and harbor projects by an expenditure of \$33,000,000? It seems to me that would have been the wise thing. If you would have waited until next year or some time that you could do this without disturbing the economy of the country in getting back to normalcy, it would have been a fine thing. I hope you can convince the Senate they ought in some manner to hold up these projects until the day comes that you need this work to do. We are doing too many things now that are not necessary. I have an idea that a lot of these flood-control projects and rivers and harbors projects could be delayed for a year or so to the best interests of the country. I wish the gentleman and his committee would try to work and cooperate with the Senate to defer some of these things until production gets equal to our consumption in this country by utilizing all the manpower that will be needed on these projects in doing this work.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, my purpose in requesting permission to extend my remarks is to place in the RECORD at this point a complete list of river and harbor and flood-control projects, giving the name of the project, the type of project, and the purpose for which the funds are to be spent, and the amount of funds allocated at the particular project. The tabulation is as follows:

Rivers and harbors

New Haven Harbor, Conn.	\$500,000
Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.	100,000
New York Harbor, N. Y.	1,510,000
Cape Vincent Harbor, N. Y.	59,000
New York and New Jersey Channels	3,634,000
Waterway on the coast of Virginia	65,000
Channel from Pamlico Sound to Avon, N. C.	16,500

Cape Fear River, N. C., at and below Wilmington, and North-east (Cape Fear) River	\$1,000,000
Winyah Bay, S. C.	630,000
Savannah Harbor, Ga.	1,000,000
Canaveral Harbor, Fla.	830,500
St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to Lake Harney	300,000
St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to the ocean (\$83,000 allowed in House for advance planning)	1,772,000
Lake Worth Inlet, Fla.	711,000
Tampa Harbor, Fla. (\$19,400 allowed in House for advance planning)	219,400
St. Marks River, Fla.	71,000
Mobile Harbor, Ala.	475,000
Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, Ga. and Ala.	1,010,000
Pearl River, Miss. and La.	1,010,500
Bayous Petit Anse, Tigre, and Carlin, La.	160,000
Gulf intracoastal waterway (New Orleans district)	1,800,000
Gulf intracoastal waterway between Apalachee Bay, Fla., and the Mexican border (Galveston district)	2,030,000
Trinity River, Tex., \$1,040,000 for advance planning and \$450,000 for commencement of construction	1,490,000
Neches and Angelina Rivers, Tex.	1,500,000
Sabine-Neches waterway, Texas.	37,000
Brazos Island Harbor, Port Isabel, Tex.	127,500
Crescent City Harbor, Calif.	1,000,000
Old River, Calif.	25,000
Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash., Umatilla (McNary) Dam (\$600,000 allowed in House for advanced planning)	2,600,000
Columbia River between Vancouver, Wash., and Bonneville, Oreg.	239,000
Columbia River at Bonneville, Oreg.	805,800
Columbia River and tributaries below Celilo Falls to mouth of Snake River, Oreg. and Wash.	30,000
Mississippi River between the Ohio and Missouri Rivers	3,500,000
Missouri River, mouth to Kansas City	1,500,000
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa	2,500,000
Ohio River open-channel work	526,000
Kanawha River, W. Va.	554,200
Illinois waterway, Illinois	160,000
Wolf River (Memphis Harbor), Tenn.	100,000
St. Marys River, Mich.	4,611,250
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal, Wisconsin	11,000
Wrangell Narrows, Alaska	500,000
Intracoastal Waterway from Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.	40,000
Miami Harbor (Biscayne Bay), Fla.	5,000
Intracoastal Waterway from Caloosahatchee River to Anclote River, Fla.	115,000
Alabama and Coosa Rivers, Ga. and Ala.	316,000
Chocolate Bayou, Tex.	5,000
Guadalupe River, Tex.	157,000
Lavaca and Navidad Rivers, Tex.	3,500
Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.	289,000
Missouri River at Fort Peck, Mont.	20,000
Ohio River lock and dam construction	28,000
Harbors of refuge for light-draft vessels	29,100
Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio	5,000
Buffalo Harbor, N. Y.	12,500
Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y.	5,000

Chetco River, Oreg.	\$2,000
Depoe Bay, Oreg.	1,000
Snake River, Oreg., Wash., and Idaho	500,000
Total	42,253,750

Flood control, general

Mansfield Hollow Reservoir, Conn.	\$1,445,000
Union Villare Reservoir, Vt.	1,309,000
Holyoke, Mass.	763,000
Holyoke (Springdale section) Mass.	344,000
Tully Reservoir, Mass.	659,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	900,000
Almond Reservoir, N. Y.	1,100,000
East Sidney Reservoir, N. Y.	1,200,000
Elmira, N. Y.	540,000
Sunbury, Pa.	900,000
Williamsport, Pa.	1,300,000
Buggs Island Reservoir, Va. and N. C.	3,000,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.	4,500,000
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga.	4,570,000
Homochitto River, Miss.	14,000
Narrows Reservoir, Ark.	1,500,000
Bayou Bodcau, Red Chute, and Loggy Bayou, La.	123,500
Bayou Bodcau Reservoir, La.	1,300,000
Shreveport, La.	900,000
Blakely Mountain Reservoir, Ark.	1,000,000
Memphis, Tenn.	1,000,000
Buffalo Bayou, Tex.	2,200,000
Hords Creek Reservoir, Pecan Bayou, Tex.	500,000
Boeuf, Tensas Rivers, and Bayou Macon, La.	1,000,000
Pineville, La.	128,300
Aloha Rigolette area, Louisiana.	500,000
San Angelo Reservoir and floodway, Texas (\$40,000 allowed by House for advance planning)	2,040,000
Whitney Reservoir, Tex.	2,000,000
Holbrook, Ariz.	243,000
John Martin Reservoir, Colo.	1,122,400
Colorado Springs, Colo.	475,000
Cherry Creek Reservoir, Colo.	2,963,500
Blue Mountain Reservoir, Ark.	1,132,600
Clearwater Reservoir, Mo.	2,000,000
Norfolk Reservoir, Ark.	1,000,000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.	5,000,000
North Little Rock to Gillett, Ark.	150,000
Augusta to Clarendon, Ark.	500,000
Van Buren, Ark.	301,000
Crawford County levee district, Arkansas	400,000
McLean Bottom levee district No. 3, Arkansas.	204,200
Near Dardanelle, Ark.	203,300
Conway County levee district No. 6, Arkansas.	360,700
Conway County levee districts Nos. 1, 2, and 8, Arkansas.	400,000
Roland drainage district, Arkansas	331,500
Little Rock to Pine Bluff, Ark.	450,000
Dennison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.	3,000,000
Canton Reservoir, Okla.	2,500,000
Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.	3,500,000
Wister Reservoir, Okla.	1,750,000
Hulah Reservoir, Okla.	2,530,000
Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir, Okla.	1,000,000
Jenks, Okla.	249,500
Fall River Reservoir, Kans.	2,000,000
Hutchinson, Kans.	800,000
Wichita and Valley Center, Kans.	1,000,000
Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	2,500,000
Kanopolis Reservoir, Kans.	1,972,000
Harlan County Reservoir, Nebr.	1,750,000
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.	4,000,000
Baldhill Reservoir, N. Dak.	300,000
Heise-Roberts Area, Snake River, Idaho	250,000
Council Bluffs, Iowa	500,000
Omaha, Nebr.	800,000

Missouri River between Kenslers Bend, Nebr., and the Combination Bridge at Sioux City, Iowa	\$360,000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky	4,300,000
Dale Hollow Reservoir, Tenn. and Ky	1,455,000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn	4,150,000
Mounds and Mound City, Ill	700,000
Stringtown, Fort Chartre, and Ivy Landing, Ill	392,200
Wood River levee, Illinois	400,000
Preston drainage and levee district, Illinois	100,000
Harrisonville and Ivy Landing drainage levee district, Illinois	426,000
Farm Creek Reservoirs, Ill. (\$100,000 allowed by House for advance planning)	600,000
Cannelton, Ind	500,000
Newport, Ky	800,000
Delaware Reservoir, Ohio	1,500,000
Muskingum River Reservoirs, Ohio	1,548,000
Portsmouth-New Boston, Ohio	1,000,000
Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va	4,000,000
Massillon, Ohio	1,001,000
Parkersburg, W. Va	500,000
Sutton, W. Va	750,000
Dewey Reservoir, Ky	510,000
Dillon Reservoir, Ohio	2,000,000
Youghiogheny River Reservoir, Pa	619,200
Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa	2,500,000
Punxsutawney, Pa	556,000
East Branch, Clarion River Reservoir, Pa	500,000
Elkins, W. Va	552,900
Coal Creek drainage and levee district, Illinois	565,400
Mount Morris Reservoir, N. Y	1,000,000
Los Angeles River, Calif	3,000,000
San Gabriel River, Calif	650,000
Detroit Reservoir, Ore	1,700,000
Dorena Reservoir, Ore	2,018,200
Lookout Point Reservoir, Ore	1,000,000
Willamette River, Ore. (bank protection)	450,000
Tacoma, Wash	807,600
Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower, Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries and on Hull-Brakemill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Miss	500,000
Oahe Reservoir, S. Dak. (for advance planning)	700,000
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak. (for planning and initiating construction)	2,500,000
Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif	1,000,000

The following are items and amounts recommended for advance planning:

Blackstone River Basin: West Hill Reservoir, Mass	\$40,000
Thames River Basin: East Brimfield Reservoir, Mass	20,000
South Coventry Reservoir, Conn	35,000
Connecticut River Basin: West River Reservoirs, Vt	230,000
North Hartland Reservoir, Vt	70,000
North Springfield Reservoir, Vt	70,000
Housatonic River Basin: Thomaston Reservoir, Conn	130,000
Lake Champlain Basin: East Barre Reservoir, Vt	34,000
Wrightsville Reservoir, Vt	20,000
Waterbury Reservoir, Vt	8,000
Hoosic River Basin: North Adams, Mass	10,000

Susquehanna River Basin: Copes Corner Reservoir, N. Y	\$180,000
Swoyerville and Forty Fort, Pa	50,000
Genegantslet Reservoir, N. Y	60,000
South Plymouth Reservoir, N. Y	190,000
Roanoke River Basin: Philpott Reservoir, Va	300,000
Colorado River Basin: Lake Brownwood Reservoir, Tex	42,000
Eagle Lake to Matagorda, Tex	75,000
White River Basin: Greers Ferry Reservoir, Ark	30,000
Lone Rock Reservoir, Ark	23,000
Table Rock Reservoir, Mo	100,000
Arkansas River Basin: Optima Reservoir, Okla	60,000
Mannford Reservoir, Okla	80,000
Neodesha Reservoir, Kans	75,000
Elk City Reservoir, Kans	75,000
Upper Mississippi River Basin: Red Rock Reservoir, Iowa	200,000
Sabula, Iowa	3,500
Coralville Reservoir, Iowa	62,000
Joanna Reservoir, Mo	60,000
Galena, Ill	6,000
Turkey River at Elkport, Iowa	2,000
Red River of the North Basin: Pembina River Reservoir, N. Dak	35,000
Tongue River Reservoir, N. Dak	35,000
Park River Reservoir, N. Dak	30,000
Missouri River Basin: Sioux City, Iowa	20,000
Arlington Reservoir, Mo	50,000
Richland Reservoir, Mo	50,000
Missouri River Levees, Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth	1,000,000
Ohio River Basin: Shenango Reservoir, Pa., and Ohio	100,000
Eagle Creek Reservoir, Ohio	90,000
Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa	155,000
Turtle Creek Reservoir, Pa	41,000
Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Brockway and vicinity, Pa	120,000
Latrobe, Pa	20,000
Dillonvale and Adena, Ohio	31,000
Burr Oak Reservoir, Ohio	31,000
Roseville, Ohio	5,000
Jackson Cut-off, Ky	5,000
Carrolton, Ky	15,000
Greenup, Ky	15,000
Cleves, Ohio	10,000
Ashland, Ky	8,000
Maysville, Ky	7,000
Levee Unit No. 5, Wabash River, Ind	40,000
Indianapolis (Warflight section), Ind	30,000
Mining City Reservoir, Ky	40,000
Colorado River Basin (Ariz.): Alamo Reservoir, Ariz	90,000
Santa Ana River Basin: San Juan Reservoir, Calif	60,000
San Antonio Reservoir, Calif	80,000
Carbon Canyon Dam and Channel, Calif	50,000
Los Angeles County drainage area: Compton Creek, Calif	35,000
Pacoima, Wash, Calif	51,000
Rio Hondo Channel, Calif	40,000
Rubio Canyon and Eaton Wash, Calif	40,000
Ventura River Basin: Ventura River Levees, Calif	50,000

Sacramento-San Joaquin Basin: Hogan Reservoir, Calif	\$27,000
Farmington Reservoir, Calif	80,000
Success Reservoir, Calif	120,000
Tuolumne River Reservoir, Calif	5,000
New Melones Reservoir, Calif	285,000
Folsom Reservoir, Calif	150,000
Kings River and Tulare Lake Basin, including Pine Flat Reservoir, Calif	200,000
Merced County stream group, California	50,000
Pacific coastal area: Pajaro River, Calif	25,000
Willamette River Basin: Quartz Creek Reservoir, Ore	130,000
Sweet Home Reservoir, Ore	100,000
North Pacific Coastal area: Coquille River Basin, Ore	12,000
Nehalem River Basin, Ore	2,500
Arlington, Ore. (Alkali Canyon)	4,000
Recreational developments—investigations and plans	150,000
Total	142,480,600

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

(Mr. ENGEL of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, when the regular civil functions bill came before the House some weeks ago, I pointed to the record and gave the details showing that there were 700 flood-control projects on the War Department 6-year program, which, together with many more rivers and harbors and irrigation and reclamation projects, will cost \$7,000,000,000. I stated at that time that I did not see how we could carry out that program in view of the condition the Treasury is in. I believe that the time is not so far distant, when the Treasury Department will be unable to raise either by the sale of bonds or by taxation, the money required to meet the appropriations made by the Congress.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. In line with what the gentleman is now saying, the Congress heard the admonition of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations this morning that the yardstick should be that appropriations, however desirable, ought to be indispensable to qualify for expenditure in view of the condition that the Treasury is in.

I want to ask the gentleman, in his opinion, are the items, especially those of increase that are contained in the conference report, items that would fall within the formula announced by Chairman CANNON this morning, namely, that they are indispensable, or do they fall in the character of items that may be considered merely desirable?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Of course, they are not indispensable.

Now, may I proceed? I have been a member of the War Department Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee for the past 10 years. This is the

tenth annual civil-functions bill and will be the tenth annual War Department bill which has come through that subcommittee during that time. While this bill was not perfect, I was never more pleased with a bill that went through the House which came from the Civil Functions Committee than I was with this bill as it left the House. I was never more bitterly disappointed in the actions of a conference committee and a conference report than I have been in the results of this conference and report.

A great many Members of this House on both sides of the aisle came to me with projects. Wherever I thought that Member's project was worthy and should be put in the bill, I supported it.

This bill has deteriorated from a good bill into one of the worst pork-barrel bills that has come from a conference committee with which I have had anything to do during the 12 years I have been a Member of this House.

There are 216 projects in this bill in 34 States as it came from conference. The total appropriation amounts to \$254,000,000. Those 216 projects will cost at least \$2,000,000,000. Many of these project costs have not yet been accurately determined. There has been too much patting on the back of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Can the gentleman advise the House how many projects, and the total cost of those projects, are included in this conference report which have not received the approval of the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I will get to that in a minute.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I repeat there has been too much back patting the United States Engineer Corps. Their estimates have been very unreliable. To give you an illustration—I mentioned this before—we had before this House a project in Missouri known as the Osceola project. The estimated cost of this project by the Army engineers was \$28,500,000. The actual cost when completed will be \$65,000,000. The actual cost of another project was four times the amount estimated by the Army engineers. I told one general recently that if I were president of a corporation and my chief engineer told me that a project was going to cost \$28,500,000 and it actually cost \$65,000,000, I would kick him in the neck and get another chief of engineers. I am hoping that the present Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, Lieutenant General Wheeler, a very fine and able officer, will change this policy and give us some real estimates on these projects so that we will know what a project will cost before we start construction.

The deficiency bill passed last fall contained 118 flood-control projects. Of those 118 projects only a few have been finished. These 118 projects have now been increased to 216.

Many of these projects contain power. I believe in public power when it is needed. I have never opposed a bill because it contained public power. I firmly believe that we are now doing to the

power industry of America by degrees what Clement Attlee and the Socialist Party are doing to the banks and the coal mines in England in one fell swoop. We are socializing it. When we get through socializing the power industry, the coal mines, the railroads, the banks and other institutions will be next. I am opposed to the socialization of industry.

When this bill left the House it contained \$285,987,492, and was \$52,651,000 below the Budget. It came back from the Senate containing \$361,618,000, an increase of \$75,600,000 over the House bill or more than a 27-percent increase. It was \$22,980,000 above the Budget; and when you take out of the Budget the \$20,000,000 for the Florida barge canal, which this House refused to pass, it is nearly \$45,000,000 above the Budget.

This bill contains 55 unbudgeted projects, the total cost of which, according to the Army engineers, will be approximately \$218,000,000 but will actually run to about \$300,000,000.

We tried to save \$74,000,000 by cutting out of this bill the \$20,000,000 the Budget recommended for the Florida barge canal. The Senate used that \$20,000,000 to start projects which will cost somewhere around \$300,000,000. We kept \$74,000,000 from doing down the canal, but the conference report is sending \$300,000,000 down the river.

I cannot go along with that sort of proposition.

The bill as it now stands is, on its face, \$5,400,000 below the Budget estimate. When we eliminate the Florida barge canal that the House struck out—it is actually \$16,000,000 above the Budget.

The Senate receded on \$28,388,000 worth of projects. The House receded on \$47,244,000. There are 55 unbudgeted projects in this bill in 34 States which will cost, according to the engineers, \$217,990,000 but will actually cost around \$300,000,000.

Mr. Speaker, I know how futile it is to try to stop a conference report which carries 216 projects. I tried it last fall when the bill had 118, and you know the result.

The \$20,000,000 I thought had been saved by eliminating the Florida barge canal is going to be spent a little dribble here and a little dribble there by starting projects which, as I stated, will ultimately cost \$300,000,000.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman is doing a fine job in his effort to hold down expenses, and it seems to me we ought to put the membership of this House on record on this conference report for one reason if for no other—to show the people of this country who is for economy in Government. We hear many people say now that they are for economy in Government. We ought to put them to the test. The time has arrived now when the people back home should know what the membership of this House is doing. I hope the gentleman will take the lead. If he does not I trust somebody else will put the Members on record.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I have perhaps as many rivers and

harbors in my district as any other Member of this House. I can appreciate the pressure which is being brought to bear on the Members of Congress from the people back home.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, may I say that I regard the gentleman as one of the most conscientious and one of the most outstanding Members of this House. I am glad to note that he is looking at these projects from a merit standpoint. When you take this into consideration I am glad to see that he has recommended that the appropriation of \$711,000 be made for the Lake Worth project. My people have already voted a bond issue for this. Feeling that the Congress was going to make this appropriation the freeholders of that district voted a million dollars for this purpose. This money is now in the bank and cannot be spent until this appropriation is made by the Congress. I want to thank the gentleman.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I shall continue to oppose this type of "pork barrel" appropriations bill and want to be so recorded.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, any member who serves on the Appropriations Subcommittee for the War Department with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] appreciates the conscientious way in which he approaches his task and also the diligence he shows. Certainly no Member of the House of Representatives can properly claim to have been more conscientious and industrious in protecting the Public Treasury than the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], and none is more entitled to recognition and commendation than he.

It should be pointed out, however, that when you get into a conference you are confronted with a practical situation if you are going to reach an agreement. The bill that is being brought back here today from conference is \$5,408,011 below the total budget estimate. It is true that the total amount for flood control exceeds the budget estimate for flood control, but the savings in rivers and harbors projects and other items gave us a leeway of something over \$20,000,000 in the bill as a whole. We did use some of that margin in meeting some of the Senate's increases, but the bill as a whole is \$5,500,000,000 below the total budget estimate.

When the bill went over to the Senate they marked upward some 27 projects which had no appropriations or for which there were lesser appropriations in the bill as it passed the House. In the conference some of those projects were eliminated completely; in fact, in practically every instance, the figures proposed by the Senate were reduced.

All of the projects proposed by the Senate had appealing merit and all of the increases had a certain amount of logic behind them. I might make quite

a speech on the value of these flood-control projects to the Nation, particularly those in the Missouri Basin, but other Members would want to tell of those in which they have special interest. So I confine my remarks at this time to the dollar-sign subject and say that your conferees tried conscientiously to hold down appropriations while, at the same time, we provided what seemed to be a proper amount for the prosecution of the most urgent projects.

The total Senate increase amounted to something over \$75,000,000; \$75,631,000, to be exact. A part of that was the restoration of cuts we had made in the House; a part was the addition of projects for which there were supplemental estimates; and a part was for unbudgeted items. The Budget sent up those supplemental estimates for some 16 projects just as the House committee completed its hearings. We did not hold hearings on those projects, but nevertheless there were Budget estimates for them, and they were all put in in the Senate. That is why the Senate increase of \$75,000,000 over the House figure was only about \$25,000,000 above the Budget Bureau's total estimates for the civil functions bill. The Senate's proposals were cut back about \$30,000,000 in conference. So, in proposing the reductions, the House conferees accomplished a saving of something over \$5,000,000 below the Budget. I think the record should show that and should show that the House did achieve a reduction of approximately \$30,000,000 from the figures proposed by the Senate.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I realize that the House cut it down below the Budget estimates, but let me ask the gentleman this question: Has the gentleman any faith in ever hoping to get a balanced Budget if we do what the Bureau of the Budget recommends to the Congress? They will never balance anything. That has been proven in the last 10 or 12 years that I have been here. This Budget Bureau that we have down here is one of the most extravagant organizations of government, and until we do something to cause them to realize that we have to get in the money before we can spend it on all of these projects, this Government is going on the rocks as sure as you live.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I recognize the fact that we cannot let the Budget Bureau write appropriations for the Congress. It must be remembered, however, that the Senate of the United States is elected by the people of the United States as much as the House of Representatives, and when you get into a conference and you have Senators taking one position and seeking to uphold the position of the Senate, and you have Members of the House seeking to uphold their position, what you have to do is to arrive at some point between the two, and that is what we did. As I say, we achieved about a \$30,000,000 reduction below the figure of the Senate and we kept the total \$5,408,000 below the total recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. That was the result of a very long

conference and of several preliminary meetings by the House conferees. I personally think we achieved about as good a result as could be obtained under the circumstances and I believe the conference report should be accepted.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I am not out of sympathy with the feeling of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] in regard to the need for greater economy. Yet, the bill before us was the best bill we were able to get as a result of our conference with the Senate. I have no doubt but that the great majority of the projects are meritorious projects. There are many hundreds of other projects in America that ought to be constructed tomorrow; there is no doubt about that. This is no waste of money, in any sense of the word, as I see it. American land and resources are wasting away at a rapid rate—at a rate of loss totaling hundreds of millions of dollars per year. We are not ahead in flood control and river and harbor improvements. We are behind schedule. I dare say we are several generations behind schedule in harnessing and conserving the land and water resources of our Nation.

So, we have here the best bill we could get. Some of the work might possibly have been delayed. In fact, some of the work should be delayed, in my opinion, but the final details of the bill were a result of compromises, as is always the case in legislative matters. But we present the bill without apology, and it is \$5,000,000 below the Budget. Some are disappointed because the bill contains so many projects, others are disappointed because projects in their districts were not included. It will be noted that the sums approved for individual projects were considerably reduced in most instances.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I would like to ask the gentleman of the subcommittee about amendment No. 4½. That related to an appropriation for a survey and preliminary work on a flood-control project for Chattanooga and Rossville, Ga. The gentleman will recall at the time the matter was up originally in the House a controversy was going on between certain citizens in Rossville and Chattanooga as to the type of flood protection, so it was not included in the bill as it passed the House. The controversy was over a proposed reservoir in Georgia. This dispute was settled to the satisfaction of the Georgia people. The gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, has withdrawn his opposition to the appropriation and I am advised has notified some of the members of the conference committee to that effect. I have spoken to most of the House members of the subcommittee, including the gentleman from Texas, about the matter and I understood that since the controversy about the reservoir had been settled the House conferees would accept the Senate amendment. Five hundred thou-

sand dollars was included in the Senate, but it has been eliminated in conference. The gentleman will recall I talked with him a number of times about it. Will the gentleman tell the reason for it not being included in the conference report?

I would also like to be assured by the gentleman, that since this project has been authorized and since it has been recommended by the Corps of Engineers and the Budget Bureau, that it has not been decided against on its merits and that it will be provided for in the future when any impediments have been ironed out.

Mr. MAHON. I will be glad to take a minute and state the position of the committee in regard to the Chattanooga, Tenn.-Rossville, Ga., flood-control project.

With respect to that project, there was much controversy in the House. The gentleman from Chattanooga was very much interested in securing approval for the project in the original House bill, but the committee did not put anything in the bill for the project, due to the controversy between Chattanooga and interested areas in Georgia. When the bill went to the Senate, the Senate included the sum of \$500,000 for the project as a result of the fact that some of the differences between the city of Chattanooga and the area in Georgia had been ironed out after the bill had been passed by the House and sent to the Senate. But the Senate amendment contained the following proviso:

Provided further, That in connection with the Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga., flood-control project the State of Tennessee or local subdivisions thereof shall furnish the right-of-way for the entire project.

Now here is what happened after the Senate included the Chattanooga project in the bill. The mayor of Chattanooga, as I understand it, wrote a letter to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] stating that he and other citizens opposed the Senate amendment, and felt that the amendment, including the Chattanooga project in the bill, should be eliminated, and further action involving the project should be delayed pending a further clarification of the responsibilities of the city of Chattanooga with respect to the project.

The amendment had been adopted in the Senate; it was a Senate amendment, not a House amendment. When the Senate proposed to withdraw its own amendment, and did withdraw it, there was nothing the House conferees could do to retain it in the bill.

Now in further response to the question proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee, let me say that the project has not been abandoned; it is not dead. Action has simply been temporarily suspended pending the time when local differences can be clarified and composed.

The project has been authorized by the Congress, as the gentleman well knows, and has been approved by the Army engineers and the Bureau of the Budget. The gentleman is in no way responsible for the delay. In fact, he has sought in every possible way to pave the way for the project and expedite its construction. The delay is regrettable and

disappointing to the gentleman and many of his constituents, but there is no reasonable doubt in my opinion but that the project will be provided for at a later date and the needed improvements made.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART].

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time just to clear up a question I have in mind. I notice that amendment No. 5 is rather specific in respect to some things, not so in respect to others. Also I notice that in Public Law 534 of the Seventy-eighth Congress there is a general provision of law having to do with the development of supplementary irrigation facilities upon War Department projects. The question I have in mind is this: Is it the interpretation of the conferees that the conference report, if adopted, will repeal section 8 of the act to which I have referred insofar as the Kings River project is concerned, or will the two stand together and be construed together insofar as they can, any differences developing, the conference report controlling, since it is legislation subsequent in point of time?

Mr. NORRELL. May I say to the gentleman that the conference report has not entirely satisfied some of us on the House side. I happen to be a member not only of the War Department Civil Functions Appropriation Subcommittee, but also the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations. I am familiar somewhat with this project. Some years ago, if the gentleman remembers, there was an effort made by the Interior Department to construct this project as an Interior project. Opposition developed. The appropriation was not authorized. The Congress later provided that this project should be constructed by the War Department, as the gentleman also knows. We did not allow the project on the Kings River on the House side when originally considering this bill. The bill went to the Senate and they put it in. We have tried to work out a compromise with the Senate providing that the Bureau of Reclamation shall study the costs and allocations of flood control, reclamation and water use, and other subjects, and submit to the Army Engineers their findings. We provide that none of the money shall be used until the Secretary of War has received reports regarding costs between flood control, water use, and other subjects from the Bureau of Reclamation, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior regarding determinations as to what the allocations shall be. We think in pursuing this course, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior can work out an agreement whereby the benefits of reclamation shall be preserved to the West. I will say to the gentleman that this committee does not want to interfere with the efficient operation of the Bureau of Reclamation. I do not believe that the Secretary of the Interior will concur unless the benefits of reclamation are preserved.

Mr. GEARHART. The gentleman's explanation is very clear and definitely to the point. I am grateful to him for

his very great consideration. Thank you very much.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, I would like to state further that there is eliminated from this bill amendment No. 4½, added by the Senate for the construction of a reservoir at Chattanooga, Tenn., and other facilities. This amendment was placed in the bill by the Senate. The Senate managers insisted on receding. Under the rules of Congress they had a right to do this without concurrence of the House managers. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], our very able Congressman from Chattanooga, has been very much interested in the retention of this item. He has done all humanly possible to secure favorable action. He is one of our most respected and admired colleagues and I regret that the Chattanooga project could not be allowed. I am reasonably certain, however, that it can be included in the next bill for construction of flood-control projects. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to hear the answer given to the gentleman from California by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] with regard to amendment No. 5 reported in disagreement, concerning the Kings River project in California. As an eastern Member of the House of Representatives and representing as I do eastern taxpayers, I have for some time been very much interested in the Central Valley project. This project has for years been made the subject of great controversy between selfish private interests and the Bureau of Reclamation which has been doing a fine job in California. The Bureau of Reclamation has been knocked about from pillar to post by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and by private land companies in the State of California, to the detriment of the small farmer and the average citizen. One of the items in this project is the Pine Flat Dam which the large private land companies propose to have built by the Army engineers with utter disregard for the provisions of the reclamation law.

The area of irrigable land which would be covered by the proposed dam is owned to an extent of over 40 percent by six landowners, huge prosperous land companies, one of whom, the Kern County Land Co., owns practically an entire county in the State of California. It is and has all along been the purpose of these interests, the power interests and these huge land companies, to prevent the building of multiple-purpose dams in Central Valley. Representing eastern taxpayers, I can see no reason for building a dam, whether the Pine Flat Dam on Kings River or the Isabella Dam on the Kern River, which is not a multiple-purpose dam so that revenue and repayment may flow back into the Federal Treasury under the reclamation law as the result of the development of power and the other phases of a multiple purpose dam.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. The only reason we are confronted with this proposition today is because Congress has passed a law saying that this project shall be constructed by the Army engineers. Until that act is amended or repealed, this Congress can do nothing except provide the funds for the War Department or not construct the project at all.

Mr. ROONEY. At the same time may I say to the gentleman from Arkansas that it was the intention of Congress that all the provisions of the reclamation law survive in building these dams included in the flood-control program. I am perfectly willing to develop the West by the use of Federal funds, not as an outright gift but by advancement as a loan to be eventually repaid to Uncle Sam. If we were to proceed as advocated by the private interests in California we might as well junk the Reclamation Act. One of its provisions, the subdivision of land into 160-acre tracts, is wholly vitiated if we permit the building of a dam such as Pine Flat Dam, merely for flood control.

The provisions of the 1944 Flood Control Act calling for the operation of all multiple purpose reservoirs under the Reclamation Law, together with the language of the present bill providing for allocation and, I presume, repayment under the Reclamation Law, is an essential safeguard to the expenditure of Federal moneys for such projects as Pine Flat Dam. Only under the Reclamation Law can we get the broad distribution of benefits called for by the use of interest-free funds for water conservation projects such as the Kings River project for which \$1,000,000 is provided in the pending conference report. Only under the Reclamation Law can we protect the small landowner and make available for sale to war veterans farms where they might make a decent livelihood.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PATTERSON. I want to concur 100 percent with the gentleman from New York, and I want to compliment him for his frank and honest statement in regard to the Central Valley water project in California. He is 100 percent correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has expired.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, the huge power monopolies and great landholders of California have always opposed the full development of the Central Valley program. They are still doing their utmost to undermine it and defeat its purpose. They have been successful in having an appropriation

slipped into H. R. 5400 which will give to the Army engineers the task of constructing two dams in California—the Isabella Dam on the Kern River and the Pine Flat Dam on the Kings River.

I want to see these dams built. I want to see construction on them get under way as quickly as possible. But I want to see them built as multiple-purpose dams under the Bureau of Reclamation, so that they may provide low-cost water for irrigation and low-cost power for pumping, as well as fulfilling their flood-control purpose. Only in this way and as part of the Central Valley program will these dams fully serve the farmers and consumers of California.

For this reason, they must be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, whose program of Central Valley development has already proven itself beyond a doubt. Under the Army engineers, these dams may be alienated and managed in a manner which may easily defeat the entire Central Valley project. Under the Army engineers, what will happen to the 160-acre limitation law? I have asked this question myself and been asked it many times by constituents. This law must be upheld, if the small farmer is to be protected. It must be upheld if we wish to make farms available to as many veterans of World War II as can qualify. It has been pointed out that under the Army engineers' construction of these two dams the worthy principle of acreage limitation may be completely set aside.

I would like to explain the danger to the Central Valley program, to multiple-purpose dams, to the 160-acre limitation law, if we permit the Kings and Kern River Dams to be constructed by a department which, consciously or unconsciously, plays into the hands of the big power interests in opposition to the Bureau of Reclamation program.

As long ago as May 5, 1941, the late President Roosevelt wrote the Secretary of War reaffirming an earlier decision that the Kings River project should be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Then, as late as April 2, 1945, Mr. Roosevelt, when he signed the War Department's civil functions appropriation bill for 1946, declared he had been reluctant to do so because the bill contained appropriations to enable the Corps of Engineers to prepare plans for these projects in the Kings and Kern Rivers. He added that in the near future he intended to submit to Congress recommendations for legislation transferring jurisdiction over all of the Central Valley projects to the Bureau of Reclamation—but meanwhile he died, and such recommendations were never submitted.

Picking up the threads of this situation, President Truman on June 2, 1945, requested both the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army engineers to make comprehensive reports of their plans. Now the plans have been developed and the only thing delaying their submission to the President—and a fair comparison of them—is the fact that the Governor of California is holding them for further consideration.

The Director of Public Works of California has asked that the Army engineers

be granted funds for construction work on the Kings and Kern Rivers Dams. This request, plus Governor Warren's delaying tactics, has prevented a comparison of the two plans. I have had an opportunity to examine these plans and think there is no doubt that the Army engineers' plan is undesirable and should not be railroaded through the Congress before the reports which the President asked for have been received.

A comparison of the two plans makes it amply clear that the Army engineers have no comprehensive plan for the development of the resources of the Central Valley. The Corps of Engineers does have a physical plan for flood control which comprises but a part of the Bureau of Reclamation's comprehensive plan. It is not the physical plan of the Army engineers that causes me deep concern, however; it is the policies under which they propose to develop their plan.

These policies are clearly those that will promote land monopoly, bring about confusion in Federal administration until it became a joke, lead to unwarranted subsidies for a comparatively few landholders, promote ruinous land speculation, waste the resources of California, and weaken the democratic process in California.

The Corps of Engineers has intentionally confused the processes of democratic government. While pretending to observe the wishes of Congress, it has taken action which has had the direct effect of encouraging great land-owning interests of California to oppose the reclamation laws laid down by Congress years ago and reaffirmed many times after searching debate upon the floors of the House and Senate. What is more, its action has encouraged the monopolistic interests of California to thwart the will of the great masses of farmers and working men of my State. This has been made clear to me in no uncertain terms by my constituents. I am firmly convinced that a majority of the people of California can no longer be hoodwinked by these interests.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that the conferees saw fit to bring this conference report here including 23 projects involving over \$12,000,000 for rivers and harbors, and about 40 flood control projects involving \$33,000,000 additional. That means that is the amount of money necessary to start those projects, but, as the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] said, it will take probably \$250,000,000 before they are finished, and maybe four hundred or five hundred million.

With a national debt of \$275,000,000,000, the Congress has got to begin to cut the cloth according to the amount of material they have. They just do not have it in this country any longer. Economy must prevail. It seems to me we should eliminate a great many of these projects, or at least hold them up for a year or two until you can go ahead and finish them. Wait until you have the labor and need the jobs.

One of the greatest propositions that confronts this country and the Congress

is the request that will be made here in the next few weeks. You will be asked to pass upon a loan to Great Britain of \$3,750,000,000. That loan entails an amount of \$4,400,000,000. If that loan is granted, and that agreement by the State Department is consummated, you are going to cancel \$23,000,000,000 of lend-lease. All that Great Britain has ever paid back on that is \$4,000,000,000, which leaves a net of \$23,000,000,000. We have done everything possible to save those people, and there is no reason now why we should obligate our children and our children's children and future generations to try to help Great Britain any longer.

It is an imposition on the American people if you pass such legislation. They have not carried out their promises to the United States in any part. The loans in the last war of over \$6,000,000,000 are unpaid. No interest paid. The loans that we have granted them at different times are still hanging in the balance.

I am not against Great Britain. I want to help them if I can, but I do not want to sink America. That is what we will do if we obligate ourselves any further. Two hundred and seventy-five billion dollars in debt and then talk of a loan of \$4,000,000,000—someone is not properly balanced in my judgment.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS. Is the proposal for the British loan in this bill?

Mr. RICH. No, it is not in this bill, but I want you to know it is coming here soon and you can be prepared to defeat such a monstrosity.

If those fellows get that loan, they are going to socialize Great Britain by purchasing the railroads and the coal mines. They are going to take over the public utilities, and they are going to pay for them with the money of the taxpayers of the United States. That is what burns me up. I would not socialize America, so why help Great Britain to do it?

Another thing, Great Britain has a budget of \$15,650,000,000, whereas we have a budget of \$35,000,000,000. We are bound to go in the red for the next 3 years. We cannot help it with such spending. If we grant that loan to Great Britain they will have close to a balanced budget. So why are we obligating ourselves here to pull their chestnuts out of the fire when it will be most detrimental to every man, woman, and child in America? Not only that; you are not going to pay the bill now; you are going to hand it on to your children and your children's children and your great-grandchildren. You have no moral right to do it. You have no legal right to do it; you have no right to heap coals of fire on your great-grandchildren. I do not like the financial policy of this administration; they think of spend, spend, spend, spend, and do not know where the money is coming from, and it seems as if they do not care. It is terrible, in my judgment. That is not an honest thing for this Congress to do—to loan any nation money. Let the banks do it as before. It is not an

honest thing for this Congress to try to obligate future generations for something that we cannot pay for at the present time. It burns me up. And I want to say here that every man in Congress who votes for that loan will pay for it next November, that the people back home will remember when they come to vote next November; and do not think for a minute that they are not going to remember your action.

If you have four thousand million to give away, give it to our World War II veterans, not to some foreign country. Let us help our own people. Let us keep America solvent. Let us keep America strong. Bankrupt her and what have you?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HAVENNER].

(Mr. HAVENNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment the chairman and the members of the conference committee in bringing about a concurrence between the War Department and the Interior Department in matters of repayment and other provisions of the reclamation law as applied to the Kings River project in the Central Valley. Many people in California are at the present time confused by statements that they can get money on apparently more favorable terms through one Federal agency than from another. I understand that it is the purpose of the conference committee to settle this conflict for the people of California by providing for concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior in the allocation of costs and to give the Secretary of the Interior an opportunity to make appropriate repayment contracts under reclamation law with the water users prior to construction.

I should like to ask the chairman of the committee if I am correct in my interpretation of the committee's action?

Mr. NORRELL. I may say to the gentleman from California on behalf of the chairman that it is the desire of this committee to do everything possible under the circumstances to protect the reclamation laws of the West, and we reached the best possible decision under existing law in order to do that. We believe the Secretary of War wants to preserve the reclamation benefits and that together with the Secretary of the Interior, also deeply interested in reclamation, will bring in a report under promises of the limitation contained in the appropriation that will protect the reclamation interests of the West.

Mr. HAVENNER. I thank the gentleman.

This procedure, though a reassuring step to those of us interested in seeing the water resources of the great Central Valley developed in an orderly way and for the broad benefit of the people, is not enough. It is essential that the water conservation and hydroelectric works developed by the Federal Government be operated and administered as a unit if they are to make the full use of the water

and power resources of the Central Valley. They must be handled under one set of laws, the reclamation laws, if we are not to jeopardize our present Federal investment in the Central Valley. This will also assure the broad distribution of these benefits to the rapidly growing population of California.

Since 1940 we have had an addition of 2,000,000 people to our State. It is essential that the new water to be developed from these projects be used to create added opportunities for many of these people to make farm homes on family sized farms. If this is to be achieved and if these projects are to be operated as a unit in an efficient manner, we shall have to take further action to place the operation and administration of these projects under one agency.

The time to take this action will come within the next few weeks, when the basin reports for Central Valley development are submitted to us by the Bureau of Reclamation and Army Corps Engineers. It will then be our responsibility to see that the present confusion and duplication is completely done away with, and that this Federal program of water development proceeds in an orderly and efficient manner, under one agency.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS].

(Mrs. DOUGLAS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Mr. Speaker, the House and Senate conferees are to be congratulated on having eliminated from the Army Civil Functions appropriation bill the item of the construction fund for the Kern River project in the Central Valley area of California.

No money for this project was contained in the bill as it passed the House. The Senate had proposed to give the Army engineers \$1,000,000 to start construction of the Kern River project. In my judgment, this concession on the part of the Senate was founded upon representations, having no basis in fact, to the effect that the Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation were in full agreement with respect to the Kern River project.

I therefore support the action taken by the conferees in connection with the Kings River project. I hope that amendment No. 5 in disagreement will be adopted. The adoption of this amendment will assure maintenance of the integrity of the traditional Federal reclamation policy in California.

What will this amendment do and what will the assurances as given by the committee mean to us in California? First of all, it will mean that concurrence between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior is required before construction can begin; that the Secretary of the Interior—as Secretary of the Interior, must protect the provisions of the reclamation laws as passed by Congress and reaffirmed for 40 years. It means that he could not under any conditions agree to any plan or any proposal that violates the reclamation laws. Such protection will satisfy the people of California.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman will yield, on behalf of the committee I thank her for the position she has taken and state that it is our belief that the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War will work out an agreement that will preserve the reclamation laws of the West.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. And what will that mean? It will mean that if the reclamation laws prevail, as they are guaranteed now by this amendment and the assurances of this committee, the small farmer will be given preference; it will mean that the land and power monopolies cannot control the priceless waters of that valley; it will mean that the returning veteran will have a chance to get a foothold in the great Central Valley of California.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I want to add my voice, as chairman of the House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, in approval of that provision for cooperation between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior in certain public works and this matter has been properly adjusted.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. And we are very grateful.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, several times while discussing this conference report the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has implied this money thus appropriated is a sheer waste, as if for unnecessary expenditures, or that such funds should not be spent now, as if the plan is to build immediately in order to create employment. Now, I do not know about many of these items, but I do know about one in this list. I have been trying for years to get it done with fear in my heart lest we should not get the protection in time. This construction is not merely to furnish employment, nor is it expenditure of public funds pork-barrel fashion to gain votes. Many of these items listed in this conference report must be like the one for Arizona—necessary for protection and public safety.

I am now referring to the eighth item down, on page 4 of the report, that is for flood protection on the Little Colorado River at Holbrook, Ariz. That is a dangerous stream at any place in its course but particularly dangerous at the city of Holbrook in northern Arizona. On two different occasions in recent years floods have done great damage there and caused loss of life. I called attention of the House to that situation a year ago and earlier. We regarded it a postwar project then only because materials and labor could not be had during the war. The danger was great during the war and is great today. If a flood should occur on the Little Colorado River at the same time a flood occurs on a tributary entering the Little Colorado just above Holbrook, the combined floods would be more destructive than any of the others and might entirely destroy that county-seat town.

There are other flood-control items in Arizona which have been examined by the Army engineers and reported on,

which I hope soon to find in such a report as this, but I will not take time to discuss them here. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a "stitch in time may save nine" in regard to the protection offered by this projected engineering work on the Little Colorado River and many other such streams. Let us not delay but carry this work forward at once. Its value cannot adequately be measured in money.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The gentleman might be interested in knowing that it was the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] who offered the solution to this problem.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. You cannot know how grateful the people of California will be that this committee has upheld the historic position of Congress on the matter of reclamation. If there is a depression, which we all hope there will not be, but which is very likely after the action of the House taken here yesterday, California will perhaps suffer more greatly than any State in the Nation because we are going to have the biggest unemployment load of any State in the country. What happens in Central Valley is very, very important to millions of American citizens.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

(Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the conference committee of the House and Senate for providing the \$1,000,000 for the Kings River project. However, on account of a disagreement between some of the people of California in certain areas who will not pay any part of the benefit costs, and also because of certain people in the interior who have run up and down the San Joaquin Valley and here in Washington putting out false propaganda, we have lost several million dollars that might have been in this bill to provide jobs. I am sorry that misstatements have been put out by these people who have been misinformed, or who do not know the general conditions out there, who make the statement that on Kings River 6 landowners own 44 percent or 50 percent of the land. In another instance I have seen telegrams come back here that two farmers own all the land when, as a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, of the 850,000 acres that is in cultivation and receiving irrigation benefits on Kings River 35,000 water users consume that water. There will be no new water for sale on Kings River but there will be from 6 to 10 percent benefits by the regulation of this flow of water.

Fresno irrigation district has an area of 240,000 acres, with 10,000 water users,

and the average size of the holdings is 24 acres. The area which does not comply with the acreage limitation as presently interpreted by the Department of the Interior is 40,000 acres.

The Kearney vineyard, owned by the State of California, has 5,200 acres. The Associated Oil Co. has 3,800 acres, of which none is irrigable, at the present time, making a total of 9,000 acres. Deducting the 9,000 acres leaves a net area under limitation law of 31,000 acres; in other words, about 13 percent of the total area of the Fresno irrigation district.

This same condition prevails in the Consolidated irrigation district, which has 156,000 acres and only 7,000 acres which would come under the limitation law, and the Alta irrigation district, with 130,000 acres and only 9,000 acres under the limitation law. So the many misstatements that have been made, by telegram, by letter, and on the floor of this House, has cost the State of California five or six millions of dollars of flood control money, that would have helped provide jobs for returning veterans now.

Mr. Sehlmeier, the State grange master of California, who is now in Washington lobbying against Kings River and Isabella Dam, has carried on an extensive campaign here in Washington and also in California, putting out false propaganda and misrepresentation that has cost the people of California flood control benefits, irrigation benefits, and early completion of this much-needed construction that would make available power for the farmers. He is interested only in an insurance racket with the Grange people.

Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of the House a statement taken from hearings in the second session, Seventy-eighth Congress, of H. R. 4485, that the levees' sustained cost was about \$2,500,000. The irrigation canals, headgates, and wiers are complete and cost about \$60,000,000. The gravity water supply is supplemented by the 12,000 pumping plants costing upward of \$18,000,000, all of which has been built by private financing. I want to point out again to the Members of the House that there is no Bureau of Reclamation project in the Kings River area, and no federally-owned land. The agricultural production average is about \$80,000,000 per annum in this area.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am glad the gentleman is making the statement he is and that he has called attention to the fact there is a difference of opinion in California with respect to the Kern River project.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Does the gentleman mean the Kings River project?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. No; I mean Kern River, which was not included. The Kern River project is a highly controversial question. It brings in this matter of landownership to which the gentleman has alluded and some other questions. The members of the conference committee received many letters and telegrams on the subject; but the project was not in the House bill when

it came before us and on a subject as highly controversial as that, obviously the only logical thing for the conferees to do was to leave it out of the bill and let it be handled separately when there might be an opportunity to give full hearing to all parties concerned. That is why it is not in the bill.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I thank the gentleman for making the statement. The reason we did not have an opportunity to place before the House the recommendations of the State of California in conjunction with the War Department and the Department of the Interior was for the simple reason that according to the Flood Control Act that we passed, after the War Department had submitted it to the various States, they would have 90 days to make a report. That report did not arrive back here in Washington in time to be considered by the House committee but it did arrive in time for the Senate to consider it in the Senate. That is why these funds were provided on the Senate side and not on the House side in the very beginning.

This controversy relating to Kern River has been grossly exaggerated. There is the Kern County Land Co. that owns 125,000 acres of the 300,000 acres of tillable land on Kern River, but that same Kern County Land Co. owns 80 percent of all the water rights in Kern River. Whether a dam is constructed or not, you cannot take away their water rights or benefits now being received.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. ELLIOTT. At the present time there are 1,000 users of water on Kern River, and I hope, in extending my remarks, to fully explain that situation.

But I want to take time now to explain the Kings River situation here, because I think that is the most vital. In the present appropriation of \$1,000,000, the proviso as suggested here really does not change the language hardly at all; it only couples the dam into the picture in section 5, and in section 8 of the flood-control bill that passed this House and the Senate without a dissenting vote, the power that is developed on Kings River will be handled and sold wholly by the Department of the Interior, and the water benefits that are derived from the construction of this dam in section 8 will be under the 1902 act. Understand, that is new water and new benefits; but it does not affect the water users who now own a majority of the water rights on Kings River. It will not affect their water rights whatsoever.

Of the 80 percent of the company's water rights of the river flow, they are diverted by 14 canal companies, of which 8 are public utilities and under regulation by the California State Railroad Commission. These utilities consume approximately two-thirds of the water available under the company's rights and serve the lands of approximately 1,000 owners, of which the company is one.

The remaining 20 percent of the water of Kern River serves the land of Buena Vista water storage district, in which the Kern County Land Co. holds no ownership. The waters of Kern River are

now wholly used for irrigation. There can be no substantial increase in the supply arising from the construction of Isabella Reservoir. We are advised by engineers that the effect of the reservoir will be limited to creating about 5 percent better regulation for the supply already fully used.

I want to call the attention of the House to the misstatements publicized as to the price of the land and benefits of the Kern County Land Co. to be received from the construction of Isabella Dam. Statements have been made that the land is only worth \$10 an acre now and that they would be getting \$100 an acre when the dam is completed. For the information of the House Members, the Kern County Land Co.'s approximate assessed valuation of their irrigation land is \$50 per acre. The lands of the company which have the best soils and highest type of irrigation development, as well as those of adjoining owners, are assessed at \$55 to \$65 per acre. No irrigated land now owned by the Kern County Land Co. can be purchased for \$10 or \$100 or more per acre at the present time. I personally know of some of their lands that they receive from \$50 to \$100 per acre rental for growing cotton, potatoes, and other specialty crops. Members of the House, the propagandists have used the Kern County Land Co. and have said nothing about the protection of the city of Bakersfield which is 16 feet below the bed of Kern River, that could be totally flooded, costing millions of dollars and perhaps many lives.

Under Public Law 534 power and the reclamation law are fully protected in sections 5 and 8.

I repeat again, Congress, in Public Law 534, determined what agency would construct Kern River and Kings River, and that was the War Department.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the Treasury is in a desperately critical condition. No one familiar with the facts can possibly deny this. In view of this indisputable fact the increase provided in the conference report is wholly unjustifiable; in fact the original appropriation, considering the condition of the Treasury, is unjustifiable, and that is not saying anything at all against the possible needs for these projects. This is an inflationary measure; of course, it must be, and yet we tell the people of this country that we are against inflation. We vote for these inflationary measures almost daily. The RECORD proves as much.

We are asked not to request a record vote on this bill. I shall not ask for a record vote. We are told that it might put some of the Members on the spot. In all my service in Congress I have never asked any Member to refrain from asking for a roll-call vote to save me from being put on the spot.

So far as the measure before us is concerned, I want my constituents to know that I am opposed to it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 4, line 13, after the word "appropriation", insert the following: "*Provided further*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year 1947 shall not exceed \$1,000,000, and the Secretary of War shall each year, in the Budget, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each."

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: On page 8, line 24, after "dam", insert the following: "*Provided further*, That in the construction of the Fort Gibson flood-control project in Oklahoma, the Chief of Engineers is authorized and directed to cooperate with the officials of the city of Muskogee in protecting the domestic water supply of such city: *Provided further*, That in connection with the Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga., flood-control project, the State of Tennessee or local subdivisions thereof shall furnish the right-of-way for the entire project."

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: On page 9, line 8, insert the following:

"Flood control, Kern River, Kings River, and Tulare Lake, Calif.: For construction of works for flood control and other purposes on the Kern River (Isabella Reservoir), Calif., \$1,000,000, and on Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif., \$1,000,000, both as authorized in Public Law No. 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, approved December 22, 1944: *Provided*, That none of the appropriation for the Kings River and Tulare Lake project, Calif., shall be used for the construction of the dam until the Secretary of War has received the reports as to the division of costs between flood control; navigation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Reclamation and local organizations and shall have made a determination as to what the allocation shall be: *Provided further*, That the reports from these continuing studies shall be made not later than 9 months from the date of the enactment of this act."

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Mr. KERR moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 5 and concur in the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter

Inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Flood control, Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif.: For construction of works for flood control and other purposes on the Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif., \$1,000,000, as authorized in Public Law No. 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, approved December 22, 1944: *Provided*, That none of the appropriation for the Kings River and Tulare Lake project, California, shall be used for the construction of the dam until the Secretary of War has received the reports as to the division of costs between flood control, navigation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Reclamation and local organizations and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have made a determination as to what the allocation shall be: *Provided further*, That the reports from these continuing studies shall be made not later than 6 months from the date of the enactment of this act and that the agreement of concurrence shall be made not later than 9 months from the date of the enactment of this act."

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the changes in the conference report from the language of the Senate amendment are these:

First, we drop out the Kern River project, Isabella Reservoir, for which the Senate proposed \$1,000,000. We leave in the \$1,000,000 for the construction work on Kings River and Tulare Lake.

In the first proviso, where the Senate proposed that the Secretary of War should not proceed with the construction until he had received certain reports from the Bureau of Reclamation, and then should make a determination as to what the allocation should be, the conference amendment inserts these words: with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior.

We felt that there is a natural interest of the Secretary of the Interior in the allocations and charges for water to be used for irrigation and should be recognized in this instance even though the reservoir dam be built by the Army engineers as a flood-control project.

There was one further change. In the Senate language it was proposed that the reports on these studies should be made not later than 9 months from the date of the enactment of the bill. We did not want to delay the construction but we did feel that some time should be provided for achieving the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War, so we made the last proviso read:

That the reports from these continuing studies shall be made not later than 6 months from the date of the enactment of this act and that the agreement of concurrence shall be made not later than 9 months from the date of the enactment of this act.

We thereby allow 3 of the original 9 months for the concurrence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 7, page 19, line 9, after the word "that", where it first appears in the line, strike out the remainder of the line.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KERR moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 7, and concur in the same with an amendment, as follows: On page 18 of the bill, beginning in line 13 after the word "positions", strike out the following: "with the proviso that any positions now filled by persons not citizens of the Republic of Panama or the United States which are vacated for any cause shall be filled in compliance with the terms of this section as adopted for the fiscal year 1946."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1946

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ], chairman of the committee, and by direction of the Committee on Memorials, I offer House Resolution 604, relative to the holding of memorial exercises for our departed colleagues during the past year and fixing Tuesday, the 28th day of May, for that purpose, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That on Tuesday, the 28th day of May, 1946, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House shall stand at recess for the purpose of holding the memorial services as arranged by the Committee on Memorials, under the provisions of clause 40a of rule XI. The order of exercises and proceedings of the service shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and all Members shall have leave for sixty legislative days to extend their remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the life, character, and public service of the deceased Members. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Speaker shall call the House to order and then as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased, he shall declare the House adjourned: And be it further

Resolved, That the necessary expenses connected with the memorial services herein authorized shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the Committee on Memorials and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

The resolution was agreed to.

TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 4896, an act to provide for payment of travel allowances and transportation and for transportation of dependents of members of the naval forces, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 3, after "the", insert "military or."

Page 2, line 4, after "the", insert "Army."
Page 2, line 6, strike out "in advance or otherwise."

Page 2, line 10, after "travel", insert "when such travel shall have been completed: *Provided*, That prior to July 1, 1946, such payments may be made, under such conditions as the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, may prescribe, in advance of actual travel by dependents otherwise entitled to transportation."

Page 2, line 15, after "of", insert "War and the Secretary of."

Page 2, line 15, after "Navy", insert a comma.

Page 2, line 15, strike out "is" and insert "respectively, are."

Page 2, line 17, after "of", insert "military and."

Page 2, line 23, after "of", insert "War and the Secretary of."

Page 2, line 23, after "Navy", insert a comma.

Page 2, line 23, strike out "is" and insert "respectively, are."

Page 2, line 25, strike out all after "Act." over to and including line 3, on page 3.

Page 3, after line 3, insert:

"SEC. 5. Determinations of dependency and distances for the purpose of this act, made by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, or such persons as they may designate, shall be conclusive."

Page 3, after line 3, insert:

"SEC. 6. The provisions of section 5 of this act shall terminate on September 1, 1948."

Page 3, after line 3, insert:

"SEC. 7. In cases involving personnel of the Coast Guard at times when the Coast Guard is not operating as a part of the Navy, the authorities, powers, and functions prescribed for the Secretary of the Navy in sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this act shall be performed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the same manner and under the same conditions as are prescribed herein for the Secretary of the Navy."

Amend the title so as to read "An act to provide for payment for travel allowances and transportation and for transportation of dependents of members of the military and naval forces, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. DONDERO. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 430 was programed for this week to follow the OPA, subject only to conference reports. I rise to inquire whether or not that is going to be called up.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As soon as the unanimous requests are disposed of, the gentleman's resolution will be called.

Mr. DONDERO. Will it be called this afternoon, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This afternoon.

Mr. DONDERO. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. FOGARTY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to know whether this bill affects the travel pay allowance for enlisted men and officers from their points of separation to their homes.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, when this bill passed the House its provisions applied to naval personnel only. In the Senate the bill was amended to apply to the Army and to the Coast Guard. The Senate also amended the bill to conform to certain formal suggestions presented by the General Accounting Office.

The First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, approved February 18, 1946—Public Law 301, Seventy-ninth Congress—contains authority for this same flat rate payment of transportation claims for dependents of Army personnel. The provision, however, expires at the end of the current fiscal year.

The measure is urgent and important to the armed services in the interest of performing administrative functions. The "streamlining" of rate computations is a matter of bookkeeping only. The principle involved is already established in law by the provision in the Rescission Act, previously mentioned, which relates to the Army.

The bill H. R. 4896 does two things:

First. It authorizes the Government to give transportation in kind to members of the armed services who are separated under conditions other than honorable from the place of their separation to the place at which they entered into service or to their home of record. This is desirable in order to clear areas of separation of individuals who have been separated from the service under other than honorable conditions.

Second. The bill also authorizes a streamlining of the payment of transportation claims of dependents of service personnel. Payment of this transportation for dependents is already authorized by existing law but the payments must be made on the basis of what would be the actual cost to the Government. This basis for settling claims involves complicated computations of rates, including land grants. Due to expansion of the armed forces during the war, the services have had far too few rate clerks and other administrative personnel to keep abreast of the work necessary to pay these claims. At the present time the Navy Department alone has 115,000 such claims awaiting processing.

The bill H. R. 4896 allows these claims to be settled at the flat rate of 4 cents per mile for dependents 12 years of age and over, and at the rate of 2 cents per mile for dependents between the ages of 12 and 5 years. No payment is authorized for dependents less than 5 years of age. These flat mileage rates would result in no additional cost to the Government. The rates would merely permit the immediate and prompt settlement of pending and future claims for the transportation of dependents.

Mr. FOGARTY. That means that every dependent will receive 4 cents a mile?

Mr. VINSON. Every dependent 12 years of age or over will receive 4 cents a mile, and those between 5 and 12 years of age will receive 2 cents a mile. That is the bill that was passed by the House some months ago.

Mr. FOGARTY. It does not make any difference whether it is the dependent of an officer or enlisted man?

Mr. VINSON. Not at all. If he is a dependent he gets 4 cents a mile.

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. NORBLAD. Does it affect a child and an adult just the same?

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DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 22, 1946
For actions of April 19, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 73

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Reed criticized USDA's handling of wheat and bread situation. Senate received supplemental appropriation estimate of \$195,100 for rubber research project. Senate agreed to House amendments to bill making veterans' preferences for surplus property next to Federal Government's; ready for President. Sen. Thomas, Okla., introduced bill to establish central PMA administrative expense account. Sen. Thomas, Okla., introduced bill to extend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to Virgin Islands.

SENATE

- 1. WHEAT AND FLOUR.** Sen. Reed, Kans., criticized this Department's handling of the wheat and bread situation and included a constituent's letter on the subject (pp. 4139-40).
- 2. RUBBER; APPROPRIATIONS.** Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$195,100 to continue research on rubber-bearing plants and on extraction and processing of rubber (\$150,600, BA&IC and \$45,100, BPISAE) (S. Doc. 172) (p. 4104).
- 3. PRICE CONTROL.** Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted Cooperative Store Assn. (Maddock, N. Dak.) and Farmers' Union (Fargo, N. Dak.) resolutions favoring the continuation of price control (p. 4106).
Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a Wyndmere Cooperative Shipping Assn. resolution opposing price control and subsidies for the livestock industry (p. 4106).
Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a Vegetable Growers Assn. of America resolution opposing price ceilings on perishable vegetables and favoring the Hobbs antiracketeering bill (pp. 4106-7).
Sen. Wherry, Nebr., criticized OPA's "gestapo methods" of enforcement, commended its drive to enforce sugar regulations, and included a court decision on an alleged violation case (pp. 4127-9).
- 4. SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS.** Agreed to the House amendments to S. 1757, to make veterans' priorities next to those of the Federal Government, provide that certain personal property be set aside for veterans without regard to priorities; provide for a time limit of not over 20 days within which the Government agencies must exercise their priorities, and prohibit transfer of property between Government agencies, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, on authority of any law approved before June 22, 1944 (pp. 4110-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 5. AIRPORTS.** Agreed to defer until Tues., Apr. 23, consideration of the conference report on S. 2, the Federal-aid airport bill (pp. 4108-10).

6. BRITISH LOANS. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 138, to authorize the loan to Great Britain (pp. 4106, 4129-39, 4140-2, 4151). During the debate Sen. Butler Nebr., compared the British loan terms with those of loans made by Federal lending agencies to farmers, veterans, small business, etc. (pp. 4137-9) and Sen. Langer, N.Dak., discussed living costs in Alaska, including tabulations on the subject (pp. 4141-3).
7. VETERANS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1152, to effectuate the purposes of the GI Bill of Rights in D.C. (p. 4151).
8. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Mead, N.Y., spoke on UNRRA's needs in order to carry out its foreign-relief program (pp. 4147-50).
9. LAND-USE PLANNING. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., inserted a N. Dak. Agricultural Advisory Council resolution urging that provisions be made to resume local land-use planning (p. 4107).
10. RESEARCH; ATOMIC ENERGY. The Special Atomic Energy Committee reported with an amendment S. 1717, for the development and control of atomic energy (S. Rept. 1211) (p. 4107).
11. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION. Agreed to conference report on S. 1610, to provide for the rehabilitation of the Philippines (pp. 4113-5). The House has not acted on the report.
12. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report and the amendments in disagreement on this bill, H.R. 5400, which includes flood-control appropriations for the War Department (pp. 4114-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 22 (p. 4151).

HOUSE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Tues., Apr. 30.

14. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. In reporting H.R. 5407 (see Digest 71) to grant FWA certain powers with respect to site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, etc., the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee struck out the provision granting the Commissioner of Public Buildings exclusive authority to enter into food contracts in Government buildings.

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. PERSONNEL; EMPLOYMENT. H.R. 6206 (see Digest 72) would repeal the provision of law which prevents a retired commissioned officer of the U.S. from holding a civilian office or position in the Federal service if the salary combined with his retired pay exceeds \$3,000, and amends, by including personnel of the Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the provision exempting retired personnel from the prohibition against holding any other Government elective or appointive position to which compensation is attached while already employed at a salary of \$2,500.
16. FORESTRY. H.R. 6201 (see Digest 72) establishes a Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Redwood Forest in Calif.; authorizes this Department to cooperate with Calif. recreation industries and to provide suitable roads, trails, recreation areas, etc. and train and provide personnel to aid in the use and enjoyment of the forest; authorizes this Department to acquire lands for the site of the memorial, the Interior Department to administer the memorial units of the forest, and log cutting or harvesting and utilization of forest products to be

erty for distribution by itself. The Small War Plants Corporation, having been given such authority, and having conducted such purchases, and subsequently having undertaken to distribute the property to small businesses, frequently refused to grant a veterans' preference. A technical reading of the law would seem to indicate that the Small War Plants Corporation was in the right. The committee has now changed that policy, and there can be no further difficulty of that kind.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate what the Senator has said; but I have letters to sustain the position which I am taking. I do not know who is responsible for it, but veterans have been traveling all over the country in an attempt to ascertain the location of various articles on which they might have a right to bid. I know of one veteran who went to Granite City, then to Kansas City, then to Chicago, and finally landed back at Granite City, the point from which he started.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. And that fact was due largely to the provision of the law which I have described, and which is corrected in this bill. There was another provision of the law which gave Government agencies a primary preference.

Mr. LUCAS. I understand that.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The shifting of surplus property from one agency to another was conducted in such a manner that the agencies themselves sometimes undertook to dispose of the property. Sometimes one agency secured surplus property without making any reimbursement for it. The amendment to the bill would prevent that taking place in the future. In the future such difficulties are not likely to arise. I have no doubt that others will.

Mr. LUCAS. I may say in conclusion to my good friend that I hope he will take a similar interest in my agricultural bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I shall be very glad to do so.

Mr. President, in connection with the disposal of automotive equipment to veterans, I am pleased to be in a position to give an illustration of the readiness of the War Assets Administration to cooperate. General Gregory, the War Assets Administrator, has just advised me that he is completing arrangements to offer 5,300 surplus Army trucks at Port Hueneme, Calif., in the near future. These trucks are similar to the 600 recently offered for sale through a New York department store which led the Senator from North Dakota to request an investigation of veterans' preference in connection with surplus disposal. The staff of the Senate Surplus Property Subcommittee had previously investigated this sale and found that those trucks had been offered to veterans but had not been sold to veterans because they were crated and unassembled.

General Gregory tells me that the trucks he is about to offer for sale at Port Hueneme, Calif., are for the most part new trucks, what the Army called the 6 by 6 or the 6 by 4. As in the earlier cases, many of these trucks had been dismantled and crated for export. However, War Assets Administration has now uncrated and assembled them, and

the trucks are ready to roll. It is believed that these trucks will be particularly useful to veterans who are engaged in farming, logging, and lumbering, and similar operations.

Instead of merely criticizing past mistakes, the Surplus Property Subcommittee has striven to match every criticism with a well-considered suggestion for improvement, for it has recognized the great complexity of the task committed to the War Assets Administration. In the case of the sale of the 600 trucks through the New York department store, 3 lessons are to be learned with respect to surplus property disposal.

The first lesson is that the War Assets Administration has not been offering certain types of critical goods to veterans on a sufficiently broad geographical basis before selling to dealers and the trade. This fact was pointed out to War Assets Administration, and War Assets Administration is now remedying that situation. For example, the new offering at Port Hueneme of 5,300 trucks will be made to the entire Pacific coast and to many of the Mountain States. Furthermore, the Port Hueneme sale will be the first of a series of Nation-wide motor-vehicle sales in all War Assets Administration regions.

I should like to point out that in this case a short telephone conversation with General Gregory, after the true facts had been established and called to my attention by the subcommittee staff, accomplished everything that could have been achieved by a formal Senate investigation, which, because of the pressure of urgent legislative business, could not have been held promptly and, therefore, would not have achieved the desired results in time.

Secondly, the sale of the 600 trucks confirms the necessity of raising the veterans' preference for surplus property as provided in this legislation.

It should be noted, I think, that Mr. Howard Bruce, of Baltimore, who recently completed a special study of surplus disposal for the President, heartily endorses the veterans' set-aside scheme. The final passage of this legislation, which has received careful attention for several months, will go far to assure a fair share of surplus property to veterans in all regions of the country.

The third lesson to be learned from the sale of the 600 trucks in New York is that it is unwise to generalize about surplus-property disposal. As Mr. Bruce pointed out in his recent report to the President, there are so many different types of surplus property involving such a multitude of problems and requiring so great an amount of flexibility in their handling that generalization becomes dangerous. For example, the 600 trucks admittedly were offered in too narrow a geographical area. A recent sale of photographic equipment in Baltimore, on the other hand, was offered too widely, with the result that after other priority claimants had finished buying, little merchandise was left to satisfy the veterans who attended the sale from all parts of the country. This situation would have been different if S. 1757 had then been on the books.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Wyoming

a very simple question. He probably can answer it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I believe I can answer the question if it is simple enough. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAGNUSON. Assume, for example, that I am a veteran and wish to purchase surplus property. I reside in Chicago. May I go to the War Assets Administration, under the provisions of this bill, or as they will be set up administratively, and receive a list of surplus property which will be available for purchase throughout the country, examine the list and ascertain what I may wish to purchase?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is one of the primary purposes of this legislation. It will provide an inventory of surplus property which veterans shall have the exclusive right to purchase. I may say, also, that we are endeavoring to include in that list not only automotive equipment, but photographic supplies and other articles of that nature which experience teaches us that veterans would like to have.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understand that under the bill the veteran will also have the same preference rights that the Government agencies will have.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. To the kind of property which I have described, he will have a primary right.

Mr. President, I understand that consent has been granted to me to have printed in the RECORD a detailed description of the amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The statement was ordered to be printed at a previous point in the RECORD.

REHABILITATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TYDINGS submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1610) to provide for the rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment numbered 24.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144; and agree to the same.

And agree that the title be amended to read: "An Act for the rehabilitation of the Philippines."

M. E. TYDINGS,
CARL HAYDEN,
B. K. WHEELER,
A. H. VANDENBERG,
WARREN R. AUSTIN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

C. JASPER BELL,
J. W. ROBINSON,
ED GOSSETT,
RICHARD J. WELCH,
W. STERLING COLE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, has this report been signed by the minority members?

Mr. TYDINGS. It has been signed by all members. It is a unanimous report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, as I understand, the Senate is only considering the report. It has not yet been agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. TAFT. We are agreeing to one amendment of the House which provides that no payments shall be made for damages to property in the Philippines until the Philippine government has approved the executive agreement contained in the trade agreement bill.

While I agree that the conferees have perhaps done the best they could do with regard to the amendment, I think that it is a most unfortunate provision. I do not believe that the payment by us for damages resulting from war, in which the Filipinos were engaged on our side, resulting in their receiving substantially as much as, or even less than what would have been received by persons in this country who were similarly involved, should be contingent upon the signing by the Filipinos of an executive agreement dealing with trade, which they may not wish to sign. In its effect, it is a compulsory provision requiring them to sign the trade agreement. I believe that they will sign the trade agreement, but, at the same time I believe that it is a great mistake for us to make this proposal contingent on the signing of the trade agreement. If there were any doubt about their signing the trade agreement I should seriously object to the conference report. Of course, in all probability it will be to their advantage to sign the trade agreement anyway, and I do not wish to hold up the approval of the conference report. However, I believe that the House should not have imposed any such condition. Moreover, I think it is unfortunate that it will stand on the record of history in the form of something to force the Filipinos into signing a trade agreement which they may subsequently say was signed under duress, or under some condition which they did not approve.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I share completely the point of view of the Senator from Ohio. There are two things, however, which alleviate to some extent the apparent unfairness of the situation. The first is that all claims of \$500 or less may be paid without waiting until the trade agreement has been signed. That will undoubtedly cover the great majority of the smaller claims which will be filled, and no delay will be experienced. Secondly, Mr. McNutt has told me that he has already begun to set up the commission, and that a great deal of preliminary work has been done, but obviously, with respect to the larger claims, there will elapse a couple of months before the machinery will be in such shape as to approve the claims in their final form. While there is an actual compulsion in accordance with what has been incorporated by the other House, even if

the amendment had not been incorporated, the Filipinos would have adopted the agreement anyway. I am sorry that it is in the conference report. If the House were not now in recess I would be willing to go back and try to have the amendment removed, but I believe that in view of the critical condition of the natives in the Philippines, and the fact that the trade agreement bill will be approved by the Filipinos any way, I believe that the Senate should agree to the conference report in its present form.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish to subscribe to every word which has been uttered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT.] When I learned of this situation I was very much aroused because it seemed to me, as I stated when the trade agreements bill was before the Senate a few days ago, that it contained many provisions which I considered to be very harsh. I felt then, as I feel now, that because of the time factor involved the Senate has had no real opportunity to exercise its full and free legislative powers in connection with the enactment of the bill. In my judgment, connecting up this relief bill with the trade act has absolutely no justification. We either owe and have an obligation to pay these damage claims or we have not. It seems to me that there is no logical reason or justice in providing that no claim over \$500 may be paid unless until the Philippine government enters into the trade agreement provided for in the Trade Agreements Act.

I consider it to be very unfortunate that such a situation should confront us; but, on the other hand, I recognize that if we were to oppose this report and were successful in our opposition it would delay the payment of claims of those who perhaps may be in most dire straits and need the money more than others who are better situated. I wish, however, emphatically to place in the Record my strenuous objection to putting this pistol, so to speak, to the head of the people of the Philippine Islands, when I do not think it is necessary, but is entirely uncalled for, and I want to make my individual apologies to them for having found myself in this legislative predicament.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I share completely the sentiments of the Senator from Wisconsin. I should like to make the additional point that as I understand, the House would not pass the Philippine rehabilitation bill, which went over there on the 3d of December, until the Senate acted on the trade bill. All the way through I think the House has been overly concerned about the fairness of the Senate's attitude on these matters. If it would not occasion additional delay, we would not be here with this report; but the House is in recess, and I think more good will come from this procedure than if we follow a different course at the expense of the Filipinos who need relief.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I did not sign the report until a few minutes ago. I consented to the report with the definite understanding that the pistol was not effective and did not have anything to do with the matter, because the Philippine government was eager to have the agreement signed and the confer-

ence report signed. So the element of coercion was unnecessary, superfluous, and unfortunate. If we were not in the situation that the exigencies of the Philippine government are very great, I would feel that we ought not to accept the conference report with this element of coercion in it, but, under the circumstances, I shall act consistently with my signature of this morning.

Mr. TYDINGS. I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Gossett in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I send to the desk the conference report on the War Department civil functions bill, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 4½.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$110,125,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$144,065,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the word "equal" and insert in lieu thereof the word "comparable"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 4, 5, and 7.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
ELBERT D. THOMAS,
CHAN GURNEY,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CLYDE M. REED,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
W. F. NORRELL,
JOE HENDRICKS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the Senator from Oklahoma will explain what changes have been made by the conference report.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the House bill appropriated approximately \$51,000,000 less than the total budget estimates. This bill contains two groups of appropriations, one for rivers and harbors, and the second for flood control. The Senate reinstated the projects which the Senate committee and the Senate thought should be in the bill, and went above the total budget estimates. In the conference committee the House conferees insisted that the Senate recede, eliminate from the bill individual projects, and reduce the amount of the bill to the total budget estimates. The Senate committee receded and reduced the amount below the total Budget estimates by \$5,408,011. So the conference report is in that condition. There are a number of projects earmarked in the report. Only a few projects are named in the bill proper. If there is a particular project the Senator from California is interested in, I shall be very glad to give him the information if I can.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object I desire to ask a question. The Senate adopted an amendment to this bill designed to afford to the members of the Three Affiliated Tribes of Indians in North Dakota consideration in the selection of lands which would be flooded by the proposed Garrison Dam.

There was considerable discussion of this matter. The Indians objected to the language of the bill as it came from the House. The Senate adopted an amendment which was agreeable to the Army engineers, to the Indians, and to the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, who offered the amendment. I ask the Senator from Oklahoma what was done with that amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the conferees agreed to the amendment by substituting one word for another; in other words, where the word "equal" appears, the conferees agreed to strike out that word and insert the word "comparable"; otherwise the amendment is the same.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That was in connection with the character of the land to be substituted.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is correct. It now reads: "land which the Secretary of the Interior approves as comparable in quality and sufficient in area," and so forth.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In all other respects the Senate amendment has been agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Oklahoma a question?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Certainly.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Were any of the projects in Arkansas stricken out?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes; in making reductions it was necessary to cover the whole country and make them at one place or another where we could get an agreement. The senior Senator from Arkansas and a member of the conference committee on behalf of the House got together and agreed on the Arkansas items, and the conference committee agreed to their agreement.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I thank the Senator.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate papers from the House showing the action of the House on certain amendments still in disagreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5400, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

April 18, 1946.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 4 to the bill (H. R. 5400) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

"Flood control, Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif.: For construction of works for flood control and other purposes on the Kings River and Tulare Lake, Calif., \$1,000,000, as authorized in Public Law No. 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, approved December 22, 1944: *Provided*, That none of the appropriation for the Kings River and Tulare Lake project, California, shall be used for the construction of the dam until the Secretary of War has received the reports as to the division of costs between flood control, navigation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Reclamation and local organizations and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have made a determination as to what the allocation shall be: *Provided further*, That the reports from these continuing studies shall be made not later than 6 months from the date of the enactment of this act and that the agreement of concurrence shall be made not later than 9 months from the date of the enactment of this act."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: On page 18 of the

House engrossed bill, beginning in line 13, after the word "positions", strike out the following: "with the proviso that any positions now filled by persons not citizens of the Republic of Panama or the United States which are vacated for any cause shall be filled in compliance with the terms of this section as adopted for the fiscal year 1946."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to Senate amendments Nos. 5 and 7.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

The motion was agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL AVIATION (S. DOC. NO. 173)

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, from the Committee on Commerce I submit a resolution with respect to the so-called Bermuda agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom regarding international commercial aviation, and the international air transport agreement which was negotiated at Chicago, purporting to grant to any foreign country the right to have an air line or air lines nominated by it to operate to or from United States territory.

In connection with the resolution I am submitting a report to accompany the resolution of the Commerce Committee. I ask unanimous consent that both the resolution and the report accompanying it be printed as a Senate document.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the report be printed in the RECORD, or printed as a separate document?

Mr. OVERTON. I had intended to have it printed as a Senate document, but there is no objection to having it printed in the RECORD.

Mr. BREWSTER. Whichever seems most desirable to the Senator.

Mr. OVERTON. I think it would be best to do both.

Mr. BREWSTER. I think that is a good idea.

Mr. OVERTON. I therefore modify my unanimous consent request and ask that the resolution and accompanying report be printed in the RECORD, and also printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The resolution and the accompanying report are as follows:

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL AVIATION
Resolution of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, with an accompanying report, relative to the so-called Bermuda agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom, regarding international commercial aviation

Whereas there has recently been announced and presented by the State Department to the Senate Committee on Commerce the so-called Bermuda Agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom, regarding international commercial aviation; and

Whereas the Committee on Commerce has held extended hearings on the subject of commercial air transport agreements between the United States and foreign nations; and

Whereas witnesses and counsel representing major American transportation interests including organized labor, have testified as to the prejudicial effect of such agreements

to the United States and especially to the interests they represent, as well as the illegality of such agreements unless approved as treaties as prescribed by the Constitution; and

Whereas the Congress provided in sections 402 and 801 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (1) that no foreign-flag air line be allowed to engage in air transportation to and from United States territory unless such foreign-flag airline has obtained a permit issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board and approved by the President, and (2) that no such permit should be issued unless the Civil Aeronautics Board found, after public hearing, that the foreign-flag air line was fit, willing, and able properly to perform the air transportation sought and that such service would be in the public interest: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce advise the Senate that it is the opinion of this committee:

(1) That no agreements of this character should be made except in the form of treaties to be considered and ratified by the Senate; that any Executive agreement which purports to grant to any foreign country the right to have an airline or airlines nominated by it operate to or from United States territory without public hearing in advance and the determination of public interest by the Civil Aeronautics Board called for under section 402 of the Civil Aeronautics Act, is inconsistent not only with the Constitution but with the letter and spirit of said act, and therefore illegal and void; and that any and all proceedings thereunder should be forthwith terminated by appropriate notice to the Governments concerned.

(2) That, notwithstanding the International Air Transport Agreement and the bilateral agreements above mentioned this Government is not bound by such agreements so long as the same have not been ratified as treaties, but the Civil Aeronautics Board and the President continue to have the duty and the obligation of passing, without prejudgment, upon the question whether any proposed operation by a foreign-flag air line is in the public interest, as defined in the Civil Aeronautics Act.

Adopted by the Committee on Commerce, April 15, 1946.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE TO ACCOMPANY SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE RESOLUTION OF DATE APRIL 15, 1946

(By Mr. OVERTON)

The resolution of the Senate Committee on Commerce adopted on April 15, 1946, by a vote of 17 to 1 attacks upon two grounds the constitutionality and legality of the so-called Bermuda agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom regarding international commercial aviation and the international air transport agreement, negotiated at Chicago, purporting to grant to any foreign country the right to have an air line or air lines nominated by it operate to or from the United States territory.

The first of these grounds is that such arrangements are not properly the subject matter of executive agreements, and that they should be regarded as treaties under the Constitution of the United States, subject to ratification by two-thirds vote of the Senate.

The question whether or not arrangements of the character of the international air transport agreement and the Bermuda agreement are treaties and are to be submitted as such to the United States Senate for ratification will not be discussed in this report. The reason is twofold, viz: That a fair presentation of the committee's views would involve too long a report, and that probably such a report should be made not by this committee but by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee, however, refers as expressing its views generally on what should be the subject matter of

treaties and what should be the subject matter of executive agreements to the revised edition of the opinion rendered by Mr. Edwin Borchard, of Yale University, an international lawyer of very high standing and repute.

This report, therefore, is confined to the second ground of opposition presented by the resolution, namely, that any executive agreement purporting to grant to a foreign country the right to have an air line nominated by such country operate to or from the United States Territory without public hearing in advance and the determination of public interest by the Civil Aeronautics Board is contrary to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 and amendments thereto.

Throughout the past 2 years the Committee on Commerce has been making an exhaustive study of international commercial aviation, and considering the question of the policy of the United States in this highly important field.

During this period there have been negotiated the so-called Chicago agreements in relation to aviation activities beyond the bounds of the United States, and more recently the so-called Bermuda agreement with the United Kingdom has been presented by the State Department to the Committee on Commerce for its information, although accompanied by the contention that the executive department had power to negotiate this agreement under the terms of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and amendments thereto without reference to the Congress.

The committee has held full and free hearings on the important question involved—whether the Department of State has authority under existing provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act to conclude air agreements with foreign nations which give rights to air carriers of those nations to operate to and within the United States and thereby prevent the full public hearing and the unbiased determination of public interest by the Civil Aeronautics Board required under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938.

The committee has heard testimony on all sides of this question. It has incorporated by reference as a part of this record, hearings held in February and March 1945 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Convention on International Civil Aviation, executive A, which came out of the International Air Conference in Chicago. These hearings go to the core of the question involved and our record would be incomplete if we did not make them a part of our study. There is here presented one agreement in the form of a treaty, and three other documents in the form of so-called executive agreements.

Various proposals have been made to prevent the making of executive agreements with foreign governments respecting operating rights in international air transportation, such as those concluded at Chicago late in 1944, and those recently concluded with the Government of Great Britain at Bermuda, and the Government of France at Paris, and to require either that, except where such rights have been conferred by treaty between governments, any foreign air line seeking to engage in air transportation to or from the United States must prove that such operation would be in the public interest as provided in the Civil Aeronautics Act. The committee endorses this objective. However, the committee believes that legislation on this subject is unnecessary, since any executive agreements which purport to oust the Civil Aeronautics Board of its responsibilities and discretion to determine and transmit to the President its findings as to whether operation by a particular foreign-flag air line to the United States would be in the public interest, are patently illegal.

The Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is today our statutory process for the regulation of civil air commerce, both foreign and domestic. Its provisions, which

air carriers of other nations are required to follow in order to establish routes to and within our country, are unmistakably plain. The committee is of the opinion that all executive agreements which purport to provide such rights for foreign air carriers in advance of hearings and determination by the Board, contravene the existing law governing commercial air commerce by purporting to ignore and waive definite and rigid requirements that must be applied to a foreign air carrier seeking to operate to, from or within the United States, and are therefore illegal and without force. Under our constitutional processes, existing law can only be changed by statute or a treaty ratified by the United States Senate. The committee is therefore of the firm conclusion that these agreements are totally inoperative. No new legislation is required to invalidate action illegal under existing law.

The provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 as to the terms and conditions under which foreign air carriers may engage in commercial air service to, from, or through the United States are as follows:

"PERMITS TO FOREIGN AIR CARRIERS

"PERMIT REQUIRED

"SEC. 402 (49 U. S. C., Sup. V, 482). (a) No foreign air carrier shall engage in foreign air transportation unless there is in force a permit issued by the Authority authorizing such carrier so to engage; *Provided*, That if any foreign air carrier is engaged in such transportation on the date of the enactment of this act, such carrier may continue so to engage between the same terminal and intermediate points for 120 days after said date, and thereafter until such time as the Authority shall pass upon an application for a permit for such transportation if within said 120 days such carrier files such application as provided in this section.

"ISSUANCE OF PERMIT

"(b) The Authority is empowered to issue such a permit if it finds that such carrier is fit, willing, and able properly to perform such air transportation and to conform to the provisions of this act and the rules, regulations, and requirements of the Authority hereunder, and that such transportation will be in the public interest.

"EXISTING PERMITS

"(c) Any such carrier who holds a permit issued by the Secretary of Commerce under section 6 of the Air Commerce Act of 1926, as amended, which was in effect on May 14, 1938, and which authorizes such carrier to operate between any foreign country and the United States, shall be entitled to receive a permit under this section upon proof of that fact only.

"APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

"(d) Application for a permit shall be made in writing to the Authority, shall be so verified, shall be in such form and contain such information, and shall be accompanied by such proof of service upon such interested persons, as the Authority shall by regulation require.

"NOTICE OF APPLICATION

"(e) Upon the filing of an application for a permit the Authority shall give due notice thereof to the public by posting a notice of such application in the office of the secretary of the Authority and to such other persons as the Authority may by regulation determine. Any interested person may file with the Authority a protest or memorandum of opposition to or in support of the issuance of a permit. Such application shall be set for public hearing and the Authority shall dispose of such applications as speedily as possible.

"TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

"(f) The Authority may prescribe the duration of any permit and may attach to such permit such reasonable terms, condi-

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[PUBLIC LAW 374—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 247—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5400]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, namely:

CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Cemeterial expenses: For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of superintendents and the superintendent at Mexico City, and other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools and materials; purchase (not to exceed five), repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arlington National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has title and the graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves, and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a single approach road to any national cemetery constructed under special Act of Congress; for headstones or markers for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under the Acts approved March 3, 1873, February 3, 1879, February 26, 1929, and April 18, 1940 (24 U. S. C. 279-280b), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States in Cuba and China to mark the places where American soldiers fell; care, protection, and maintenance of the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the Confederate burial plats owned by the United States in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries, \$2,433,000: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted upon any right-of-way which may have been acquired by the United States leading to a

national cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and maintained by the United States: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any roadway not owned by the United States within the corporate limits of any city, town, or village.

SIGNAL CORPS

ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Alaska Communication System: For operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Alaska Communication System, including travel allowances and travel in kind as authorized by law, and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$543,000, to be derived from the receipts of the Alaska Communication System which have been covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain available until the close of the fiscal year 1948: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall report to Congress the extent and cost of any extensions and betterments which may be effected under this appropriation.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

To be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the services of such additional technical and clerical personnel as the Secretary of War may deem necessary may be employed only in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, to carry into effect the various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control, surveys, and preparation for and the consideration of river and harbor and flood control estimates and bills, to be paid from such appropriations: *Provided further*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year 1947 shall not exceed \$1,000,000, and the Secretary of War shall each year, in the Budget, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each: *Provided further*, That no appropriation under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year 1947 shall be available for any expenses incident to operating any power-driven boat or vessel on other than Government business:

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works: For the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation; for survey of northern and northwestern lakes and other boundary and connecting waters as heretofore authorized, including the preparation, correction, printing, and issuing of charts and bulletins and the investigation of lake levels; for prevention of obstructive and

injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City; for expenses of the California Débris Commission in carrying on the work authorized by the Act approved March 1, 1893, as amended (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and 683); for removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation as authorized by law; for operating and maintaining, keeping in repair, and continuing in use without interruption any lock, canal (except the Panama Canal), canalized river, or other public works for the use and benefit of navigation belonging to the United States, including maintenance of the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for payment annually of tuition fees of not to exceed fifty student officers of the Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions under the provisions of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 535); for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for the execution of detailed investigations and the preparation of plans and specifications for projects heretofore or hereafter authorized; for printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, including such printing as may be authorized by the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives, either during a recess or session of Congress, of surveys authorized by law, and such surveys as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeeding session of Congress, and for the purchase in the fiscal year 1947, of not to exceed five hundred and fifty motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and ten motorboats: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for any preliminary examination, survey, project, or estimate not authorized by law, \$110,125,250, including \$25,000 for the removal of the Upper Free Bridge over the Illinois River at Peoria, Illinois: *Provided further*, That from this appropriation the Secretary of War may, in his discretion and on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers based on the recommendation by the Board of Rivers and Harbors in the review of a report or reports authorized by law, expend such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of harbor lines and serving essential needs of general commerce and navigation, such work to be subject to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his report or reports thereon: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for the support and maintenance of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for the payment of the expenses of the properly accredited delegates of the United States to the meeting of the Congresses and of the Commission.

Alteration of bridges over navigable waters of the United States: For payment of the share of the United States of the cost of alteration of bridges over navigable waters of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 21, 1940 (Public Law 647), \$2,900,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control, general: For the construction and maintenance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for

other purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented, including printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, and for the purchase in the fiscal year 1947, of not to exceed two hundred motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and for preliminary examinations, surveys, and contingencies in connection with the flood control, \$144,065,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein may be used for flood-control work on the Salmon River, Alaska, as authorized by law: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein may be used to execute detailed surveys, and prepare plans and specifications, necessary for the construction of flood-control projects heretofore or hereafter authorized or for flood-control projects considered for selection in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938, and section 3 of the Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 638): *Provided further*, That the expenditure of funds for completing the necessary surveys shall not be construed as a commitment of the Government to the construction of any project: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate the Garrison (North Dakota) Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet, or for constructing dikes or levees which would be required by a higher maximum normal pool elevation than one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet for operating such dam: *Provided further*, That in the construction of the Fort Gibson flood-control project in Oklahoma, the Chief of Engineers is authorized and directed to cooperate with the officials of the city of Muskogee in protecting the domestic water supply of such city.

Flood control, Kings River and Tulare Lake, California: For construction of works for flood control and other purposes on the Kings River and Tulare Lake, California, \$1,000,000, as authorized in Public Law Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, approved December 22, 1944: *Provided*, That none of the appropriation for the Kings River and Tulare Lake project, California, shall be used for the construction of the dam until the Secretary of War has received the reports as to the division of costs between flood control, navigation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Reclamation and local organizations and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have made a determination as to what the allocation shall be: *Provided further*, That the reports from these continuing studies shall be made not later than six months from the date of the enactment of this Act and that the agreement of concurrence shall be made not later than nine months from the date of the enactment of this Act.

Flood control, Sutton Reservoir, West Virginia: For flood control works in connection with the Sutton Reservoir, West Virginia, as authorized in the 1938 Flood Control Act, \$750,000.

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928, as amended (33 U. S. C. 702a),

including printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, and for the purchase, in the fiscal year 1947 of not to exceed one hundred and sixteen motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and four motorboats, \$46,000,000.

Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of Mississippi River: For rescue work and for repair or maintenance of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the Mississippi River threatened or destroyed by flood, in accordance with section 9 of the Flood Control Act, approved June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1508), \$500,000.

Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For prosecuting work of flood control, Sacramento River, California, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1917, as amended (33 U. S. C. 703, 704; 50 Stat. 849; 55 Stat. 638-651), \$2,000,000.

Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Montana: For completing the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Fort Peck Dam, Montana, as authorized by the Act approved May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), to remain available until expended, \$1,505,000.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL WORKS

Maintenance and operation, certain Federal water mains outside the District of Columbia: For the maintenance, operation, improvement, extension, and protection of Federal water lines located outside the District of Columbia required to serve nearby Government establishments and facilities with water from the water supply system of the District of Columbia, including interconnections with other water systems for emergency use wherever located, to be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, \$12,000.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$1,596,248: *Provided*, That \$54,768 of such amount shall be immediately available: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of members of the home in United States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

THE PANAMA CANAL

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and construction of additional facilities, including the following: Compensation of all officials and employees; foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; lawbooks; textbooks and books of reference; printing and binding, including printing of annual report; personal services in the District of Columbia, purchase (not to exceed twenty in the fiscal year 1947), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying

vehicles; claims for damages to vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, as authorized by section 10 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended (54 Stat. 387); claims for losses of or damages to property arising from the conduct of authorized business operations; claims for damages to property arising from the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities; acquisition of land and land under water, as authorized in the Panama Canal Act; expenses incurred in assembling, assorting, storing, repairing, and selling material, machinery, and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased or acquired for the construction of the Panama Canal which are unserviceable or no longer needed, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of such sale; expenses incident to conducting hearings and examining estimates for appropriations on the Isthmus; expenses incident to any emergency arising because of calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character not foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; travel expenses when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama Canal to persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business; not to exceed \$2,000 for travel and subsistence expenses of members of the police and fire forces of the Panama Canal incident to their special training in the United States; transportation, including insurance, of public funds and securities between the United States and the Canal Zone; purchase, construction, repair, replacement, alteration, or enlargement of buildings, structures, equipment, and other improvements; and for such other expenses not in the United States as the Governor of the Panama Canal may deem necessary best to promote the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities, all to be expended under the direction of the Governor of the Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:

For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal: Salary of the Governor, \$10,000; contingencies of the Governor, including entertainment, to be expended in his discretion, not exceeding \$3,000; purchase, inspection, delivery, handling, and storing of materials, supplies, and equipment for issue to all departments of the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, other branches of the United States Government, and for authorized sales; payment in lump sums of not exceeding the amounts authorized by the Injury Compensation Act approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to alien cripples who are now a charge upon the Panama Canal by reason of injuries sustained while employed in the construction of the Panama Canal; relief payments authorized by the Act approved July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 478); and not to exceed \$7,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail for offices of the Panama Canal in the United States as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); in all, \$12,749,000, together with all moneys arising from the conduct of business operations authorized by the Panama Canal Act.

For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid and support of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including expenses of their deportation when practicable, the purchase of artificial limbs or other appliances for persons who were injured in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Canal prior to September 7, 1916, additional compensation to any officer of the United States Public Health

Service detailed with the Panama Canal as chief quarantine officer, and payments of not to exceed \$50 in any one case to persons within the Government service who shall furnish blood from their veins for transfusion to the veins of patients in Panama Canal Hospitals, \$2,010,000.

For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, including gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent discharged prisoners, \$2,424,000: *Provided*, That \$18,000 of such amount shall be immediately available.

Construction of additional facilities, Panama Canal: For construction of additional facilities for the improvement and enlargement of the capacity of the Panama Canal, in accordance with the Act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), and for carrying out the purposes of Public Law 280, approved December 28, 1945, including reimbursements to the appropriations for "Maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government, Panama Canal", in such amounts as the Governor of the Panama Canal shall from time to time determine to be additional costs incurred for the objects specified in said appropriations on account of the prosecution of the work; in all, \$2,618,000, to be immediately available.

Total Panama Canal, \$19,801,000, to be available until expended.

In addition to the foregoing sums there is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1947 for expenditures and reinvestment under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid, without being covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain available until expended, all moneys received by the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1947 and prior fiscal years (exclusive of net profits for such prior fiscal years) from services rendered or materials and supplies furnished to the United States, the Panama Railroad Company, the Canal Zone government, or to their employees, respectively, or to the Panama Government, from hotel and hospital supplies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and like service; from labor, materials, and supplies and other services furnished to vessels other than those passing through the Canal, and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere; from the sale of scrap and other byproducts of manufacturing and shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unserviceable materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and government of the Canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall annually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

There is also made available for the fiscal year 1947 for the operation, maintenance, and extension of waterworks, sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama and Colon, to remain available until expended, the necessary portions of such sums as shall be paid during that fiscal year as water rentals or directly by the Government of Panama for such expenses; and notwithstanding the transfer of the waterworks and sewer systems pursuant to the joint resolution approved May 3, 1943 (Public Law 48), any unexpended balances of the sums made available by this paragraph, together with the unexpended balances of sums heretofore made available for the same purpose in prior fiscal years, shall be immediately available and shall remain available until expended for the purposes for which they were made available.

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for temporary employment in case of emergency, for the payment of any civilian for services rendered by him on the Canal Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory position unless such person is a citizen of the United States of America or of the Republic of Panama: *Provided, however*, (1) That, notwithstanding the provision in the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the above-mentioned positions to citizens of the United States from and after the date of the approval of said Act, citizens of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2) that at no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens employed in the above-mentioned positions exceed the number of citizens of the United States so employed, if United States citizens are available in continental United States or on the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the continued employment of any person who shall have rendered fifteen or more years of faithful and honorable service on the Canal Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel for skilled, technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or executive positions, the controlling factors in filling these positions shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education; (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States rendering skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms of this Act (a) shall normally be employed not more than forty hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation equal rates of pay based upon rates paid for similar employment in continental United States plus 25 per centum; (6) this entire section shall apply only to persons employed in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory positions on the Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch of the United States Government or by any corporation or company whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the United States Government: *Provided further*, That the President may suspend from time to time in whole or in part compliance with this section in time of war or national emergency if he should deem such course to be in the public interest: *Provided further*, That the President may, if he finds it necessary because of a shortage of housing, suspend, for the fiscal year 1947, the application of those portions of this section which require the employment of citizens of the Republic of Panama or of the United States in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory positions.

SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appro-

priation in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 4. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates as he may determine, the services of architects, engineers, and other technical and professional personnel, or firms or corporations thereof, as may be necessary.

SEC. 5. Appropriations for the Military Establishment and for civil functions administered by the War Department for the fiscal year 1947 may be used for carrying into effect the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943.

SEC. 6. No part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual construction of the dam itself until the Secretary of War shall have selected and offered, through the Secretary of the Interior, to the Three Affiliated Tribes, land which the Secretary of the Interior approves as comparable in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the said tribes for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison Dam: *Provided further*, That said selection and offer by the Secretary of War and approval by the Secretary of the Interior shall be consummated before January 1, 1947, after which consummation actual construction of the dam itself may proceed: *And provided further*, That funds appropriated for the construction of said dam may be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for use by him in acquiring title to the lands thus selected.

SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1947".

Approved May 2, 1946.

